

MYOTONIC GOAT REVIEW

A PUBLICATION OF THE MYOTONIC GOAT REGISTRY



Spring 2021

Volume 13 Issue 1

Notes from the Pasture

The calendar has turned the page and we are now 6 months into the new year. Time sure has a way with flying bye! By now a lot of the Covid restrictions that have been in place are beginning to be lifted and we are seeing a shift towards some of the normal way of life that we were used to. It has been a relief to see county fairs, festivals, concerts and MGR shows being planned and held and also people taking vacations and visiting family once again! The first MGR show of the year was held on April 23-24 in Springfield, Illinois. I thoroughly enjoy planning and hosting this show and was thrilled to see a great turn out! The greatest part of the weekend was reconnecting with friends I had not seen in close to 2 years! I had exhibitors from as far away as Texas, Maryland and Colorado! I appreciate everyone attending and the generous support of the show sponsors!

In this issue, we will take a look at the show results from the Route 66 Myotonic Classic, Buck Creek Classic, and the Texas Myotonic Showdown, take a quick trip to the Lone Star State and meet one of our outstanding MGR Youth, and also continue our series on goat diseases and disease testing and look at the external parasites and issues that can be common this time of year.

As always, if you have any ideas for future newsletters or topics you would like to learn more about, please send them my way.

Until next time, happy goating!
Drew DeRiemacker, editor
info@fieldcrestfarms.com

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From The MGR Office...



The MGR office has seen some wonderful examples of myotonic kids being registered this year! I would like to say a job well done to many of the breeders who have made some vast improvements to their herds this year. Often, we hear from breeders who would like to attend shows, but are just unable to. We would like to encourage those breeders to use our scorecards located at MyotonicGoatRegistry.net as a tool to identify and cull faults from their herds. There are many new breeders among us that we would like to welcome. It is a very exciting time to see such great interest in the myotonic breed.

If you are having difficulty with the Work Order Forms you should delete your browser history and refresh the page which should be from version 1/25/2021 which can be found at the bottom of the work order form. If you have not heard, we are now accepting electronic registrations and the instructions to do this are on our MGR website under downloads and forms. We are currently forced to send work back due to many issues including the goat not being named, no work order form, only one picture being sent, no pictures being received, and no original certificates received with transfers. I would like to encourage you all to double check the work you are sending in and make sure all our requirements are being met. The post office has also informed us that we are still receiving mail at our old address so if you have not done so already, please make sure to send all mail for the Myotonic Goat Registry to P.O Box 141 Adger AL 35006.

I would like to invite all of our breeders to participate in the MGR summer photo contest found on our Facebook page which will begin June 10th. Category one will be "I look like Mom." This may be any age offspring with their dam. I will post a thread on June 10th with rules. Pending registrations can participate but all participants must be MGR breeders. This category will close June 24th. Get those cameras out & have fun! Our "Biggest Myotonic Booty" will be the next category. I am greatly looking forward to seeing many of you in Lebanon and having a great show.

~Tara

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Route 66 Myotonic Classic - Springfield, IL

Show A: Judge Debbie Mullins Show B: Judge Shelly Strahan
Show C: Judge Wade Buntin

*Indicates verified MGR Point

Show A: April 23, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

Buck Creek River	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Mar-Bob Jenna	Robert & Martha Beasley
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Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Mystique	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Mar-Bob Dew Drop	Robert & Martha Beasley
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Grand Champion Doe

*Buck Creek River	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Buck Creek Mystique	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Junior Champion Buck

Bureau Creek Forged in Fire	Amy Taylor
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Titon	Bryan & Debbie Monts
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Senior Champion Buck

BDF Frosty	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns Farms Myotonics Kingsman	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Grand Champion Buck

*BDF Frosty	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Bureau Creek Forged in Fire	Amy Taylor
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Chestnut	Leonie Dysart
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Patron	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Gilbert	Leah Dockendorf
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Oeltjenbruns' Farms Patron	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Riverside Fainters Gilbert	Leah Dockendorf
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Route 66 Myotonic Classic - Springfield, IL

Show A: April 23, 2021

Champion Heavy Weight Wether

One Goat Farm Chevon	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Champion Heavy Weight Wether

Fieldcrest Farms Achy Breaky Heart	Paxton DeRiemacker
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Grand Champion Market Wether

*One Goat Farm Chevon	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Grand Champion Market Wether

Fieldcrest Farms Achy Breaky Heart	Paxton DeRiemacker
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Show B: April 24, 2021

Champion Heavy Weight Wether

One Goat Farm Chevon	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Champion Heavy Weight Wether

Fieldcrest Farms Tested Positive	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Grand Champion Market Wether

*One Goat Farm Chevon	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Grand Champion Market Wether

Fieldcrest Farms Tested Positive	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Show C: April 24, 2021

Champion Heavy Weight Wether

One Goat Farm Chevon	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Champion Heavy Weight Wether

Fieldcrest Farms Achy Breaky Heart	Paxton DeRiemacker
------------------------------------	--------------------

Grand Champion Market Wether

*One Goat Farm Chevon	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Grand Champion Market Wether

Fieldcrest Farms Achy Breaky Heart	Paxton DeRiemacker
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Route 66 Myotonic Classic - Springfield, IL

Show B: April 24, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

Twin Creek Stormy	Bryan & Debbie Monts
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Heavenly Hill Farm Crazy Train	Leonie Dysart
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Senior Champion Doe

Fern Hill Prudence	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Helen	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Grand Champion Doe

*Fern Hill Prudence	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Helen	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Junior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Zac	Ashley Henklemann
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Nine Acres Farm Rowan	Nikki Thummel
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Senior Champion Buck

BDF Frosty	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Woody Creek Farm Tundra's Wardance	Debbie Mullins
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Grand Champion Buck

*BDF Frosty	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Woody Creek Farm Tundra's Wardance	Debbie Mullins
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Chestnut	Leonie Dysart
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Patron	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Oeltjenbruns' Farms Patron	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Route 66 Myotonic Classic - Springfield, IL

Show C: April 24, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

Mar-Bob Lady Bug	Brittany Frey
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Mar-Bob Flora Jo	Robert & Martha Beasley
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Senior Champion Doe

Fern Hill Prudence	Drew & Amy DeRiemacker
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Rising Sun Goat Farm Elvira	Leah Dockendorf
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Grand Champion Doe

*Mar-Bob Lady Bug	Brittany Frey
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Mar-Bob Flora Jo	Robert & Martha Beasley
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Junior Champion Buck

Morelock Show Stock Game On	Tyler Morelock
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Titon	Bryan & Debbie Monts
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Senior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Lawless	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Woody Creek Farm Tundra's Wardance	Debbie Mullins
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Grand Champion Buck

*Oeltjenbruns' Farms Lawless	Benjamin & Sheena Schmidt
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Woody Creek Farm Tundra's Wardance	Debbie Mullins
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Frosty	Leonie Dysart
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Patron	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Stray Eight Zane	Debra Dockendorf
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Oeltjenbruns' Farms Patron	Sarah Oeltjenbruns
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Diseases and Testing

Welcome to part two of the discussion series on Diseases and Testing. In this series we will look at three important diseases that are common among goats- the Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE) virus, Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL) and Johnes. We will learn about what each are, the means of infection, ways to test our herd for the diseases, control methods and will wrap up with discussing the reasons to test.

