

MYOTONIC GOAT REVIEW

A PUBLICATION OF THE MYOTONIC GOAT REGISTRY



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GOAT TIPPING

~Drew DeRiemacker, Fieldcrest Farms

What in the world is "Goat Tipping"!!!!? The first thought that might come to your mind is that "Goat Tipping" is the same thing as "Cow Tipping." Cow Tipping is defined as "the purported activity of sneaking up on an unsuspecting upright cow and pushing it over for entertainment. The practice of cow tipping is generally considered an urban legend, as cows do not sleep standing up, and the implication that a cow can be pushed over and not stand up again is incorrect, as, unless injured, cows routinely lie down and can easily regain their footing. The implication that rural citizens seek such entertainment due to lack of other alternatives is also generally viewed as a stereotype." This seems to relate to our Myotonic "aka fainting" Goats that you and I breed, raise, show and love! The thought that our goats "faint" make them often desirable to be purchased for this and entertainment purposes only, much like the "fun" aspect of cow tipping (For the record: I have never done this)!

While this article is titled "Goat Tipping", and would be more appropriately titled "Goat Tripping", I am hoping to share some "Goat Tips" that I hope you will find useful when making a "Goat Trip" to buy, sell, transport or show your Myotonics!

My wife and I have made many "animal trips" over the last seven years. We have traveled to IN, KY, TN, MO, and TX as part of our animal adventures. I have always been one to pack along on these trips, way more supplies than what is actually needed. However, I have always been prepared for the unexpected! In June of 2013, we purchased a used, but new to us, stock trailer for transporting our miniature horses and myotonics to shows. This 1997 trailer was in good shape for its age and had a brand new floor and tires. Its maiden voyage was to the MGR Show in Paducah KY during the scorching June heat (although not as hot as 2012 was!). I was super excited to have a trailer large

enough to haul our goats and all of those "needed" supplies! We made it safe and sound to Paducah and enjoyed the show. The trip home to Illinois was a different story! I always routinely check the vehicle and trailer over before traveling anywhere; checking oil, coolant, tire pressure and lights. Everything looked great, so we left Paducah and headed for home. Fifteen minutes into our trip, we stopped for lunch across the river in Illinois. As we left McDonalds and I looked in the side truck mirror, one of the trailer tires just didn't look quite right as it rolled down the road. I shrugged it off thinking I was imagining things. We hopped back on the interstate and continued on. I kept watching that tire from the truck mirror, and twenty miles back into our trip, I watched as the sidewall of that tire started to blow-up like a balloon. I cautiously pulled off the side of the road, put the hazard lights on, parked the truck and proceeded to the side door of the trailer to get my tire changing supplies out. Just as I entered the trailer, the tire blew and scared myself and the goats half to death! I got my floor jack, ratchet & sockets and spare tire out of the truck and changed the tire in record time (I might apply for NASCAR!). Just as I was getting the spare tire on, a fellow MGR member who also attended the show, stopped to lend us a hand! Thanks Ashley! We got the tire on and continued driving to the next major town close to the interstate where we could get the original tire repaired. An hour later we found a Sam's Club in Marion. We unloaded the goats out of the trailer (fortunately we had enough leads to tie them out) while we waited to get a new tire. We were in and out of Sam's in thirty minutes and back on the road. The rest of the

~Continued on page 4

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

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FROM THE FARM...



Spring is here at last! The Myotonic Goat Registry (MGR) kicked spring off at the first show of the season held on April 11th and 12th, 2014. The event took place at the James E. Ward Agricultural Center located in Lebanon, Tennessee. The event dubbed the "Spring Spectacular" held true to its name and offered three shows. One would expect with such a harsh winter to find the average Myotonic Goat in less than perfect show condition but this was not the case. Splendid examples of the breed were on exhibition.

The Myotonic Goat Registry judges were Joseph Turney from Mississippi, Debbie Mullins from Tennessee and Wade Buntin from Kentucky. Both Mr. Turney and Ms. Mullins were first

time judges but did a fantastic job with their first assignments. It was a delight to see Myotonic goats being chosen that were not only packed full of meat but were also offered correct breed character. This is truly a step in the right direction for the breed.

A question that is often asked of the registry is "what is a Myotonic Goat Registry Judge looking for?" This often looks like a complicated answer when one first reads the Myotonic Breed Description but in fact it is rather simple. Goats being shown are not being judged against each other but rather being judged against the breed description. Those that most closely fit the description are placed the highest. A correct Myotonic should have good breed character meaning that the goat should have a correct head, ear, body type and be heavy muscled with adequate bone. The entire package should be balanced and have good structure. A good meat goat which lacked correct breed character would not be a correct example of the breed and should not be introduced into a purebred program or retained.

