

NCMGA News



Vol. 22 No. 4, Dec/Jan 2011/12

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NCMGA *Special Reserve* Meat and Milker SALE!

November 5, 2011- As an evening wrap-up to the 2011 Goat Education Day, NCMGA managed the Special Reserve Meat and Milker Sale. The first ever sale of its kind combining both top meat goat and dairy goat, the sale offered over 40 quality animals. The concept of running dairy goats through a private auction was new to dairy enthusiasts, but served a nice compliment to the meat goats.

(Cont. on page 6)

High Selling Goat: \$1200.00
Arroyo Family Boer Goats Lilac
Sold by: IJ Farms (Ida Hulsey)
Buyer: Leo and Monique Jimenez



Special Kidding Edition!

DOE CARE:

A young doe has a beautiful set of kids and is feeding them well, then suddenly goes off feed, but no fever is present. A doe is due to kid in a matter of weeks and begins grinding her teeth, shaking and not eating. An older doe is one of your best at milking heavy and raising her kids right. But this kidding her milk hasn't come in and she seems to be listless. Wheat hay was a great price and the does seemed to get bigger, but now that the kids are here the does aren't looking so good.

While these symptoms could indicate a number of conditions, the one thing all of these does have in common is that they are in a pre or post parturitious state. They all have pregnancy and kids as part of their health equation. With kidding as part of the equation, one of the first places to look when evaluating an ill doe is either **hypocalcaemia** or **ketosis**.

So what causes these metabolic conditions and how can they be prevented and treated? As these diseases have similar symptoms, similar causes and can occur together, how does the layman know what to do?

(Cont. pg 2)

DOE CARE Cont.

HYPOCALCEMIA: Also called *Parturient Paresis* or *Milk Fever* (which is a misnomer as no fever is present). Occurs from 6 weeks before to 10 weeks after kidding. Seen most commonly in does with multiple fetuses, diets high in minerals fed prepartum, or can be triggered by a period of reduced feed intake 24 hours prior to symptoms. **Symptoms** can include stress behaviors and stiffness progressing to involuntary tremors (shaking), rapid heart rate and respiration, drop in body temperature, bloat, unsteadiness, listlessness, refusing to get up, stargazing, paralysis, coma and death within hours. Main differential diagnosis if occurring before kidding is pregnancy toxemia, and these can occur together. **Causes** Low blood calcium due to increased demand for fetal skeletal development before kidding, and for milk production after kidding. Symptoms develop with sudden increase in demand for calcium paired with a delay in response of the body to provide that calcium and reduced intake of calcium (off feed) occurring together. **Treatment** requires calcium supplementation, preferably IV for fastest results. Calcium borogluconate 23%, 50-150 ml given IV *slowly*, monitoring heart rate and rhythm. Oral administration of calcium gel or liquid or subcutaneous administration of calcium solution prevents relapse, but often fails to achieve high enough blood levels to treat acute cases. **Prevention:** Includes diets in sufficient calcium, energy and protein in late pregnancy without overdoing and making doe fat. Eliminate stressors such as shipping, fasting, parasite issues etc. in last 8 weeks. **Layman Tip:** If reaching a vet or doing an IV calcium supplementation is not possible, keep handy in your kidding box a bottle of orally dosed liquid CMPK (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium combination in a glycol base) or brand M.F.O. (cost about \$5.00 a bottle). CMPK can be dosed orally at a rate of 30cc every 2 hours for 4 doses, than switching to every 6 hours, day 2-4 than every 12 hours day 4-7. The biggest mistake lay-producers make is stopping the calcium too early because their doe is looking better. It takes longer than a few days for her to get her metabolic issues back in balance. CMPK tastes like battery-acid, but it will save your doe's life and it is cheap to buy.

PREGNANCY TOXEMIA: Also called Twin disease or *Ketosis* Occurs in the last 4 weeks of gestation with the rapid increase in fetal development and metabolic need. Nearly twice the maintenance levels of dietary protein and energy are needed by animals carrying multiple kids. Thin or over fat, older does with multiple fetuses are most at risk. Reduced feed availability or intake in late gestation will trigger symptoms (ie: bad weather, shipping, poor feed year, rumen capacity decreased by pregnancy and obesity, illness or lameness).