Caseous Lymphadenitis



Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL) is a chronically infectious disease of sheep and goats that is caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*. Prevalent on all continents throughout the world, CL causes ulcerative lymphadenitis in horses and superficial abscesses in bovines, swine, rabbits, deer, laboratory animals, and humans. This zoonotic disease (a disease transmitted from animals to humans) is usually underestimated because CL is not a reportable disease in many countries, including the United States.

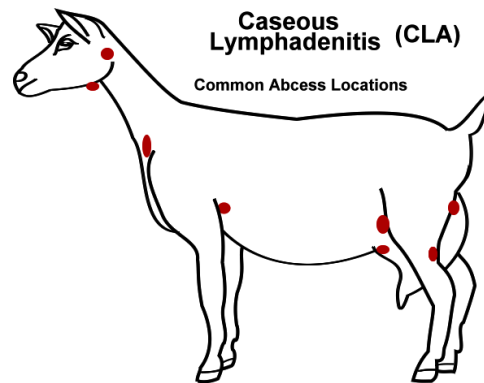
Some economic losses due to CL are caused when breeding stock is no longer marketable, when carcasses are condemned due to internal abscesses, when animals die, or when abscesses devalue animal hides.

Diagnosis, Prevention, Treatment & Biosecurity Measures

The primary mode of infection is direct contact with pus or the secretion from abscesses that contain the *C. pseudotuberculosis* bacteria. The CL bacteria can exist in contaminated soil for a long period of time. In a study conducted by scientists at the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), the *C. pseudotuberculosis* was found in the soil of semi-arid environments for up to two years.

The *C. pseudotuberculosis* bacteria enters the body of an animal or a human through the skin, by ingestion or inhalation, or by coming in contact with contaminated equipment, facilities, pastures, and feed and water troughs where a herd may congregate. Herd mates that come into direct contact with a ruptured abscess can also spread the infectious bacteria from animal to animal.

Sheep and goats can be infected at any time in their lifetime, and the morbidity rate in herd can reach as high 15-50%. CL abscesses are more frequently found in older animals, 4 years or older. Does and ewes can transmit CL to kids and lambs through the milk if a CL abscess is found in the mammary gland.



Sheep and goats can be infected at any time in their lifetime, and the morbidity rate in herd can reach as high 15-50%. CL abscesses are more frequently found in older animals, 4 years or older. Does and ewes can transmit CL to kids and lambs through the milk if a CL abscess is found in the mammary gland.

Upon infection, *C. pseudotuberculosis* will multiply and spread throughout the body via the bloodstream. Subsequently, lymph nodes and internal organs including the lungs, kidney, and liver become infected and can develop abscesses. The spinal cord can also develop CL abscesses.

Once infected an animal is considered to be a carrier for life. The period of incubation, the time between the initial infection and the appearance of physical signs, can vary from 2 to 6 months. However, some animals within a herd appear to be very resistant to this disease. They may be infected with the CL bacteria, but not develop the disease.

Clinical Signs

The first usual indication of CL infection is the presence of an external abscess visible behind the ears, beneath the jaw or neck, on the shoulders, or in the rear flank region. Abscesses may also appear between the hind legs where a scrotal sac or udder attaches. Internal abscesses are detectable only through necropsy, an examination after the animal is dead. Unfortunately, it is the internal abscesses that are fatal, whereas external abscesses are the ones generally responsible for disease transmission. Sheep are more prone to internal abscesses and goats are more prone to external abscesses. If an animal is experiencing chronic weight loss, it may be carrying internal CL abscesses on vital organs.

Diagnosis

Producers must be aware that not all abscesses or cases of chronic weight loss in sheep and goats are associated with CL. The diagnosis is based on clinical signs detected by sight and by physical examination. The CL abscesses range from firm to soft swelling, and some are well-defined with rounded shapes on the surface of the animal's body. CL abscesses typically contain pasty thick yellow-green pus with a foul odor. Internal abscesses cannot be seen except by X-ray, a biopsy, or during a postmortem examination. Serologic tests are available but their reliability is questionable.

When you suspect CL, confirm the presence of the *C. pseudotuberculosis* microorganisms by submitting a sample of the abscess content to a diagnostic lab for analysis. If the laboratory result is positive, then CL is deemed responsible for the abscess.



Treatment

There is no cure for CL. However, CL abscesses must be treated to prevent ruptures and further contamination of other animals and environments. If you have an animal that develops an abscess:

- Immediately isolate the animal from the herd.
- Place the infected animals on a concrete floor or other surface that will make disinfecting easier to avoid spreading the CL microorganism.
- Wear gloves when draining abscesses to avoid contamination. The abscess is about to rupture then it has lost hair.
- Use a disposable scalpel to cut the surface of the abscess and drain it before it ruptures on its own in the field.
- Create a cross cut (+) to better drain an abscess.
- Completely drain the abscess of its content; a large amount of pus with the consistency of toothpaste may appear. You may wish to collect some of the pus with a new syringe for submission to a diagnostic lab for pathogen isolation and identification.
- Wash the resulting abscess cavity thoroughly with hydrogen peroxide, then flush it with an iodine solution.
- Keep the infected animal from the rest of the herd until the abscess is completely healed.
- Disinfect the area where the animals with the abscesses were housed.
- Keep records of abscess cases.
- Incinerate gloves, napkins, and lining material immediately after use.

The control of the CL disease by vaccination remains controversial although toxoid vaccines are now commercially available in some countries. A vaccine for sheep is commercially available in the United States. This vaccine is made with killed germs and seems to be effective in decreasing the incidence and severity of the disease in sheep [flocks]. However, the vaccine is not approved for use in goats. Autogenous vaccines (vaccines made from bacteria strains isolated from a specific herd) are another source of available immunization in sheep and in goats. However, a reputable certified laboratory must produce the vaccine. Before using an autogenous vaccine, test it in several animals for adverse side effects. Goats seem to be more sensitive to the side effects of these types of vaccines.