Too often buyers are excited by flashy color and size. While there are those Myotonic Goats which can correctly offer both it should not be the number one deciding factor in purchasing breeding stock. There is no substitution for correctness and overall good health. It is impossible to know the

overall health of a herd without regular herd testing for CL, CAE and Johne's. Finding an infected animal that has been introduced into your herd is far more expensive than the cost of testing. Be proactive not reactive with your herd management.

The goal of MGR is to preserve the breed. This could not be accomplished without the efforts of so many dedicated breeders. It is with great sadness, that I announce the passing of one of our dedicated breeders—Robin Cotton from TN. Robin spent many years promoting the breed and did an outstanding job as the MGR Show Secretary for International Goat Days. She was an amazing lady who will certainly be missed by all that knew her.

I will be show secretary at International Goat Days this year, in place of Robin. MGR will be hosting our 3rd Annual Judges Training, two Sanctioned Shows and our National Show at International Goat Days in Millington, TN. Events are scheduled for September 11th thru September 13th, 2014. Please see the "Judges Info" for more information on the Judges Training and the "Show & Results" section of the website for the National Show and additional Sanctioned events.

~Tara

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THE GOURMET GOAT: STUFFED TOMATOES

Ingredients:

- 4 large homegrown tomatoes
- 4 ounces of goat cheese
- 1 Tablespoon chopped roasted red peppers (bottled)
- 2 Tablespoons olive oil
- 2 Tablespoons bread crumbs
- 1 Tablespoon shredded fresh basil leaves
- Sea salt and ground black pepper
- Fresh dill (optional)



Instructions:

Preheat oven broiler. Slice tops off the tomatoes and scoop out the seeds. In bowl, mix goat cheese and chopped red peppers together. Divide cheese mixture and distribute evenly in hollowed out tomatoes. Place stuffed tomatoes in a baking dish, making sure they are sitting upright. Top each with the bread crumbs and basil shreds. Drizzle with olive oil and season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with dill. Place under broiler for 5-10 minutes until bread crumbs are lightly browned.

MGR ADVERTISING GUIDELINES

- All ads must be goat related. The acceptance and publishing of any ad will be the final decision of the owner and editors of MGR. The ad submitted must be copy ready. Please keep file size to a minimum! Preferred format for electronic submissions is .pdf or Word format.
- Ads should be submitted one month prior to Newsletter release date. The Newsletter is quarterly so release dates are in January, April, July and October. Release dates may be adjusted as needed and every effort will be made to include any ads that did not get submitted a month in advance.
- **The rates for active MGR breeders are as follows:**
 - *Business card ad: \$21 per year (4 issues), \$7 per issue; 2 1/4" x 3 3/8"
 - *1/4 page ad: \$27 per year, \$9 per issue; 3 1/2 x 4 1/2"
 - *1/2 page ad: \$48 per year, \$16 per issue; 4 1/2 x 7 1/4"
 - *Full page ad: \$90 per year, \$30 per issue; 7 1/4 x 9 1/4"
 - Classified ads: \$0.30 per word.
- **Rates for businesses or non-MGR breeders are:**
 - *Business card ad: \$48 per year (4 issues), \$16 per issue; 2 1/4" x 3 3/8"
 - *1/4 page ad: \$60 per year, \$20 per issue; 3 1/2 x 4 1/2"
 - *1/2 page ad: \$90 per year, \$30 per issue; 4 1/2 x 7 1/4"
- **Business card ad:** \$21 per year (4 issues), \$7 per issue; 2 1/4" x 3 3/8"
- **1/4 page ad:** \$27 per year, \$9 per issue; 3 1/2 x 4 1/2"
- **1/2 page ad:** \$48 per year, \$16 per issue; 4 1/2 x 7 1/4"
- **Full page ad:** \$180 per year, \$60 per issue; 7 1/4 x 9 1/4"
- **Classified ads:** \$0.60 per word.
- Classified ads must be renewed each issue.
- If you select a per issue ad, you can specify in which issue you would like the ad to appear. Actual location of ad in the Newsletter is at the Editor's discretion. Be sure to submit your ad early!
- **Sizes given are to allow for the border on the newsletter page.**



Please send your ad with payment to:

**Myotonic Goat Registry
3174 Valley Ford Road
Adger, AL 35006**

**Questions? Contact Cindy Bene at 757- 357-6951
or via email at candjbene@gmail.com**

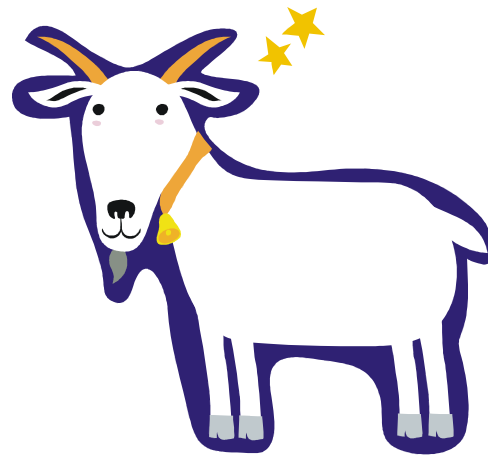
GOAT TIPPING CONTINUED

trip was uneventful until we got within an hour of home and hit severe thunderstorms packing heavy rain and wind. We finally arrived home after the trip home that seemed like it would never end!