Symptoms begin with decreased appetite, rapid weight loss and listlessness progressing to aimless wandering, involuntary twitching or tremors, teeth grinding, blindness, weakness, recumbency, coma and death over 2-4 days. Toxemia from fetal death and decomposition can complicate.

Causes Increased glucose demands by the fetus(es). Glucose is supplied by 1) dietary intake and 2) conversion of body fat to glucose by the liver. Byproducts of fat metabolism accumulate in the bloodstream causing ketoacidosis. Ketosis in turn suppresses appetite which reduces intake further and accelerates self-poisoning.

Treatment is aimed at supplying glucose, correcting fluid and pH balance. Early cases can be treated with propylene glycol 60 ml twice daily for 3 days and oral electrolytes with glucose 2-4 quarts 2-3 times daily until stabilized. Severe cases will need IV treatment with sodium bicarbonate to correct the acidosis, 60 to 100 ml 50% dextrose to correct the hypoglycemia and fluids to correct hydration and electrolytes. In both situations supplementation with calcium (CMPK: see hypocalcaemia) and electrolytes as well is usually helpful.

Prevention is aimed at adequate, regular intake of protein and energy in late gestation and avoiding management circumstances that interfere with that. Animals should be entering late gestation in moderate body condition, have plenty of feeder space, have procedures done *before* the last month of pregnancy.

Laymen Tip: Keeping bottles of Glycol (\$7) and CMPK (\$5) is cheap and easy compared to losing does to these metabolic issues. If you suspect a condition is coming on DON'T WAIT! TREAT!

Information taken from notes from 2011 Goat Education Day class: Metabolic Issues, taught by Dr. Sandy Flournoy



BOTHERSOME BOTTLE-KIDS?

Bottle kids are an inevitable part of goat production. But while these little darlings are cute, they can severely cut into the bottom line of the production pocketbook. And after the honeymoon period is over, feeding and cleaning up after them can become a chore. Here are some tips to successfully raising bottle kids.

- Regardless of the reason, if you are going to bottle raise a kid, take it from the dam as early as possible. Newborns take to a bottle immediately. Older kids can take some work and frustration on your part to convert to the artificial nipple.
- Ensure that kids get enough colostrum! How many times do I get that phone call begging for "liquid gold" in the middle of the night? Retain some from your own does or obtain and freeze a CAE free source BEFORE kidding season.
- Milk replacer is not the best "mother" and will drive your production costs through the roof. If possible, have a dairy doe in your herd (breed her Boer) to reduce milk replacer costs. If milk replacer is necessary, add a tablespoon of yogurt to each bottle.
- If you have to work, have a source ahead of time to raise your bottle kids. Many 4-Hers will raise bottle kids in exchange for keeping one and returning the others.
- Build a Lambar System. Feeding and cleanup of 10 kids takes 15 minutes! Instructions can be found at www.prydelandsranch.com "Building a Lambar Bucket" tab (see pic above).



Calm Before the Storm:

Tips on protecting your livestock during disaster

Recently I heard a livestock producer state that here in Northern California we don't see much in the way of natural disasters. While we are blessed to live in a less disaster-ridden area than some in our nation, we are not without our share of storms, earthquakes and even a few tornadoes depending on where you live in the north state. In addition we seem to be a mecca for fires and floods. The time to prepare for these events is not the time of occurrence, but rather in the calm before the storm.

Following are some suggestions to be better prepared for the unexpected:

- Create a plan and be willing to scrap the plan if it doesn't work during an emergency.
- Learn what disaster risks are prominent in your area and what conditions accelerate that occurrence.
- Familiarize yourself with local law enforcement and their response patterns, criteria and capability.
- Visit with local groups about organizing a

management or evacuation system for livestock.

- Evaluate your own handling capabilities (numbers you can trailer, etc.)
- Have contacts 15, 30 and 60 miles away that could temporarily provide care or housing for your livestock.
- Make sure you have legal and adequate markings to prove ownership of your livestock.
- Identify an alley or lane where others can load your livestock into a trailer in an emergency.