Biosecurity/Biocontainment Measures

- There is not an effective treatment for CL. Antibiotics are ineffective. However, certain management practices can help to minimize the impact of CL on the herd or flock. Conduct frequent visual examinations of the herd and note the presence of abscesses. This may require a closer inspection in wool sheep and fiber goat breeds where long course hair or wool can hide abscesses. The same is true of long-eared goats such as Boer and Nubian goats where submandibular abscesses can be hidden under the ears.
- Avoid purchasing animals with visible abscesses or abscess scars. Examine males before introducing them to the doe herd. A male with erupted abscess can contaminate the females.
- Avoid giving injections in the shoulder region where an injection-site reaction can be confused with a CL abscess. Use a clean needle with each animal to prevent the spread of *C. pseudotuberculosis* from asymptomatic carriers to non-infected animals. This would be of particular concern with the use of automatic syringes. Other microorganisms such as *Arcanobacterium (Actinomyces) pyogenes* can enter via animal skin the same way CL microorganisms enter, and cause abscesses. Using non-sterile needles can cause infection at injection sites.
- Always disinfect equipment such as ear taggers, tattooing needles, hoof trimmers, or wool shears that might break the skin of animals when used. Shearing equipment is of special concern as a hidden abscess might be ruptured during shearing.
- Cull infected animals from the herd to help reduce the risk of CL infection.
- Consider maintaining a closed herd.

Source: Dr. Maria Leite-Browning, DVM, Extension Animal Scientist, Alabama A&M University



MGR Youth Spotlight



Emma Dysart

My name is Emma Dysart and I live on a small farm in north Texas with my mom and dad. I am 11 years old and I'm about to go into 7th grade at Melissa Middle School. In my free time I like to ride horses and compete in local barrel racing competitions. I also have a job working 2 days a week at my local stables helping with lessons and starting young ponies under saddle. I absolutely love just hanging out with my goats and enjoying the farm.

I started out showing goats for my mom who owns BDF Myotonics. The first goat I ever took in the ring was named Wolf River Carly. I showed her in a costume competition in Greenville, TX when I was 4 years old, and it took off from there. On April 13, 2017, I became an MGR youth breeder and started my own herd called Sunnybrook Farms. I currently have 10 registered Myotonics. My favorite goat is Tess. She is my favorite because I raised her from a bottle baby. I also like my goat Strip which is her half-brother. He was my first show wether and has been a great ambassador for the breed.

One of the things I like most about being an MGR youth breeder is that I get to travel all over the country and take care and show my very own goats. I am planning on one day becoming a firefighter but I hope that raising and showing goats will also be something I will be enjoying for the rest of my life.



Buck Creek Classic - Corydon, IN

Heavenly Hill Farm Show 1: Judge Janice Likens LnS
Laidback Ranch Show 2: Judge Josh Lichlyter Hawkeye
Farms Show 3: Judge Wade Buntin
*Indicates verified MGR Point

Heavenly Hill Farm Show 1- May 7, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

WP Iris's Secret	Krystal O'Bryan
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Heavenly Hill Farm Comet	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Senior Champion Doe

Twin Creek Clarabel	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Twin Creek Black Betty	Rebecca Powers
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Grand Champion Doe

*Twin Creek Clarabel	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Twin Creek Black Betty	Rebecca Powers
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Junior Champion Buck

Heavenly Hill Farm Witch Doctor	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

WP Ghost Ryder	Samantha Wise
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Senior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres SlapJack	Sue Mason
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Muddy River Farm Rebel	Katie Bevels
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Grand Champion Buck

*Naughty Goat Acres SlapJack	Sue Mason
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Muddy River Rebel	Katie Bevels
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

LnS Laidback Ranch Remington	Sue Mason
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Buck Creek Classic - Corydon, IN

LnS Laidback Ranch Show 2- May 8, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

Black Walnut Farm Ursa	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Kiddoe Farm Silver (DQ)	Tyler Morelock
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Senior Champion Doe

Twin Creek Clarabel	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Heavenly Hill Farm Sangria	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Grand Champion Doe

*Twin Creek Clarabel	Tracy & Chloe Tumminello
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Black Walnut Farm Ursa	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Junior Champion Buck

Bureau Creek Forged in Fire	Amy Taylor
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

WP Ghost Ryder	Samantha Wise
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Senior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres SlapJack	Sue Mason
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Muddy River Farm Rebel	Katie Bevels
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Grand Champion Buck

*Naughty Goat Acres SlapJack	Sue Mason
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Bureau Creek Forged in Fire	Amy Taylor
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

LnS Laidback Ranch Remington	Sue Mason
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Brassring Chillee Willee	Ronan Jurek
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

LnS Laidback Ranch Remington	Sue Mason
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Buck Creek Classic - Corydon, IN

Hawkeye Farms Show 3- May 8, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

Kiddoe Farm Silver (DQ)	Tyler Morelock
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Heavenly Hill Farm Comet	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Senior Champion Doe

Double B Farm Diamond	Rebecca Powers
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Twin Creek Black Betty	Rebecca Powers
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Grand Champion Doe

*Double B Farm Diamond	Rebecca Powers
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Kiddoe Farm Silver (DQ)	Tyler Morelock
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Junior Champion Buck

Morelock Show Stock Game On (DQ)	Tyler Morelock
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Bureau Creek Forged in Fire	Amy Taylor
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Senior Champion Buck

Double B Farm Hoss	Rebecca Powers
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Grand Champion Buck

*Double B Farm Hoss	Rebecca Powers
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Reserve Grand Champion Buck

WP Don Julio	Kaely Prather
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Junior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm Frankenstein	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

LnS Laidback Ranch Remington	Sue Mason
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Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*Heavenly Hill Farm No Boom Boom	Phillip & Mackenzie Jurek
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Black Walnut Farm Oscar	Elisabeth Bevels
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External Parasites

We are in that time of year right now where we have rolled from winter into spring, our goats have shed their winter coats, and depending on where we live, we may be experiencing the typical (or not so typical) spring rains. This time of year always seems to be a time when we may be noticing our goats doing a lot of itching, rubbing on fence posts, etc; we may see some dry/flaky skin, bare or bald spots on their noses, ears, sides, bellies, back legs, or scrotums and udders. We may be working our herds, giving them their annual CD/T booster, trimming hooves, prepping them for shows, etc and may (or may not see) external parasites taking up residency on them. Not all of the things we may be seeing are external parasite related. They could be experiencing signs of stress from kidding, mineral deficiencies, or internal parasite loads instead.