I am thankful that I had the supplies needed to change the tire on the trailer and also for the selfless act of kindness by our fellow MGR breeder! My intentions with this article were to give you some “Goat Tips”—a list of items that you might consider taking with you as a “must need” when embarking on a goat buying, selling, transporting, or showing trip in 2014 and in the future. With spring kidding season and the show circuit coming soon, many of us will be hitting the pavement on our own “Goat Tripping” adventure. While the following lists are by no means all inclusive, I hope that you will use it as a guide when preparing for and embarking on your next excursion. In our travels, we never know what God, life and Mother Nature will throw at us! Flat tires, engine troubles, severe weather, extreme heat, traffic, and sick goats can throw a wrench in the best made plans. I typically start gathering the items a few days to a week prior to when we leave. I always make a hand written list of the items so I can check them off as I get them.

General Items/Notes for any trip

- Road Atlas, GPS unit
- Directions (hotels, fairgrounds/show location, drop-off/pick-up location)
- Hotel reservations
- Phone numbers (hotels, show secretary, fellow breeders along route, buyer/seller)
- Vehicle and or trailer insurance and registration cards, drivers license
- Jumper cables, tire pressure gauge, spare fuses, floor or bottle jack, spare tire(s)
- Electrical wiring kit (wire, wire strippers, connectors, electrical tape)
- Check oil, tire pressure, coolant, lights
- Tools (wrenches, ratchets & sockets, screwdrivers, pliers)
- Emergency triangles, first aid kit, flashlights
- Money (cash, checks, debit/credit cards)
- Personal belongings (clothes, toiletries)
- Emergency clothes (rain jacket, coveralls, winter jacket, blanket)
- Food & water (should you get stranded)
- Cell phone & charger (old cell phones can still call 911, we leave one in truck)
- Watch weather forecast before & during trip



Goat Supplies (buying/selling/transporting/showing)

- Crates/carriers or trailer
- Tarps (cover carriers/crates in inclement weather)
- Ratchet straps & bungee cords (used to strap down crates/carriers and tarps)
- Emails/correspondence with buyer/seller or transporter
- Health certificate (to and from home or destination) (keep a copy for yourself)
- Goat registration certificates/registration or transfer applications (keep a copy)
- Buyers/sellers agreement if applicable
- Probios/nutria-drench/jump start (we always give before transporting)
- Vaccination toolbox (syringes, needles, vaccines, antibiotics, vet wrap, etc)
- Hay & Grain (feeders & buckets also)
- Water (we bring water from home for goats to drink)
- Collars/leads
- Grooming supplies (clippers, brushes, grooming stand, etc)
- Bedding (straw/wood chips for crates/carriers/trailer/show pens)
- Microchip reader (if your goat is chipped)
- Goat ID (scrapie tag, tattoo, microchip- make sure your goat (s) are properly identified)
- Box/stall fans (extension cords for power)

Again, these lists are by no means all inclusive and we are by no means professionals. I have always been one to prepare thoroughly before traveling and always bring all the supplies I think we “might” need, just in case! I hope that you will use some of these items when you take your next trip. Safe travels to all!

MGR BREEDER MIKE SCHMITZ

I'm Mike Schmitz of Pine Acres in Pine City, MN. I'm MGR breeder #225 (I thought I'd make sure the registry was going to last before signing on). I got my first fainting goats in 2001 from Tammy Lash in Michigan. Those first four goats have turned into countless hours of work - and great enjoyment. I guess I'd be considered a hobby breeder. A hobby is something you love that doesn't make money. But doing something as a hobby doesn't mean you don't do it well. I've put on a lot of miles hauling home quality goats from Michigan, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and some other states.

I keep around twenty does and too many bucks. Our primary breeding goals are conformation, personality, and mothering ability. I haven't paid much attention to coat colors/patterns, eye color, hair length or horn status. I'd classify our goats as medium size with the does averaging 115 lbs.

Over the years we've had a few setbacks. Two of our first goats died from liver flukes. The vet forgot to tell me they're a problem in our area. We also dealt with CL early on - a holdover from some dairy goats we had before the myotonics. Thankfully we overcame that hurdle too, as evidenced by continued disease testing.

I've been lucky to have many goat-related educational opportunities, mostly at events sponsored by the state meat goat producers association. One of those events was live goat judging, instructed by Dr. Fred Homeyer. I'm convinced that goat shows are the quickest way to expand your goat knowledge. They're an opportunity to see a variety of goats, hear experts' (judges') opinions, and most importantly, to talk to experienced breeders who are passionate about raising good goats.