(adapted from High Plains Journal Oct 31, 2011)

NCMGA Membership Meeting Saturday January 7, 2012

Happy New Year!

12:00 Noon

Potluck style

BYOBeverage and
Chair

Place to be
announced see

www.ncmga.com

Check out the
updates to the
website at

www.ncmga.com

Livestock Disaster Box

The safety of humans is the top priority, with livestock care secondary. However, preparing a disaster box for livestock still has great merit. Consider keeping this type of box or lidded bucket in the back of your vehicle or tack compartment of your trailer. Recommendations include:

- Tack, ropes, collars or halters for all pets and livestock
- Concentrated feed, hay, supplements (bags of pellets left in trailer compart.)
- Copies of registration papers, scrapies numbers, etc.
- Feed nets or containers
- Livestock marking crayon
- Garden hose
- Flashlight/batteries
- Blanket or tarp
- Portable radio
- Livestock first-aid supplies
- Laminated sheet of contact numbers (vou. vet. friends. relatives)



Photo credit IJ Farms, Ida Hulsey

QUICK REFERENCE KID CARE:

Disease prevention and treatment of three fast-moving Kid Killers

Pneumonia (Pasteurella pneumonia)

Symptoms: Labored breathing; snotty nose; fever; “crackling” sound in chest; lethargic. Can be a “quiet” pneumonia where the only symptom you have is a listless, quiet kid.

Prevention: Clean, dry bedding; good ventilation; adequate colostrum; quality nutrition; some studies indicate the pasteurized vaccine in the dam may be of some protection.

Suggested Treatment: Fast acting broad-spectrum antibiotic, NOT the long-acting type (LA). Banamine(rx) to reduce adhesions and stickiness in lungs. Fluids. Treat swiftly or the pneumonia may be quicker and kill the kid.

Enterotoxemia: Bacteria (commonly Clostridium perfringens type C or type D) normally present in the digestive tract of a goat. In some situations it proliferates and produces toxins in lethal quantities.

Symptoms: Off feed; lethargic; depression; teeth grinding; belly kicking or biting; diarrhea; bloat; decrease in body temperature; cold mouth; grey gums (membranes); moaning; unable to rise; death.

Prevention: Vaccination of dam 3-6 weeks prior to kidding for placental transferrance of immunity; and/or vaccination with C&D Antitoxin at birth and CD-T at 4, 9 and 12 weeks of age then boost annually.

Suggested Treatment: Treat with large doses of C&D Antitoxin both orally and injected; IV fluids; liquid penicillin given orally; Injectable B Complex; baking soda to reduce pH; Pepto Bismol to help coat gut; Benedryl to reduce histamine reaction.

Coccidiosis: Normal protozoa found in digestive tract of dam picked up through oral/fecal contamination in kid. In times of stress, protozoa bloom and begin to destroy lining of intestines.

Symptoms: Diarrhea; weight loss; depression; slow growth rate; bloat.

Prevention: Feed off the ground; pick up manure; feed Decoxx-M in bottle kid’s milk; offer grain or minerals with anticoccidiostat; good nutrition to boost immune system.

Treatment: Diagnose through fecal analysis. Treat aggressively with Di-Methox 40%, Corid or Sulfa based drugs.

C&D Antitoxin vs. CD-T Toxoid

There IS a difference!

C&D Antitoxin is a brownish liquid used for situations that merit quick acting response to reduce the toxins produced by Clostridium Perfringens C&D. It must be refrigerated and it says “Antitoxin” on the bottle. Not every feed store carries it, but when you need it, you need it fast!

CD-T Toxoid is the annual booster and contains the tetanus vaccine. It takes longer for the body to develop an immune response to. It is clear/cloudy in color and must be refrigerated as well.



VS.





Understanding Checkoff Programs

Dr. Wes Patton, Glennland Farm

Each time I take sheep to the Orland Auction, French Camp, Escalon or to the processing plant in Dixon there is a small deduction from my check for the national checkoff program. This is not true for goats at this time. Why not? Why is there one for sheep? Is there one for other commodities? What is the deduction based on? What do "they" do with my money? How does it benefit me? These and other questions come to mind each time a producer sees a deduction from their check for animals sold.