In this article, I hope to provide you with a look into the external parasite problems that are common this time of year. Each fall, I look to prevent any external parasite problems before they come up by using a topical product called Ultraboss, which I draw up in a syringe and apply along the top of their backs. I also do this in the spring as well. My go to product for treating external parasites if my prevention treatment doesn't work is Ivermectin which I give SubQ. If I have a fungal type problem, I use Fungasol shampoo and or spray. I have also used M-T-G (Mail Tale Groom).

External Parasites of Goats

*source Oklahoma State Univ Extension

Introduction

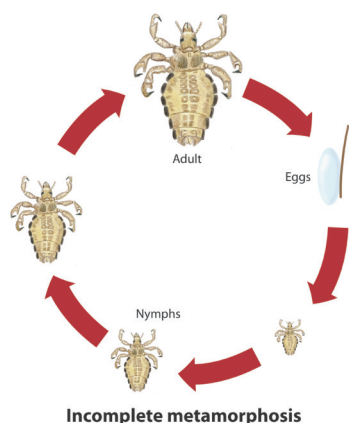
Arthropod pests limit production in the goat industry in many ways. External parasites feed on body tissue such as blood, skin and hair. The wounds and skin irritation produced by these parasites result in discomfort and irritation to the animal. Parasites can transmit diseases from sick to healthy animals. They can reduce weight gains and milk production. In general, infested livestock cannot be efficiently managed.

Lice

Lice (Order: Phthiraptera) are wingless, flattened, permanent ectoparasites of birds and mammals. The development of lice is slightly different when compared to other external parasites. They go through incomplete development, where the immatures are known as nymphs and look similar to adults (Figure 1). More than 3,000 species have been described, mainly parasites of birds. Lice infest a wide range of domestic livestock, including pigs, cattle, goats and sheep, causing a chronic dermatitis (pediculosis), characterized by constant irritation, itching, rubbing and biting of the hair or fleece. Goat lice are host specific and only attack goats and their close relatives such as sheep.

Lice are divided into two main groups: the Anoplura (sucking lice) and Mallophaga (chewing or biting lice). Biting lice have chewing mouthparts and feed on particles of hair, scabs and skin exudations. Sucking lice pierce the host's skin and draw blood. Louse-infested animals may be recognized by their dull, matted coat or excessive scratching and grooming behavior. The irritation from louse feeding causes animals to rub and scratch, causing raw areas on the skin or loss of hair. Weight loss may occur as a result of nervousness and improper nutrition. Milk production is reduced up to 25 percent. Also, the host is often listless and in severe cases, loss of blood to sucking lice can lead to anemia.

Lice are generally transmitted from one animal to another by contact. Transmission from herd to herd is usually accomplished by transportation of infested animals, although some lice may move from place to place by clinging to flies. Lice are most often introduced to herds by bringing in infested animals.



Goat lice can be controlled by both production practices and chemical intervention. Providing a high-energy diet can be an effective louse control strategy. If possible, it is important to keep animals in uncrowded conditions and to spot treat or quarantine any infested individuals until they have been successfully deloused. Most louse populations on animals vary seasonally, depending on the condition of the host. Louse populations on livestock are typically greater during the winter months and reach peak activity in late winter and early spring. Animals under stress will usually support larger louse populations than found under normal conditions. Insecticides are usually best applied in late fall. Control of louse infestations is needed whenever an animal scratches and rubs to excess. Louse control is difficult with just a single insecticide application, since they will not kill the louse eggs. A second application is needed two weeks after the initial treatment to allow the eggs to hatch.

There are three principle species of biting lice and sucking lice that can attack goats.



Figure 2. Goat biting louse, *Bovicola caprae* (left), Angora goat biting louse *B. crassipes* (center), and *B. limbata* (right). Credits: K.C. Emerson Entomology Museum, Stillwater, Oklahoma and <http://www.ento.csiro.au>

Biting Lice

The goat biting louse (*Bovicola caprae*), Angora goat biting louse (*B. crassipes*), and *B. limbata* are the three main species found on goats (Figure 2). All three species live on the skin surface and feed on hair, skin and detritus. Eggs hatch in nine days to 12 days and on average, the entire life cycle is completed in one month. Biting lice of goats are distributed worldwide with winter populations being the most severe. Optimal control can be achieved with a residual insecticide spray with retreatment in two weeks after the initial treatment.

Sucking Lice

Three species of blood-sucking lice are found on goats: the goat sucking louse (*Linognathus stenopsis*), African goat louse (*L. africanus*), and sheep foot louse (*L. pedalis*) (Figure 3). The goat sucking louse can be dispersed over the entire body of goats and the African goat louse is usually around the head, body and neck regions. Both the goat sucking louse and the African goat louse are bluish-gray in appearance. The sheep foot louse is an occasional pest of goats and can be found on the feet or legs of the animal. These blood-feeding lice species cause the most severe damage. Excessive feeding causes scabby, bleeding areas that may lead to bacterial infection. Mohair on Angora goats may be damaged to the extent value reduction is 10 percent to 25 percent. Control can be obtained utilizing the same methods described for biting lice.



Figure 3. Goat sucking louse, *Linognathus stenopsis* (left), African goat louse, *L. africanus* (center), and sheep foot louse, *L. pedalis* (right).
Credits: K.C. Emerson Entomology Museum, Stillwater, Oklahoma and <http://www.ento.csiro.au>

Nose Bot Fly

The nose bot fly exhibits a unique quality by depositing live larvae (maggots) in the nostrils of goats (Figure 4). Other fly species lay eggs. Larvae migrate to the head sinuses and, after development, migrate back down the nasal passages, dropping to the ground where they complete development. Migration of the bot larvae to and from the head sinuses causes nasal membranes to become irritated and secondary infections can occur at the irritation sites.

Infested animals exhibit symptoms such as discharge from nostrils, extensive shaking of the head, loss of appetite and grating of teeth. Another sign of a nose bot infestation is the presence of blood flecks in the nasal discharge. The behavior of goats in the presence of adult bot flies is very excitatory and usually animals will snort with their noses towards the ground.

Ivermectin is highly effective against all stages of the larvae. Other drugs reported to be effective include eprinomectin and doramectin. In the U.S., these drugs or recommended routes of administration may constitute extra-label use, requiring a valid veterinary-client relationship and an appropriate withdrawal time for slaughter purposes. Nose bots are usually a winter problem, so treatment should be administered after the first hard frost, which kills the larvae internally and reduces the risk of adult flies from laying eggs for later reinfestations.