I'd like to give a shout-out to the early myotonic breeders who worked hard to spread the word about our great breed. The worldwide web has been a blessing and a curse to our breed. It's brought breeders together for support and promotion. It's also allowed poor-quality goats to be sold easily. But consider those early folks who were managing to find each other, promote the breed and form associations without the help of computers. Hats off to them!

Take some time to enjoy your goats! Thanks for reading about me. My website is :

www.pine-acres-fainters.com



Pictured above: Pine Acres Hula, one of Mike's favorite does.

Pictured below: Pine Acres Tahiti



Pictured above: "Rear View" of 2014 kids at meal time

JUDGING BREEDING GOATS IN TENNESSEE

~Ricky C. Skillington, Central Region Goat Specialist, University of Tennessee Extension

When evaluating animals for breeding traits and determining which are to be selected, you must utilize several different standards for the visual appraisal. Breeding goats are no different than any other species of animal. Livestock producers have the advantage to weigh the visual appraisal against pedigree information and performance date. We must, in youth judging, use only visual appraisal for the selection of the attributes that we consider valuable. The information in this article can be used when judging any breeding goat. Most of the classes used in youth judging contests in Tennessee will be Boer and Boer crosses. The information in this article will be mainly aimed at these animals. When judging other breeds, there is information on specific breed characteristics found on these breeds' web sites. This information will be valuable when judging these breeds.

For any type of breeding goat evaluation, there are four general areas which must be addressed in the evaluation and selection process. These are: structural soundness, skeletal dimension, muscularity and eye appeal. It doesn't matter whether you are judging pure-bred registered animals or commercial, or bucks or does; these attributes must be considered for every animal.

Structural Soundness

Structural soundness is listed first for a very good reason. The structure of any animal is the foundation of that animal. Everything which is added must be built upon a sound structural foundation. Judges will start judging animals by evaluating different parts when talking about structure; I will start at the head. Since we are talking about correctness, the eye and ear must be sound. A goat that cannot see will not perform well and this defect should be used to greatly discount this goat. In the same manner, a goat that cannot hear will not usually perform as needed and this should be used as a discount also. In most judging contests, you will usually be told to assume that the goat is sound in both eye and ear. When evaluating a goat for your herd, you should never assume these items are sound unless you have evaluated them for yourself. The jaw of a goat should be evenly opposed so that the teeth touch the dental pad when the goat's mouth is closed. There are all kinds of variations on this anatomical makeup of goats. Some breed standards allow the goat to have a slight under- or over-bite. Youth judges must realize that this part of the goat must work correctly if the goat is to survive and thrive.

Progressing to the neck and shoulders area, the animal must have a strong neck that is balanced in length to the body and blends in well into the shoulders. The neck should come off of the top of the shoulders and not be low set. This high neck set will cause the goat to keep its head up and be alert. Animals that are more alert and "up-headed" are usually more healthy and thrifty. As we progress to the top of the shoulders and the topline of the goat, we need to see a strong topped goat. The topline should be relatively level from the shoulder/neck junction to the hip bones or hooks. It is an ad-

Editor's Note: As stated in the article, the author is mainly judging Boer and Boer cross goats. While this info can be used for any breeding goat, please visit the MGR website for a comprehensive discussion of breed characteristics written by Dr. Phil Sponenberg and Barbara Roberts.

myotonicgoatregistry.net

vantage if there is a slight drop from the withers to the hooks. Dips or roaches in the topline are a major indication of a weakness and need to carry a major criticism when judging. The hip of a goat should be nominally level and not too steep. Steep rumps are generally the starting place for unsound rear legs. Speaking of legs, they should be on the corners of the body and be strong. Pasterns should be strong and have enough flex to allow the goat to move freely. The pastern should also be relatively short in length and not be too straight. When viewing a goat from the rear, the rear legs should be perpendicular to the ground. When viewing from the side, a vertical line from the pins should follow the rear leg to the ground. Anything other than that should receive criticism. When viewing the front legs of a goat, the front legs should be perpendicular to the ground. The hooves should point straight forward as the animal sets its foot on the ground. Hooves which turn in or out or splay toes should be considered as a criticism. When viewing the animal from the rear, the base of the animal's tail must be centered and straight. The rest of the tail should curve upward in a natural position.

When dealing with breeding animals, one must pay close attention to the reproductive organs of the animal. The buck should have two large, well-formed equal sized testes in a single scrotum. Occasionally bucks will exhibit halving in the scrotum area. The scrotum must not have a split in it more than 2 inches and no split is desirable. The external genitalia of the female should be well developed and properly structured. Infantile vulvas and vulvas that

~Continued on page 8

JUDGING BREEDING GOATS IN TENNESSEE CONTINUED

turn up are indicators of poor fertility in does. These can also be an indication of a hermaphrodite.