Actually, sheep producers in California that sell sheep and wool have two types of deductions from their checks. The first is a deduction on sheep sold that is the national program which supports the efforts of the American Lamb Board and the second is a state program that is a deduction on wool sold which goes to the California Sheep Commission.

The American Lamb Board operates under the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA. It is actually under the Commodity Promotion, Research and Information Act of 1996. In short it is a \$.005 per pound deduction on each pound of lamb sold. The purpose of the act is "to establish an orderly procedure for the development and the financing through an assessment, of an effective and coordinated program of promotion, research and information designed to strengthen the lamb industry's position in the marketplace; maintain and expand existing markets and uses for lamb and lamb products; and to carry out programs, plans and projects designed to provide maximum benefits to the lamb industry." In 2012 there will be a Lamb Jam promotion program in San Francisco, Seattle, Boston and New York which will bring the best chefs with the best lamb dishes to the public. Where this has been done in the past, lamb consumption has jumped dramatically. You are probably familiar with the recipes available at some markets which are provided by the ALB. Research dollars for product development, improvement in disease control, nutrition, reproduction and a variety of other topics are available from the ALB. I have just been appointed to the ALB and will be sworn in at the annual convention in Scottsdale, Arizona in January. Actually, two of us from California have been appointed and we look forward to doing our part to help promote our industry.

The California Sheep Commission Law can be found in Chapter 15, Division 22 of the California Food and Agriculture Code. It was established in January of 2008. Initially, there was a \$.06 per pound deduction per pound of wool sold. When I was still at Chico State I received a grant from the California Sheep Commission to study star thistle control using intensive grazing with sheep. The largest part of the budget goes for lamb promotion. The Commission hired a professional person to do lamb promotion campaigns which have been amazingly effective and are at least partially responsible for the popularity of lamb at farmer's markets, upscale supermarkets and white table cloth restaurants in the Bay Area and in the Wine Country.

Both the American Lamb Board and the California Sheep Commission really work to the benefit of the people producing sheep. Would the goat world like to have something similar to help boost sales or at least level out the ups and downs of the market? If so, there is a process to go through to establish a checkoff program.

USDA Terminates Several Agriculture Surveys

The U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistical Service said that in light of funding reductions in fiscal year 2011 and the likelihood of additional reductions in fiscal year 2012, the agency is discontinuing its Annual Reports on Farm Numbers, Land in Farms and Livestock Operations; Nursery Report, Annual Floriculture Report; Annual Bee and Honey Report; Catfish and Trout Report; annual Hops Production Report; and the Annual Mink Report. Other surveys cut back include the July Cattle Report and the **January Sheep and Goat Report**.

(Credit High Plains Journal, November 7, 2011)

Leasing a Buck

Leasing a buck is a great solution for small herd owners or to share and diversify genetics in an area, but it does not come without concerns and risks.

Several issues need to be clear prior to a lease situation to avoid dissatisfaction on either the part of the lessor or the lessee.

Following are questions that need to be addressed prior to a lease:

- Who will provide transportation to and from the lease?
- What date will lease begin and end?
- Must the lessee insure the buck?
- Is the lessee responsible for hoof trimming, vaccinations, worming and what meds are acceptable to the lessor to use on their animal?
- What housing is acceptable for the buck?
- What feeding protocol should be in place?
- What is the cost of the lease?
- When will service memos be issued?
- Who is responsible for vet bills should the buck become ill?
- What is the expected reimbursement for the buck should the buck die in lessee's custody and care?
- Will buck be disease tested both prior to lease and upon return of lease?

With these questions answered up front, a lot of conflict can be saved in the long run.

(Special Reserve Sale cont. from pg 1)

NCMGA member Sue Hobby, her daughter Christie, President Jon Blevins, and member Nate Moeller spent hours organizing, recruiting and managing the sale. NVDGA/NCMGA members Mary Pryde and Beth Nicholson worked on the dairy consignment side.

Consignors and buyers came from California and surrounding states. Some buyers purchased both meat and dairy goats for their breeding programs.