Keds

Keds, more often called sheep ticks, are actually a wingless fly (Figure 5). They spend their entire life cycle on sheep or goats, transferring between animals by contact. Sheep keds, *Melophagus ovinus*, are primarily a pest of sheep, but occasionally are found on goats. Adults are grayish-brown, six-legged, and 1/4-inch long with a broad, leathery, somewhat flattened, unsegmented, saclike abdomen covered with short spiny hairs. Sheep keds can live up to six months, during which time the female produces around 10 to 15 young at the rate of one every eight days. Reproduction is continuous, though slow during the winter, producing several generations per year.

Unlike most insects, the female sheep ked gives birth to living maggots, which are nourished within her body until they are fully grown. The maggots are 1/4-inch long, whitish, oval and without legs. The skin turns brown within a few hours after birth and forms a hard puparium (case) around the larva. These cases are often called eggs, nits or keds. Adult keds emerge from the pupal cases in two weeks to five weeks, depending on temperature. They crawl on the skin and feed by inserting their sharp mouthparts into capillaries and sucking blood, much like a mosquito. This feeding results in considerable irritation, which causes the animal to rub, bite and scratch. Another effect observed from animals infested with keds is the condition known as "cockle." Hide buyers downgrade skins with "cockle" because it weakens the hide and discolors them.

Keds usually do not cause great damage if the animal is fed on a highly nutritious diet, but goats grazed throughout the year on pasture or range may acquire heavy burdens of keds during winter months and early spring. In addition, keds in large numbers can cause anemia, which can weaken the animal and make it more susceptible to other diseases.

Sprays, dips and hand-dusting with insecticides are all effective methods for controlling sheep ked.

Mites

Goats can be infested by several species of mites, but the species more commonly found on goats are goat follicle mite (*Demodex caprae*), scabies mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), psoroptic ear mite (*Psoroptes cuniculi*), and chorioptic scab mite (*Chorioptes bovis*) (Figure 6).

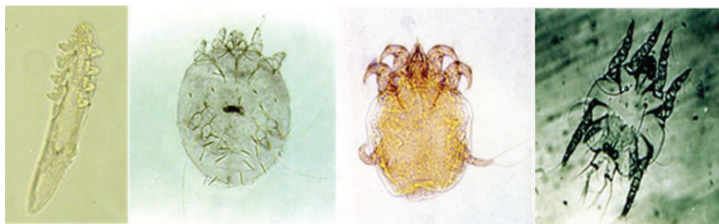


Figure 6. left to right Goat follicle mite, (*Demodex caprae*), scabies mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), psoroptic ear mite (*Psoroptes cuniculi*), and chorioptic scab mite (*Chorioptes bovis*). Credits: S.J. Upton, Kansas State University and Thomas Nolan, University of Pennsylvania.

The goat follicle mite causes dermal papules and nodules, and the resulting condition is known as demodectic mange in goats. These papules or nodules are caused by hair follicles or gland ducts becoming obstructed and producing these swellings, trapping the mites within these lesions. These continue to enlarge as the mites multiply, sometimes reaching several thousand mites per lesion. Cases of demodectic mange occur most commonly in young animals, pregnant does and dairy goats. Papules usually appear on the face, neck, axillary region or udder and these papules can enlarge to 4 cm in diameter as mites multiply. Nodules can rupture and exude the mites, resulting in transmission of the mite to other animals. Transmission of the goat follicle mite to newborn goats typically occurs within the first day following birth. Other possible means of transfer are licking and close contact during mingling or mating. Certain breeds of goat (e.g., Saanen) tend to be much more sensitive to demodectic mange than others.

The scabies mite burrows into the skin of its host, causing varying degrees of dermatitis, a condition known as sarcoptic mange. Although cases of sarcoptic mange in goats often resolve themselves without developing severe signs, heavily infested goats may exhibit crusty lesions and extensive hair loss around the muzzle, eyes, and ears; lesions on the inner thighs extending to the hocks, brisket, underside and axillary region; dermal thickening and wrinkling on the scrotum and ears; and dry, scaly skin on all parts of the body, especially in areas of hair loss.

The psoroptic ear mite or ear mange mite causes lesions on or in the ear of the host animal. These lesions cause crust formation, foul odor discharges in the external ear canal and behavioral responses such as scratching the ears, head shaking, loss of equilibrium and spasmodic contractions of neck muscles. Psoroptic ear mite lives its entire life under the margins of scabs formed at infested sites. The eggs are deposited and hatch in four days. The complete life cycle takes about three weeks. All stages of this nonburrowing mite pierce the outer skin layer. Transmission of this mite occurs between animals by direct contact. Prevalence rates as high as 90 percent in the U.S. have been reported in dairy goats, including both kids and adults. Goats usually less than one year old generally exhibit higher infestation rates than do older animals. Signs of the psoroptic ear mite in kids are often observed as early as three weeks after birth, reflecting transfer of mites from mother to young. By six weeks of age, most kids in infested goat herds are likely to harbor these mites. Chronic infestations can lead to anemia and weight loss in goats.

The chorioptic scab mite causes chorioptic mange in domestic animals, especially in cattle, sheep, goats and horses. This mite occurs primarily on the legs and feet of its hosts, where all of the developmental stages are likely to be found. Eggs are deposited singly at the rate of one egg per day. Eggs are attached with a sticky substance to the host skin. Adult females usually live for two weeks or more, producing about 14 eggs to 20 eggs during this time. Eggs hatch in four days, and are often clustered as multiple females lay their eggs in common sites. The immature stages last anywhere from 11 days to 14 days and the entire life cycle is completed in three weeks. Infestations of chorioptic scab mite tend to be higher in goats than in sheep, with up to 80 percent to 90 percent of goats in individual herds being parasitized. The mites occur most commonly on the forefeet of goats, where the largest numbers of mites and lesions are usually associated with the accessory claws. However, they also can occur higher on the foot. Lesions are generally mild and seldom draw attention.

Treatment and control of mites should focus on all animals in a herd to achieve control. Delayed egg hatch requires retreatment at 10 days to 12 days. To reduce the risk of introducing mites into herds, isolation of new animals should be practiced, with at least a week to observe the animal for signs of mange.

Fleas

Adult fleas are small (1 mm to 8 mm), wingless insects that are narrow and compressed on the sides with spines (combs) directed backwards. Most species move a great deal and remain on the host only part of the time to obtain a blood meal. The legs are well developed and are utilized to jump great distances (7 inches to 8 inches).

Fleas develop through a complete life cycle with four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Under ideal conditions, a generation can be completed in as little as two weeks. Mating takes place and eggs are laid on the host. Eggs then drop to the ground or bedding material, hatching in two days. Hatching can be delayed up to several weeks. Development of the larval and pupal stages occurs in the host's bedding material. Larvae are very small, worm-like, legless insects with chewing mouthparts. In several weeks, they go through three larval stages, feeding on organic material. The pupal stage lasts approximately one week. The newly emerged adult flea is ready to feed on blood within 24 hrs.