When surveying the structural soundness of a breeding doe, one must assess the structure of the udder and teats on that animal. Does should have a well formed udder that has strong attachments and the number of functional teats not to exceed two per side. Cluster teats and fishtail teats are definite faults and these animals must be strongly criticized and moved to the lower part of a class. A split teat with two distinctly separated teats and openings with at least 50% of the body of the teat separated is permissible, but teats without splits are preferred. When evaluating bucks, one must also look at the teat structure of the buck. A buck with bad teat structure will pass this on to its female offspring and discounts should be made on these structures in the same manner as what was done with breeding does.

Skeletal Dimension

The next important area of evaluation is skeletal dimension. Once again, I will start with the head and proceed down the body. The size of the skull is a good indicator of overall skeletal dimension. Breeding goats should have a prominent, strong head. The width between the eyes and the horns indicates a stoutness of skeleton. The length of the head is an indicator of growth. It is always very proportional to the length of the rump and other skeleton areas. The forehead should be prominent on Boer and Boer cross goats. The sex of the animal will dictate the appearance of the animal in the head. Bucks should have a masculine appearance and does must exhibit a feminine appearance.

Progressing to the neck, the length of neck is also an excellent indicator of growth. A long clean neck that has balance is also an indicator of the length of body. The length of neck and length of body has a major influence on the overall dimension of a goat. The overall dimension of any animal is three-dimensional—length, width and depth.

The length of body needs to be balanced with the depth of body. An open rib which is well sprung off of the topline of the animal is necessary for breeding animals. This openness of rib allows plenty of room for internal organs and offspring which are to be produced. Breeding animals must have a deep body in the chest that carries out into the rear flank. Breeding goats need to have a broad, long rump that has a gentle slope to the pins. The length and depth of any animal must be balanced with the width. When observed from the front, the floor of the chest should be wide. This area must be balanced without being coarse or open-fronted. When evaluating an animal from the rear, the animal must show width in the rib and middle portion of the body and width between the rear legs. While length of leg is usually not addressed by many breeds, the balance of the animal is the key. As a general rule, the depth of body of any breeding animal should be about 60% of the total height of the animal. Legs that are too short will hinder the animal's ability to cover large amounts of terrain and legs that are too long offer little merit either. Once again, balance is the key.

The bone in the leg of a goat should be large and flat. The foot should be large and sound and dark colored hooves are almost always sounder than light colored hooves.

Muscularity

While structure and dimension are the essential foundation of a goat, the reason for this animal is the production of an edible product called red meat. This red meat is called muscle. While we started with the head and move back and down to evaluate the two previous areas, now we will start ground-up and rump forward. Muscling is apparent everywhere on the skeleton. However, a good evaluator selects certain areas to assess the amount of muscle present. One of the easiest places to evaluate the amount of muscle in a goat is to view this animal from the rear. The thickest place on a well muscled goat should be from stifle to stifle while the goat is on the move or standing naturally. It is also advantageous to evaluate the muscle development on the inside and outside portion of the leg and to see how far the goat carries muscle down to the hock. A visual examination of the thickness of the top of a goat is also a good indicator. It is easy for the inexperienced eye to be fooled by fat when using on the loin and rack to evaluate muscle on a goat. Body condition can influence the thickness of a goat in certain areas. Probably the best indicator of true muscle in a goat is the forearm. The muscle in the forearm of a goat is directly proportional to the longissimus dorsi muscle which extends the length of the topline. The more muscle that a goat has, the more salable product a producer has produced.

Eye Appeal

Eye appeal is the final attribute that must be considered when evaluating goats. Its importance must never be underestimated. Balance and symmetry in the ways all of the animal's parts fit together is the most important factor in eye appeal. When selecting females, they should be feminine in their appearance with clean fronts with feminine heads. They should show feminine angularity such that the animal appears up fronted and the depth of body should increase in the region of the rear flanks. Bucks, on the other hand, should express a masculine appearance. They should possess a rugged appearance throughout, especially in the head and neck area. They must have a rugged bold spring of rib to carry the respiratory system. This is essential for them to survive during the stress to their body during the peak of rut and breeding season. They should have plenty of muscle throughout since they will provide one-half of the genetics of all the offspring in the herd. Loose supple skin is desirable in breeding goats. If judging registered goats, color is also important, but I will not go into that in this article.

Records and pedigrees are very important when selecting breeding and replacement animals, but this information is currently not being used in judging in Tennessee Youth Judging activities.



BEECHKELD FARM

FAINTING GOATS

PHIL AND TORSTEN SPONENBERG
2620 BISHOP ROAD
BLACKSBURG , VA 24061

540-552-0113
GOATS IN ALL COLORS, ALL AGES

ELIMINATING SKUNK ODOR

~Cindy Bene



Your guardian dog decided to tangle with a skunk. What do you do now? Here is a recipe that is easy to make and you probably have all the ingredients on hand already.