The high selling goat was sold by IJ Farms, owned by Ida Hulsey. Purchased by Leo and Monique Jimenez, Arroyo Family Boers Lilac, a large paint boer doe who sold for \$1200.00.

The sale was held at the Tehama District Fairgrounds , Don Smith Arena in Red Bluff, CA.

NCMGA sends a special thank you to those that managed the sale and all who assisted and attended. Member Nate Meoller even stayed the night in his truck to manage security for the goats that were left on the fairgrounds until their buyers could pull them out the next morning.

Putting on an event like this takes a lot of work, time and energy that is sometimes not visible, but necessary and appreciated.



1 Goats await the Special Reserve Sale Ring

(Checkoff cont. from pg. 5)

First of all, there has to be a referendum that is voted on by the producers of the product. I was involved in the early stages of the California Sheep Commission referendum planning. Originally, the assessment was to be made on pounds of lamb sold, but for several political reasons that was switched to wool. So, the goat industry will need to have some regional meetings to establish the rules of the game. It will have to be set up to benefit the most people and supported by sufficient numbers of votes to have it pass. After the referendum is passed it has to be ratified by the legislature. It can be a state or a national program depending on where and how it is crafted. In the case of the sheep industry it took two tries to get the national referendum passed, so it cannot be taken lightly if you really want to do it. It is embarrassing to have to do it twice, so if you really want to get a program in place a lot of campaigning will have to be done. If you are interested in doing something like this and need some more details send me a message and I can put you in touch with some people who have been through the process and can help you. You won't be the first to attempt this. There are already at least 18 national groups in place at this time. Everything from Beef to Blueberries and Pork to Popcorn have these programs.

The Best to all of our goat friends! Jane and I miss all of you.

2011 Goat Education Day, Cold but Successful

November 5th dawned cold and cloudy but the rains held off until the last class of the day at the 2011 Goat Education Day in Red Bluff, CA. The common ground areas of small ruminant health, biology and ranch management issues unified meat, dairy, fiber and pack goat enthusiasts for the day. Attended by over 570 people, this was only a slight decrease in attendance to the year prior.

Although the day originated as the brain child of the North Valley Dairy Goat Association, the Northern California Meat Goat Association played a significant roll in offering more classes specific to meat goat issues and hosted an auction event that evening.

Highest attended classes were Beginning and Advanced Kidding Issues, taught by Dr. Gina Pedersen and Understanding CAE and CL, taught by Dr. Lauren Acton. Both classes were applicable to all disciplines of goat production.

Classes that showed significant interest were the necropsy (an animal autopsy), parasite management and the Livestock Guardian Dog classes. As usual, the provident living classes such as cheese and soap making were full.

Members of the NCMGA stepped up and taught genetic, fitting and handling and youth showmanship classes specific to meat goats. Dr. Patrick Doyle of CSU-Chico came to present material on the use of bucks to increase carcass yields.

The NVDGA Goat Education Day Committee, in support of the meat goat industry, once again served up a luncheon of goat. This year Basque-style Chevon was offered and close to 400 people were served in under 45 minutes.

The day was capped off by the first ever Special Reserve Meat and Milker Sale hosted by the NCGMA.

Thank you to the NVDGA GED and NCMGA committee members who put in hundreds of hours of work and months of preparation to bring education to our area.

NCMGA President's Message

I know some are wondering if I am still around. I have had quite a bit on my plate and unfortunately the group was the one to suffer. We have been kidding since late August and will continue until March along with everything else I do. I would like to say thank you to those that were involved in the Special Reserve Meat and Milker Sale, and a big thank you to those who came and supported by buying animals. I know it was a miserable weather day but North Valley Dairy Assoc. did another good job. I am sure if you would like to help them out next year they might be willing to bring you on board. The sale afterwards had a few issues but I am sure they are things that can be worked out for next year. The volunteer crew behind the scenes in the back saved the night.

Winter has been fairly nice to us so far and we haven't been dealing with all the normal mud, but the cold north wind is just as bad. Be sure and keep an eye on your animals so they don't start slipping to much weight. I know feed is like gold but if the animals start losing to much weight then their immune system will get weak and you will be dealing with antibiotics or even a vet bill so do the math I bet an extra bale of hay is cheaper.