There are two species that commonly infest goats: the cat flea (*Ctenocephalides felis*) and sticktight flea (*Echidnophaga gallinacea*) (Figure 7). Female cat fleas can lay up to 25 eggs per day for a month, contributing to very high densities of fleas in a relatively short time. Cases of severe anemia associated with high numbers of cat flea bites have been reported in domestic animals. The sticktight flea attaches firmly to its host usually around the face and ears. This species remains attached to its host for as long as two weeks to three weeks. Large populations of this flea may cause ulcers on the head and ears. Both of these flea species can easily spread to other animals, so special considerations of monitoring herd dogs should be implemented if fleas become a problem in a goat herd.

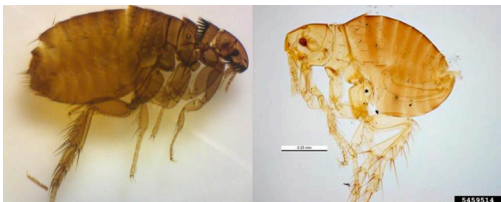


Figure 7. Cat flea, *Ctenocephalides felis*, (left) and sticktight flea, *Echidnophaga gallinacea*, (right). Credits: Domingo Zungri Courtesy of Bugguide.net and Pest and Diseases Image Library, Bugwood.org Courtesy of University of Georgia.

Ticks

Ticks harm their hosts by injuries caused by bites, resulting in blood loss and transmission of disease pathogens. Ticks can be classified in three groups: one-host, two-host and three-host ticks. Ticks that commonly parasitize goats mainly belong to the three-host group. As the name implies, three-host ticks infest three different hosts throughout their life cycle, which can make control difficult.

While ticks are not commonly found on goats, there are three species of ticks documented to parasitize goats. The three tick species are: American Dog Tick (*Dermacentor variabilis*), Gulf Coast Tick (*Amblyomma maculatum*), and Lone Star Tick (*Amblyomma americanum*).

The adult American Dog Tick can be identified by their reddish-brown color with silver-white markings on the back and upper body regions (Figure 8). The silver-white markings are on the scutum (u-shaped area behind the mouthparts) in females. On the male, the markings extend over the whole back. Females increase in size dramatically when fully engorged (from ¼-inch to ½-inch), resembling a gray bean.



Figure 8. Female (left) and male (right) American Dog Tick, *Dermacentor variabilis*. Credit: R. Grantham; Oklahoma State University.

The Gulf Coast Tick is most commonly found on goats with horns and more specifically at the base of the horns. Occasionally, some Gulf Coast Ticks are found in the ears of the animals. They are reddish brown with pale reticulations (Figure 9) and very similar to, but slightly smaller than American Dog Ticks. Gulf Coast Ticks have longer mouthparts than the American Dog Tick. The Gulf Coast tick is considered a presumed vector of *Ehrlichia ruminantium*, the rickettsial causative agent of heartwater, an African disease of ruminants that could enter the U.S. from the Caribbean.



Figure 9. Female (left) and male (right) Gulf Coast Tick, *Amblyomma maculatum*. Credit: R. Grantham; Oklahoma State University.



Figure 10. Female (left) and male (right) Lone Star Tick, *Amblyomma americanum*. Credit: R. Grantham; Oklahoma State University.

Lone Star Ticks are more commonly found along the withers and neck areas of goats. Occasionally, they can be found on the head and arm-pit regions. Adult females can be easily identified by the single lone spot on the back (Figure 10). Adult males have non-connecting white markings along the posterior margin. This tick has much longer mouthparts when compared to the previously mentioned ticks. Research has shown that goats can serve as reservoirs of *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*, which is the bacterial agent responsible for human monocytic ehrlichiosis and the primary vector is the Lone Star Tick. Care should be taken when handling goats heavily infested with Lone Star Ticks.

All of the tick species previously described can be found on goats and utilize multiple hosts, which can complicate control, since each life stage can parasitize different animals. A seasonal cycle of these ticks indicates that Gulf Coast Ticks begin to parasitize goats in early spring with the latest occurrence observed in mid-summer. The American Dog Tick and Lone Star Tick are observed on goats throughout summer months. Targeted insecticide applications should control all of these tick species, but reapplication may be warranted three weeks later. Currently, there are very few insecticides registered for goats, so extreme vigilance should be taken when selecting products to treat your goats.

Flies

Flies go through complete metamorphosis which consists of eggs, larvae, pupae and adults, with each life stage occupying different habitats. Flies particularly troublesome to goats include horn fly, stable fly, horse flies, house flies, blow fly, mosquitoes and black flies. These flies can be severely annoying and may affect the performance of goats. They hinder grazing and cause goats to bunch or run to get relief from the annoyance of these flies. Biting or blood-sucking flies can cause painful bites and significant irritation to goats.

Horn Flies

Horn flies are primarily a pest of cattle, but occasionally seen on goats, especially when goats are co-grazing a pasture with cattle. Both male and female horn flies take blood from the host and feed from 20 times to 30 times a day. Horn flies continually stay on the animal and only leave the animal for short periods to lay eggs. Typical feeding areas on goats include the back, side, belly and legs. Horn fly populations begin building up in the spring and last until the first frost.

Stable Flies

Stable flies are medium-sized flies, which resemble house flies. Stable flies feed on goats with their head up, and prefer to stay on the feet and legs of goats. Both male and female stable flies take blood from the host and have a very painful bite. Large populations of stable flies on pastured goats often cause goats to bunch and mill around. Stable fly larvae develop in moist decaying organic matter associated with spilled feed, soiled hay or straw bedding. They particularly like areas where hay bales were fed and the hay is trampled into the ground by feeding goats. Stable flies are more of a problem around barns or loafing sheds, where there is an abundant resource of decaying organic matter for them to develop in as well as vertical resting sites such as the sunny sides of barns or sheds.