Ingredients:

- 1 quart hydrogen peroxide
- 1 cup baking soda
- 2 tablespoons of dish soap, such as Dawn

Mix all ingredients thoroughly before applying, and then completely saturate your dog with the mixture. Make sure you avoid getting it into their eyes. Leave solution on for 15-20 minutes before rinsing.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE CLUES

Across

- 1 Caused by a fall in serum calcium and phosphorus levels at kidding due to onset of lactation
- 3 Signs include dyspnea, wasting, coughing; may be viral or bacterial
- 5 Term meaning difficulty with kidding
- 7 Common name for metabolic disease that can be due to thiamine deficiency and symptoms of blindness, convulsions, head pressing, circling, but no fever
- 9 Common name for conjunctivitis
- 11 Disease caused by deficiency of magnesium usually occurring early in lactation soon after starting to graze on rich pasture
- 13 Condition in which upper jaw protrudes past lower jaw; over-bite
- 15 Contagious, degenerative neurological disease caused by infectious agent referred to as "prions"
- 17 Skin problem caused by contact with urine, predominantly occurs in bucks in rut
- 19 Infectious process presenting with enlarged and abscessed peripheral lymph nodes, particularly of head and neck, but can affect other sites as well. Abscesses contain a characteristic cheesy, greenish colored pus.
- 21 The uterus may do this a few hours post kidding, often subsequent to a retained placenta
- 23 Paratubercular infection producing chronic inflammatory bowel disease, "wasting disease"
- 25 Aseptic inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the hooves resulting in lameness and possible deformity of the hoof
- 27 Congenital defect that requires surgical intervention to remedy absence of rectal opening
- 28 External parasite that can be the biting type or the blood sucking type
- 29 Metabolic acidosis without dehydration in kids; sudden onset of profound muscle weakness at 3-10 days of age; unknown cause

Down

- 2 Can be due to overweight doe and/or multiple fetuses, especially if first time kidding
- 4 Hereditary defect requiring surgical repair, or fixed by everting lower eyelid with sutures
- 6 Common in bottle raised kids due to overfeeding; significant cause of death between 4-12 weeks of age
- 8 Caused by toxins produced by *Clostridium perfringens* Type D producing hemorrhage and edema in cerebral vasculature
- 10 Autoimmune skin disease ; presenting with crusty pruritic lesions of the skin
- 12 Deficiency of this mineral can produce a degenerative myopathy (white muscle disease), particularly in young kids born to deficient dams
- 14 Caused by gram positive bacillus that produces a neurotoxin after entering a wound following disbudding, castration, shearing, kidding, ear tagging ; most common symptom is rigidity and the neck extended backward
- 16 Inflammation of the mammary gland regardless of cause
- 18 Abbreviation for disease caused by a virus that is transmitted through colostrum or milk of infected does, also by direct contact and possibly *in utero* transmission
- 20 Signs of this disease include depression, anorexia, facial paralysis, drooping of ears and eyelids, protruding tongue, drooling, head tilting, circling, head pressing, recumbency, convulsions and death.
- 22 Internal parasite that is not susceptible to ivermectins; long, flat white worms that live in the intestine of the host
- 23 Common name for bacterial arthritis of young kids under three months of age; can be prevented by dipping umbilical cord in iodine as soon as possible after birth
- 24 Retention of this after 12 hours post-kidding requires intervention with Oxytocin or Prostaglandins to aid in removal
- 26 Wethers are highly susceptible to these if not fed properly (maintain a 2:1 Calcium to Phosphorus Ratio), especially if overfed with grain

~Solution on next page

PLACENTAL CLASSIFICATION

~Submitted by Cindy Bene

Although the placentas of mammals may be similar structurally and functionally, they differ in shape and microscopic structure. There are two characteristics that can be used for classification of placental types. The first characteristic is the shape of the placenta and the arrangement of contact sites between the endometrium and the fetal membranes. The second characteristic is the number of tissue layers between the maternal and fetal vascular systems.

Based on the shape of the placenta and the contact sites, there are four classifications:

Diffuse: nearly the entire surface of the allantochorion is involved in formation of the placenta. This type is seen in horses and pigs.

Cotyledonary: there are multiple, discrete areas of attachment. These are formed by interaction of patches of allantochorion with the endometrium. The fetal portions are called cotyledons; the maternal portions are called caruncles, and together they comprise a placentome. This is the type of placenta seen in ruminants (cattle, sheep, **goats**, deer). Some refer to these areas of attachment as "buttons."

Zonary: the placenta is a complete or incomplete band of tissue around the fetus. This type is seen in dogs, cats, seals, bears and elephants.

Discoid: the placenta is disc shaped. This type is seen in primates and rodents.