It's also time to start planning for next year as far as how and what you're going to breed. If you're planning on making a buck change, don't wait until the last minute to start looking. One thing to remember is that a young buck isn't always the cheapest way to go. Sometimes a mature buck that is proven might cost you a hundred dollars more, but is ready to go to work and you can see what he has produced and compare it to what you think you might need to help your herd.

Jon Blevins, President

Market Report: Snap Shot of the Nation

San Angelo, TX November 30, 2011

GOATS:

All sold per hundred weight (CWT) unless otherwise specified.

SLAUGHTER CLASSES:

KIDS: Selection 1 25-40 lbs 230.00-250.00, few 270.00; 40-60 lbs 200.00-228.00, few 230.00-252.00; 60-80 lbs 200.00-222.00; 80-100 lbs 178.00-188.00.

Selection 1-2 25-40 lbs 170.00-200.00; 40-80 lbs 170.00-200.00; 80-100 lbs 150.00-170.00.

Selection 2 25-40 lbs 150.00-170.00; 40-80 lbs 130.00-170.00.

DOES/NANNIES: Selection 1-2 70-130 lbs 70.00-86.00, few 88.00-92.00; 130-175 lbs 66.00-78.00, few 80.00-86.00; thin 60-115 lbs 50.00-70.00.

BUCKS/BILLIES: Selection 1-2 70-100 lbs 114.00-154.00; 100-150 lbs 100.00-128.00, yearlings 128.00-142.00; 150-250 lbs 90.00-118.00.

REPLACEMENT CLASSES:

DOES/NANNIES: Selection 1-2 60-115 lbs 85.00-128.00.

New Holland, PA Mon Nov 28, 2011 USDA-PA Dept of Ag Market News

New Holland Sales Stables - New Holland, PA
New Holland Sheep and Goat Weighted Average for Monday, November 28, 2011

Sheep/Lamb Receipts: 1716 Last week: 2378 Year Ago: 2113
Goat Receipts: 1741 Last week: 3551 Year Ago: 2280

***Report format change: Traditional markets refer to lambs that are subjected to USDA carcass grading, and marketed through mainstream outlets. Non-Traditional markets refer to lambs destined for slaughter outside of what would be termed as traditional markets. ***

Slaughter Goats: Compared to last week's sale, a much lighter supply of slaughter kids sold mixed Selection 1 goats sold 10.00 higher. Selection 2-3 kids, nannies, and billies mostly 10.00 lower. Demand moderate with moderate trade. All goats are sold by the head, on estimated weights. Goat supply consisted of 80 percent kids, 9 percent nannies, 9 percent billies and 2 percent miscellaneous stock. All goats are sold by the head, on estimated weights.

Slaughter Kids: Selection 1 30-40 lbs 86.00-94.00; 40-60 lbs 90.00-109.00; 60-80 lbs 118.00-136.00; 80-90 lbs 122.00-132.00; 90-100 lbs 128.00-143.00. Selection 2 30-40 lbs 68.00-83.00; 40-60 lbs 69.00-87.00; 70-80 lbs 88.00-103.00; 80-100 lbs 93.00-108.00. Selection 3 30-40 lbs 38.00-53.00; 40-60 lbs 42.00-74.00; 60-80 lbs 70.00-88.00; 80-90 lbs 81.00-94.00.

Slaughter Nannies/Does: Selection 1 80-130 lbs 99.00-114.00; 130-180 lbs 114.00-129.00. Selection 2 80-130 lbs 88.00-102.00; 130-180 94.00-109.00. Selection 3 50-80 lbs 58.00-66.00; 80-130 lbs 69.00-84.00.

Slaughter Bucks/Billies: Selection 1 100-150 lbs 163.00-178.00; 150-200lbs 200.00-210.00. Selection 2 100-150 lbs 122.00-137.00.