Horse Flies and Deer Flies

There are many species of horse and deer flies in U.S. Seven or eight species can be considered significant pest, depending on the location. Horse flies vary in size from ½-inch to 1.5 inches or longer. Female horse flies are vicious biters, and peak populations of one species or another occur throughout the summer months. Male horse flies do not bite. Horse and deer flies generally only complete one generation per year. Many horse flies lay their eggs around the edges of ponds and their larvae develop in the moist mud along the perimeter of the pond, making control in the larval stage impossible. Some of the most important species lay their eggs in the soil under thick layers of leaves in the heavily timbered areas. Larvae develop in the soil. Adult horse and deer flies prefer feeding on the legs and backs of animals. Heavy populations of adult horse flies can cause economic losses, but controlling them in a cost effective manner is not possible. Because the female horse fly is only on the animal for a few minutes while taking a bloodmeal, it is difficult to get enough pesticide on the animal to deter the fly from feeding. The flies may receive enough pesticide to kill them after they leave the animal, but this is difficult to determine. Because horse flies are continually emerging throughout the summer and many species have an extensive flight range, there will be flies on goats regardless of whether or not a pesticide treatment has eliminated some of the population. Horse flies are repelled by some pesticides just after spraying the animal, but this is not a practical method of protection. Recently, traps have been promoted to decrease populations of horse flies, but these traps are expensive and numerous traps are required to reduce horse flies in a relatively small area.

Mosquitoes and Black Flies

Certain species of mosquitoes and black flies species will feed on goats, but are normally not present in high enough populations for a long enough period to cause significant damage. Both of these groups of insects are most prevalent in the spring. Black fly immature stages develop only in running water in streams or rivers. Large populations sometimes occur in late spring and into early summer. Mosquito larvae develop in standing water and pest populations on goats are most often associated with water from flooding or heavy rainfall that remains for a week to ten days. Large populations sometime occur in pasture areas that hold temporary pools of water. The primary threat from mosquitoes is their ability to transmit disease.

Nuisance Flies

House flies do not bite goats, as they only possess sponging mouthparts. However, they may cause extreme annoyance to animals when they are present in large numbers. House flies tend to aggregate on specific areas of the animal and can be severe nuisance pests of confined animals, especially goat kids. They often aggregate around the eyes and mouth because of the moisture secreted by the animal. House fly larvae develop in moist decaying organic matter, especially accumulated manure, rotting feed and garbage. House flies will utilize areas associated with spilled feed and hay to lay eggs similar to the life cycle of stable flies. House flies are not often pests of pastured goats unless such goats frequent loafing sheds. Good sanitation around barns is the best method of house fly control. Sprays inside buildings, referred to as premise sprays, can also be utilized to control adult house flies. Premise sprays can be used on surface areas inside of barns, where the flies will contact the insecticide residue when resting on these surfaces. Automated mist blowers can be used in barns to apply space sprays which will kill adult flies. Commercial baits can also be used to attract house flies to bait containing a pesticide. Baits typically attract only house flies and do not provide control for other fly species.

Blow Flies

Blow flies are similar to house flies and do not bite goats, but cause significant annoyance to the animals and animal operators. They tend to aggregate on animals with wounds or skin infections. Blow fly larvae develop in decaying organic matter and decomposing dead animals. The primary source of blow fly attraction to animals is bacterial activity on the animal. Sanitation around barns is the best method of preventing a blow fly population from becoming significant. Special care should be taken during kidding season to clean up afterbirth, since this is highly attractive to blow fly populations.

Control of Flies

A significant portion of fly problems around livestock buildings can be alleviated through sanitation and proper manure management. This will be unsuitable for fly production. Regular removal of bedding material and spilled feed is a good way to prevent fly populations from becoming significant.

The utilization of fly parasitoids sometimes known as 'fly predators' works well in combination with a good sanitation program. Several companies produce and market these parasitoids to livestock operators and can be cost effective when used properly. These parasitoids are small wasps that target lay their eggs inside the fly pupae. Proper dissemination is critical to preventing a fly outbreak, and the best practice for these 'fly predators' to be successful is the practice of releasing these before fly populations become noteworthy. If fly parasitoids are utilized, insecticide use should be limited. Insecticides kill parasitoids just like it does flies.

Insecticide-based control may be necessary when flies become extensive around goat operations. The only products approved for on-animal application to goats are permethrin or pyrethroid-based products, with best results from synergized pyrethroid products containing piperonyl butoxide (PBO). Goat operators have more options when just treating the barns and these are sometimes referred to premise sprays. The best option for a premise spray is to use a residual spray that remains effective for some length of time, compared to a non-residual product such as pyrethrum. When applying residual sprays, be sure to treat vertical fly resting sites such as barn walls. Make sure the surface is not wet or greasy when applying the product. Recently, more livestock operators who house animals in barns for the majority of the time are utilizing automated mist systems. These can be effective, but care should be taken not to overapply products, especially when animal feed or hay is present. The overuse of these systems also can lead to insecticide resistance. Goat operators with these systems should set these to be active when the flies are active.

Texas Myotonic Showdown - Brenham, TX

Show Alamo: Judge Jason Brashear
 Show Brazos: Judge Cindy Lynn Huggins
 Show Crockett: Judge Denae Bates
 *Indicates verified MGR Point

Show Alamo- May 7, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

BDF Honey	Leonie Dysart
-----------	---------------

Reserve Junior Champion Doe

BDF Mango	Leonie Dysart
-----------	---------------

Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Florence	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Bully Hills Ranch Crickett	Kathy Chisum
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Grand Champion Doe

*BDF Honey	Leonie Dysart
------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Doe

BDF Mango	Leonie Dysart
-----------	---------------

Junior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres Apple Jack	Kathy Chisum
-------------------------------	--------------

Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres Hooligan	Janice Foster
-----------------------------	---------------

Senior Champion Buck

Nine Acres Farm Romer	Kathy Chisum
-----------------------	--------------

Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Red Bull Gives You Wings	Leonie Dysart
-------------------------------------	---------------

Grand Champion Buck

*Nine Acres Farm Romer	Kathy Chisum
------------------------	--------------

Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Buck Creek Red Bull Gives You Wings	Leonie Dysart
-------------------------------------	---------------

Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Deluca	Leonie Dysart
------------	---------------

Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Chestnut	Leonie Dysart
--------------	---------------

Senior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Hulk	Leonie Dysart
----------	---------------

Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Wolf River Strip	Leonie Dysart
------------------	---------------

Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*BDF Deluca	Leonie Dysart
-------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Hulk	Leonie Dysart
----------	---------------



Texas Myotonic Showdown - Brenham, TX

Show Brazos- May 8, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

BDF Hazlenut	Leonie Dysart
--------------	---------------

Reserve Junior Champion Doe

BDF Sapphire	Katie Dysart
--------------	--------------

Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Florence	Leonie Dysart
---------------------	---------------

Reserve Senior Champion Doe

S-L Miss Gold Money	Liberty Bryant
---------------------	----------------

Grand Champion Doe

*BDF Hazlenut	Leonie Dysart
---------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Doe

BDF Sapphire	Katie Dysart
--------------	--------------

Junior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres Apple Jack	Kathy Chisum
-------------------------------	--------------

Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Moon Shadow Farm Bronco	Liberty Bryant
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Senior Champion Buck

Hillside Acres Carbon	Janice Foster
-----------------------	---------------

Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Flintlock	Kathy Chisum
-------------------------------	--------------

Grand Champion Buck

*Hillside Acres Carbon	Janice Foster
------------------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Oeltjenbruns' Farms Flintlock	Kathy Chisum
-------------------------------	--------------

Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Deluca	Leonie Dysart
------------	---------------

Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Chestnut	Leonie Dysart
--------------	---------------

Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Wolf River Monster	Emma Dysart
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Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Wolf River Strip	Leonie Dysart
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*BDF Deluca	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Wolf River Monster	Emma Dysart
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Texas Myotonic Showdown - Brenham, TX

Show Crockett- May 8, 2021

Junior Champion Doe

BDF Mango	Leonie Dysart
-----------	---------------

Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Morning Star Ranch Agate	Kathy Chisum
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Senior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Florence	Leonie Dysart
---------------------	---------------

Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Shade Tree Acres Caramel	Eve Williams
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Grand Champion Doe

*BDF Mango	Leonie Dysart
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Morning Star Ranch Agate	Kathy Chisum
--------------------------	--------------

Junior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres Apple Jack	Kathy Chisum
-------------------------------	--------------

Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Naughty Goat Acres Hooligan	Janice Foster
-----------------------------	---------------

Senior Champion Buck

Morning Star Ranch Rock Star	Janice Foster
------------------------------	---------------

Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Red Bull Gives You Wings	Leonie Dysart
-------------------------------------	---------------

Grand Champion Buck

*Morning Star Ranch Rock Star	Janice Foster
-------------------------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Buck Creek Red Bull Gives You Wings	Leonie Dysart
-------------------------------------	---------------

Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Deluca	Leonie Dysart
------------	---------------

Reserve Junior Champion Platinum Wether

BDF Chestnut	Leonie Dysart
--------------	---------------

Senior Champion Platinum Wether

Wolf River Strip	Leonie Dysart
------------------	---------------

Reserve Senior Champion Platinum Wether

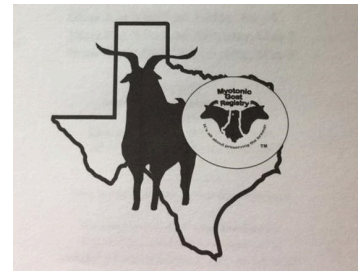
BDF Hulk	Leonie Dysart
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Grand Champion Platinum Wether

*BDF Deluca	Leonie Dysart
-------------	---------------

Reserve Grand Champion Platinum Wether

Wolf River Strip	Leonie Dysart
------------------	---------------



2021 MGR Show Schedule

****Sanctioned***

****June 4-5***

***Iowa's Myotonic Classic
Osceola, IA***

****June 11-12***

***Southern Belle Classic
Cuba, MO***

****June 18-19***

***Myomania Shows
Lebanon, TN***

****June 25-26***

***Hoosier Hysteria
Alexandria, IN***

****July 9-10***

***Illini Summer Spectacular
Princeton, IL***

September 11

***International Goat Days
Millington, TN***

October 1-2

***MGR Fall Finale
Henry Co, KY***

October 2

***MGR Nationals
Henry Co, KY***

Don't Let Your Goat Leave Home Without It

National Scrapie Program Regulations for Goats



Outside of a few exceptions, each goat must have official ID when leaving the operation's premises.

A Scrapie flock ID is required for official eartags. A Premise ID Number (PIN) or Location ID Number (LID) are required for official RFID ear tags or implants.

The following are accepted as Official Scrapie ID:

- ⇒ Scrapie Program Visual Ear Tag Approved by USDA for Goats
- ⇒ Scrapie Program RFID Ear Tag or Implant Approved by USDA for Goats
- ⇒ Tattoos when accompanied by Registration Papers from USDA Approved Registries. [<https://AmericanGoatFederation.org/Scrapie-the-program/>]
- ⇒ Scrapie Flock ID Tattoo

NOTE:

Scrapie ID Ear Tags may be applied to a Neck Collar on an Earless Goat as long as the Collar or Ear Tag MUST be Cut Out to be Removed.

Livestock Markets/Auction Houses may apply Back Tags to Earless Goats or Horned Bucks that are deemed Too Dangerous to Tag if they are in Direct Slaughter Movement from the Market/Auction House.

Many States have additional ID or Recordkeeping requirements. Producers need to know their State Rules as well as the National Regulations.

Each State Veterinarian's Office has information about their rules. The list of State Offices can be found on the AGF Website.

<https://AmericanGoatFederation.org>

Wethers (Neutered Males) under 18 Months of Age do not need Official Scrapie ID.

The following goats do not need Official Scrapie ID as long as they are accompanied by a Group/Lot ID and Owner/Hauler Statement:

- Goats Under 18 months of age that are in Slaughter Channels
- Goats being moved as a Single Source Group to an Approved Livestock Market/Auction Barn, Slaughter Facility, other Premises of the Flock listed in the National Scrapie Database, or another in-State Site where they will be Officially Identified prior to change of ownership

Visit the American Goat Federation for information about resources, federal programs, events and goat industry products: <https://AmericanGoatFederation.org>

Call Us: 765-430-2075

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E-mail: myotonicgoatregistry@yahoo.com
Website: www.myotonicgoatregistry.net

The Myotonic Goat Registry was formed in 2005 as a sole ownership registry by Gene McNutt with input from an initial Board of Advisors made up of Dr. Phil Sponenberg and Barbara Roberts. The current Board of Advisors includes Dr. Phil Sponenberg, Cindy Bene, Eve Williams and Anna Garrett. The owner and Board of Advisors will make decisions concerning the registry and its procedures. This method of governance is meant to provide Myotonic Goat breeders with a registry that will not have frequent changes, and will have the longevity and consistency needed to successfully promote the Myotonic Goat breed, while at the same time make it responsive to the needs and wishes of the breeders. In 2009, Gene retired and the registry was sold to Tara Lawrence. As the Myotonic Goat Registry grows, additional Board of Advisor members may be added in order to more broadly represent the breeders. The owner, along with the Board of Advisors, will be responsible for providing for its own replacements and/or expansions.

The Myotonic Goat Registry takes into consideration all breeders, from pet owners to commercial meat growers. Regardless of which aspect of this breed appeals to you, the Myotonic Goat Registry is the place for all breeders to register their Myotonic Goats.

The Registry will help breeders promote their goats through sales, shows, and advertising, and will educate the public about the Myotonic Goat and its usefulness in a variety of settings.