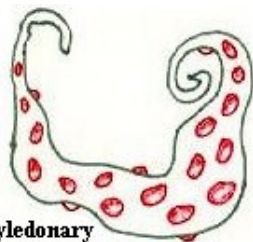
Classification is also based on layers between fetal and maternal blood. Prior to formation of the placenta, there are six layers of tissue that separate the fetal blood from the maternal blood.

In the mature placenta, the three layers of fetal membranes are: The inner layer is endothelium that lines allantoic capillaries, followed by a middle layer of connective tissue; the outermost layer is chorionic epithelium. The three maternal layers are: The inner layer is endothelium lining endometrial blood vessels, followed by a layer of connective tissue of the endometrium; the outermost layer is comprised of endometrial epithelial cells.

Another classification of placental type is dependent upon which maternal layers are retained in the placenta. The number of the maternal layers which are not destroyed in the process of placentation varies amongst species. Ruminants, horses and swine are all considered "epitheliochorial" as all three maternal layers are retained. Two other classifications are endotheliochorial and hemochorial.

Placental mammals have evolved a variety of placental types which can be classified as described above. Placental types for common mammals are given in the table below.

Source: <http://arbl.cvmbs.colostate.edu/hbooks/pathphys/reprod/placenta/structure.html>



Cotyledonary

Placental Type

Common Examples

Diffuse, epitheliochorial	Horses, Swine
Cotyledonary, epitheliochorial	Ruminants: (cattle, sheep, goats , deer)
Zonary, endotheliochorial	Carnivores: dog, cat, ferret
Discoid, hemochorial	Humans, apes, monkeys, rodents

Definitions:

allantochorion: an embryonic membrane consisting of a fused allantois and chorion

allantois: the fetal membrane lying below the chorion in many vertebrates, formed as an outgrowth of the embryo's gut. In birds and reptiles it grows to surround the embryo; in eutherian mammals it forms part of the placenta.

chorion: the outermost membrane surrounding an embryo of a reptile, bird, or mammal. In mammals (including humans), it contributes to the formation of the placenta.

cotyledon: one of the lobules constituting the uterine side of the mammalian placenta; the fetal side of the placenta

endometrium: the glandular mucous membrane that lines the uterus

endotheliochorial: having fetal epithelium enclosing maternal blood vessels

endothelium: a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines internal body cavities

epitheliochorial: having maternal and fetal epithelium in contact

eutherian: mammals having a placenta; all mammals except for monotremes and marsupials.

hemochorial: having the fetal epithelium bathed in maternal blood

placenta: a flattened circular organ in the uterus of pregnant eutherian mammals, nourishing and maintaining the fetus through the umbilical cord.

placentation: the development of the placenta and attachment of the fetus to the uterus during pregnancy

LEBANON, TN SPRING SPECTACULAR SHOWS

MGR Spring Spectacular Shows were held in Lebanon, TN
 at the James E. Ward Agricultural Center
 Show A held April 11, 2014 and judged by Joseph Turney
 Show B held April 12, 2014 and judged by Debbie Mullins
 Show C held April 12, 2014 and judged by Wade Buntin

Show A

Show B

Junior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Juliet	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Buck Creek Prim	Prissy Chilcutt
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Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Painted Rose Ranch Aurora	Judy Balmer	Domino Goats Aphrodite	Ashley Hadley
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Senior Champion Doe

B's Barn Spookie	Judy Balmer	Titan Farms Carley	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
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Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Woody Creek Farm Alianna	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Buck Creek Prim	Prissy Chilcutt
--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Grand Champion Doe

B's Barn Spookie	Judy Balmer	Titan Farms Carley	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
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Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Woody Creek Farm Alianna	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Buck Creek Prim	Prissy Chilcutt
--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Junior Champion Buck

Fern Hill Jim Dandy	Prissy Chilcutt	Buck Creek Ferdinand	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
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Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Zander	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Outlaw Farms High Finance	Tara & Joe Lawrence
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Senior Champion Buck

Fern Hill Dark Knight	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Fern Hill Dark Knight	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
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Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Romeo	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Buck Creek Romeo	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
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Grand Champion Buck

Fern Hill Dark Knight	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer	Fern Hill Dark Knight	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
-----------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Fern Hill Jim Dandy	Prissy Chilcutt	Buck Creek Romeo	Ben & Lynnsey Dauer
---------------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------------

Junior Champion Wether

7 Fainting Acres Wetherornot	7 Fainting Acres	7 Fainting Acres Wetherornot	7 Fainting Acres
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Reserve Junior Champion Wether

Sunshine Acres Mighty Samson	Georgia & Gary Corkins	Buck Creek Thunder	Samantha Wise
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Senior Champion Wether

Wells Little Man Friday	Zona Johnson	Wells Little Man Friday	Zona Johnson
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Reserve Senior Champion Wether

Brassring Big Hoss	Lisa Edinger	Brassring Big Hoss	Lisa Edinger
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Grand Champion Wether