Source: USDA Dept. of Ag Market News, New Holland-Lancaster County, PA
www.ams.usda.gov/LSMarketNews

California Weekly Hay Report

http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/ml_gr311.txt
Fri Dec 02, 2011 USDA Market News Service

Regions 1 - 4

Compared to two weeks ago: All classes of hay traded steady on a light test resulting from limited offerings. Buyer's demand was good for all classes on a light trading activity. Producers are finishing up for the year and trade in regions 1 through 5 are from a few inventory sales. Some producers in Region 6 are trying to finish baling their last cutting with colder weather moving into the area. All prices are reported FOB the stack or barn unless otherwise noted.

Tons: 12,040 Two Weeks Ago: 12,251 Last Year: 12,995

Region 1: North Inter-Mountain: Includes: Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen and Plumas. All prices reported FOB the stack or barn unless otherwise noted.

Alfalfa	Tons	Price Range	Wtd Avg	Comments
Supreme	50	290.00-290.00	290.00	Organic
Premium/Supreme	50	265.00-265.00	265.00	
Premium	50	250.00-250.00	250.00	
	700	260.00-260.00	260.00	Export
	100	255.00-255.00	255.00	Retail/Stable

Good	425	230.00-240.00	238.24	
	200	220.00-220.00	220.00	Retail/Stable
Alfalfa/Orchard Mix				
Premium	100	260.00-260.00	260.00	Retail/Stable
Orchard Grass				
Premium	125	255.00-265.00	263.00	Retail/Stable
Good/Premium	75	240.00-240.00	240.00	Retail/Stable
Timothy Grass				
Premium	25	300.00-300.00	300.00	
	25	290.00-290.00	290.00	Retail/Stable
Meadow Grass				
Premium	150	120.00-120.00	120.00	
Mixed Grass				
Premium	125	240.00-240.00	240.00	Retail/Stable
Beardless Wheat				
Good	50	140.00-140.00	140.00	

Region 2: Sacramento Valley: Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, Yolo, El Dorado, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and Alpine. All prices reported FOB the stack or barn unless otherwise noted.

	Tons	Price Range	Wtd Avg	Comments
Alfalfa				
Good	150	235.00-235.00	235.00	
	25	240.00-240.00	240.00	Retail/Stable
Alfalfa				
Supreme	100	270.00-270.00	270.00	
Premium	150	260.00-260.00	260.00	Retail/Stable
Orchard Grass				
Premium	50	250.00-250.00	250.00	Retail/Stable
Oat				
Premium	25	180.00-180.00	180.00	
	25	185.00-185.00	185.00	Retail/Stable
Rice Straw				
Good	300	65.00-65.00	65.00	Erosion Control
Wheat Straw				
Premium	200	107.00-107.00	107.00	Retail/Stable
Good	125	93.00-93.00	93.00	Erosion Control

Region 3: Northern San Joaquin Valley: San Joaquin, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mono, Merced, Mariposa. All prices reported FOB the stack or barn unless otherwise noted.

	Tons	Price Range	Wtd Avg	Comments
Alfalfa				
Supreme	75	280.00-280.00	280.00	
	200	320.00-320.00	320.00	Del
Premium	50	270.00-270.00	270.00	Retail/Stable
Good	25	240.00-240.00	240.00	
Alfalfa/Orchard Mix				
Premium	50	240.00-240.00	240.00	Retail/Stable
Oat				
Premium	50	180.00-180.00	180.00	

Region 4: Central San Joaquin Valley: Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Inyo. All prices reported FOB the stack or barn unless otherwise noted.

	Tons	Price Range	Wtd Avg	Comments
Alfalfa				
Supreme	25	325.00-325.00	325.00	Del
Premium	2000	300.00-300.00	300.00	Del Contracted
Sudan				
Premium	50	250.00-250.00	250.00	Del Organic

Goat Notes

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

President: Jon Blevins 530-695-3484
530-682-0579 - Jon's Cell
2722 Paseo Ave. Live Oak, CA 95353

Vice President: (acting) Susan Young 530-682-5462
syoung@sutterhigh.k12.ca.us

Secretary: *Need a volunteer*

Treasurer: Teddy Drinnin 530-549-3305
21825 Papoose Dr. Palo Cedro, CA 96073

NEWSLETTER DEADLINES: Issued Dec/Jan, Mar/Apr, Jun/Jul, Sept/Oct. Please have ads, articles, etc. into editor the last week of the previous month of issue.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Susan Young: 530-682-5462
Kim Knapton: 530-945-1976
Jan Quinsenberry: 530-755-4923
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COMMITTEE CHAIRS:

Fundraising: Kristine Raimer 530-514-4745

Youth: *Need a volunteer!*

Marketing: Jane Patton 530-865-7250

Web Site: Nate Moeller 916-717-7604

nate@ncmga.com

Pen Sale: Jan Quinsenberry 530-755-4923

Education: Celina Johnson 530-898-6024

News Letter Editor: Mary Pryde 530-351-1801,

wewantaranch@aol.com

Membership: Sheri Young 530-244-2070

GOAT HELP LINE

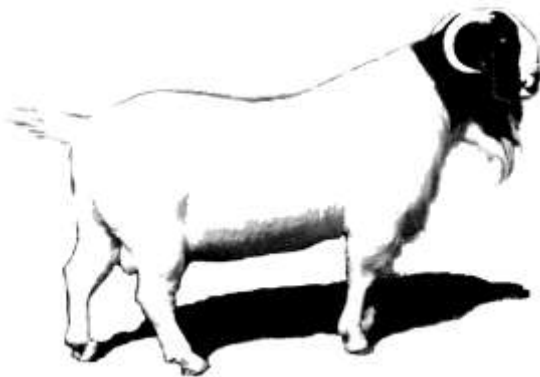
Not sure what is happening with your goat? Not sure what to do? You can call the following members who have volunteered to man the NCMGA Help Line. They have experience with goats.

Jon Blevins (530) 695-3484

Rosalinda Vizina (916) 687-8030

Mary Pryde (530) 351-1801

**Remember, these folks are not veterinarians, but they know a lot about goats and are a real asset to someone in a pinch when trouble pokes his head up, or out. *More experienced producers, feel free to volunteer your name and number to the Goat Help Line, we'd love some new help!!!!*



The Association:

The Mission: To educate the public about goats and goat meat.

Goal: To locate markets for goat meat and help get as many breeders in contact with one another, so we can all work together in continued growth of the industry.

Newsletter: The opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the article authors as compiled by the editor, not necessarily those of the Association or advertisers. To comment or contribute material, please send to address on cover or e-mail wewantaranch@aol.com

Advertising: The newsletter is supported by your yearly membership fee of \$15 for an individual (one vote) and \$20 for a family (two votes). The space for advertising will also help defray costs of postage and printing.

Please make checks payable to Northern California Meat Goat Association.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Your Ad could be here for only \$5.00 an issue!



Refurbished heavy duty, truck rack. Steel pipe style, for long bed truck. Repaired welds, new primer and paint, greased rollers and new rope. Asking \$490.00. Call 530-351-1801, Redding area.

Great Pyr Pup for Sale \$300
 9 month old male, unneutered, pure bred but no papers. Raised with goats and mature guardian dogs. Chases chickens. Sweet personality, basic obedience training done. But he learned how to climb our cattle panels. He needs a home with either high fences or one with an electrical top line. Would make a great LGD or a pet. Call Alysia at 347-0800

To order scrapies tags call the USDA at 916-854-3900 or 1-877-741-3690. They will ask for your address and information, how many tags you project using in a year, and what type of tags you want. Tags and applicator will be mailed to you FREE within about 2 – 3 weeks.



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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MEAT GOAT ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 553 Gridley, CA 95948
530-695-3484 / 530-682-0579

"OUR MISSION IS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT GOATS AND GOAT MEAT"

Please fill out the following information and send it to the above address.

Membership Application

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

Phone _____

E-Mail Address _____

Annual

Membership: \$15.00 Single \$ _____

NEW

\$20.00 Family \$ _____

RENEW

Check No. _____

Note: Dues are payable by July 1, each year. New members can be prorated on a six-month basis if joining mid-year.

My interests in goats and the NCMGA are: (Check as many as you like)

- Marketing slaughter goats
- Marketing breeding goats
- Goat health
- Housing and handling facilities
- Goat breeding
- Taking care of kids
- Genetics
- Artificial Insemination
- Goat Shows
- Youth Program
- Goat feeds and feeding
- NCMGA Web site development
- Other