Wells Little Man Friday	Zona Johnson	Wells Little Man Friday	Zona Johnson
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Reserve Grand Champion Wether

Brassring Big Hoss	Lisa Edinger	7 Fainting Acres Wetherornot	7 Fainting Acres
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~continued next page

LEBANON, TN SPRING SPECTACULAR SHOWS CONTINUED

Show C

Junior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Prim Prissy Chilcutt

Reserve Junior Champion Doe

Buck Creek Ember Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Senior Champion Doe

Rocking E Creek Red Hot Joseph or Cassandra Turney

Reserve Senior Champion Doe

Woody Creek Farm Alianna Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Grand Champion Doe

Rocking E Creek Red Hot Joseph or Cassandra Turney

Reserve Grand Champion Doe

Woody Creek Farm Alianna Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Junior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Ferdinand Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Reserve Junior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Turbo Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Senior Champion Buck

Buck Creek Romeo Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Reserve Senior Champion Buck

Slate Creek Farm Kieshon Joseph or Cassandra Turney

Grand Champion Buck

Buck Creek Romeo Ben & Lynnsey Dauer

Reserve Grand Champion Buck

Slate Creek Farm Kieshon Joseph or Cassandra Turney

**MGR Spring Spectacular Show C was held April 12th, 2014
Judged by Wade Buntin**

Junior Champion Wether

7 Fainting Acres Wetherornot 7 Fainting Acres

Reserve Junior Champion Wether

Buck Creek Thunder Samantha Wise

Senior Champion Wether

7 Fainting Acres Blue Streaker Destinee Beard

Reserve Senior Champion Wether

Brassring Big Hoss Lisa Edinger

Grand Champion Wether

7 Fainting Acres Blue Streaker Destinee Beard

Reserve Grand Champion Wether

7 Fainting Acres Wetherornot 7 Fainting Acres

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Renew Today!"

Myotonic Goat Registry
3174 Valley Ford Road
Adger, AL 35006

**2014 Annual Breeder Fee Invoice
&
Breeder Information Update**

Name:

MGR Breeder Number:

Address:

Phone:

Email Address:

Website:

Please take a moment to update your breeder information so the website and database will reflect your current information. Print legibly!

Submit this form (photocopy okay) along with your renewal fee of \$24 for the year 2014 to the address given above.

Please disregard this invoice if you have already renewed your annual breeder fee or have a different renewal date. Thank you for continuing to support Myotonic Goat Registry.

BREEDER ANNUAL FEES ARE DUE BY JANUARY 1, 2014



Myotonic Goat Registry
 3174 Valley Ford Road
 Adger, AL 35006

Phone: 205-425-5954

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 also includes Cindy Bene, Judy Balmer, Jan Likens and Dian Naumann. 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.

WELCOME NEW MGR BREEDERS

Brad & Brandy Ady, OH
 Amy Bowden, UT
 Kathie & Jon Bowdoin, OR
 Jennifer & Marion Connell, MO
 Dominique Davis, AZ
 Heather Dobie, TX
 William Droogers, Canada
 Alex & Kelly Erickson, MN
 Sarah Glasson, NC
 Ronna S. Gurule, NM
 Sheryl & Maged Hamza, VA
 Brent P. Harrington, LA
 Lisa Boggs Haynie, LA
 Wayne & Chrissy Humphrey, TX
 Richard & Catriona Hyde, Canada
 Amanda, Luke & Lainey Jackson, IN
 Susanne Jefferson, TX
 Shelby Joyner, PA
 Joseph & Margaret Kelwaski, NY
 Pamela King, OK
 Kimberly Martin, TN
 Gail McBride, NC
 Michael & Sue McElwain, PA
 Miguel Mendez, IL

Mickey Milner & Juliet Crawford, AL
 Terry Moseley, AR
 James A. Murphy, IN
 Chad Myers, IN
 Naomi Nelson, MN
 Heidi M. Norden, WI
 Erik Orpin, OK
 Kasey L. Patterson, NC
 Janet Peters, PA
 Ellen Ransom, NC
 Karin Richmond, MI
 Kayla Schlagen, MN
 Brian & Karen See, FL
 Linda Shrull, KY
 Carrie Simpson, IN
 Jacey Lynn Stafford, LA
 Brian K. Suits, NC
 Kierra Tippetts, ID
 Ashley Trueax, PA
 Lisa Updegrove, TX
 Brandon & Jina Vroman, KY
 Victoria Worstell, IL
 Jason, Amy, Allison, Conner, & Maggie Wynn, IN



**As of May 6, 2014 there were 532 breeders
 in the Myotonic Goat Registry.**

Myotonic Goat Registry
3174 Valley Ford Road
Adger, AL 35006

TO:



Phone: 205-425-5954
E-mail: myotonicgoatregistry@yahoo.com
Website: www.myotonicgoatregistry.net