

Majenli Lamancha Goat Management

Note - This works for us but might be different for others depending on where you are.



Majenli Lamanchas Herd Management,

Before I get into exactly what we do I need to tell everyone reading this that it takes a lot of money, time, patience, dedication, attentiveness, and love to go along with these management steps that we use.

It is important that anyone wanting to follow a similar protocol as us that if you do not have enough money, time, patience, room, and love to do this for your entire herd then your first step should be to cut your herd numbers to a number that you can do each of these critical things to manage every animal you have remaining properly after you cut your herd size.

Kids from day of birth:

We pull our kids from the dam as soon as they are born, and bottle feed the colostrum starting that day for at least 4 times during the first 24 hours. If you have a doe that does not produce enough colostrum to feed the kid 4 times in that first 24 hours, we have learned to save frozen colostrum from other does who had extra and freeze it. We even hold some frozen over from the previous year.

Right after freshening we give the dam a bucket of warm water mixed with molasses and YMPC. This helps the dam recover much quicker. If the kidding was rough in any way, we usually give a shot of banamine.

We also give MFO (Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Potassium, Dextrose oral solution) before and after delivery if needed. We also give oral vitamin B to boost appetite.

Same day of kidding we give the dam de-wormer and repeat in 10-14 days.



The day the kids are born we give them BoSe, ½ cc. Then we give vitamin E capsules. We just snip an end of a capsule and squeeze the liquid from the two capsules into their mouth and discard the capsules.

Right after that we do a full body check to make sure there are no physical defects. Remember to keep checking every few weeks as such things as facial defects, and extra teats can develop or be more visual as they grow even though not visible at birth.

We bottle feed milk to the kids for the first 2 days and maybe day 3 and feed 4 times a day, but get them on the lambar bucket within the first 2-3 days.

We use Calf Pro for Coccidia prevention. When the kids are 72 hours old, we start giving them calf pro once a day orally with a syringe at one of their regular feedings.

The kids drink all the milk they want 4 times per day for at least the first week. The recommended dosage is 1cc per 10lbs. We have a digital floor scale for weighing our goats up to 400 pounds.



Starting the second week we cut the milk feedings down to 3 times per day using one of those feedings to orally give the calf pro. As the kids grow you need to increase the amount of calf pro per their weight according to directions. Again, 1oz per 10lbs of body weight.

Starting at 1-2 weeks old they also get free choice Blue Seal Home Fresh 16 Goat Grow & Finish 16% Pellet – Medicated, and free choice hay. The hay for kids is usually an orchard/alfalfa mix of good quality hay. We usually introduce a water bucket at 3-4 weeks old but keep feeding milk 3 times a day till they are a month old then we cut back to twice a day. We continue the calf pro once a day until we wean them after they reach 4 months old.

When the kids are 6 weeks old they get CDT and BoSe. Then a month later we repeat that.

By the time the kids are two months old they are getting top quality pure alfalfa free choice, orchard grass, and lespedeza.

When they kids are about breeding size we start cutting back on the free choice medicated grain and start mixing in Blue Seal Sweet Textured Goat feed with the medicated, and feed twice a day in a trough feeder which amounts to about two cups per kid at each feeding. After the kids are 6-7 months old or bred we take away the medicated and they get only the sweet textured mixed with beet pulp w/molasses and Blue Seal black oil sunflower seeds.



We put our kids in a small outside pasture at about 1 month old depending on weather and temperatures and they have their own shelters. When they are about 5-6 months old they get introduced to the larger pasture with the mature does and all have free choice alfalfa, orchard grass, and lespedeza every day.

All of our does have access to clean clear water at all times plus a few tubs of clean water mixed with Blu-Lite.



They all have free choice sweet lix loose minerals, white salt block, trace mineral block, cobalt blocks, selenium blocks, and Kent molasses mineral tubs. We also leave out sodium bicarb free choice.

As kids and adults we keep their feet trimmed at least every 3-4 weeks to help prevent any issues with their feet and legs.



We do a complete look at each and every goat including kids at least twice a day, which includes lifting and or looking under their tails to check for any signs of loose stools, and a full body check to make sure there are no other issues. If it is dark make sure you have a flashlight with you and still do a full check. Goats can go down hill fast if you miss something.



Adult Does:

Our feeding program for our adult does can fluctuate depending on size and milking or not milking.



When our does are all dry and bred we give them grain once a day. We give them the, Blue Seal Textured feed along with beet pulp with molasses and black oil sunflower seeds. Usually amounts to 1 ½ - 2 cups of grain mix per doe per day in a feed trough that they all feed from at the same time.



About a week before the does freshen we start adding some Blue Seal Premium Dairy Goat with our Blue Seal Textured grain mixed with the beet pulp and black oil sunflower seeds. We also start adding in some Sunshine Plus. This all helps to increase milk production.

Normally the mix is about 2 cups of grain and add a handful each of beet pulp with molasses, black oil sunflower seeds, and sunshine plus per goat at each of the two milkings. Again amount of grain depends on size, age, and how much milk they produce.



We have also found that right after kidding it helps boost their appetite if we give them each 30 cc of Omega 3-6-9 with a syringe once or twice a day until they start eating aggressively again.

We are on milk test and we watch our protein and fat levels and can adjust what we feed based on those levels.



Again, all of our does, young and old get top quality free choice alfalfa, and orchard grass every day along with some lespedeza mixed in.

They get a choice of plain water or water mixed with Blue-lite.



Other regular maintenance and prevention tips:

In the beginning I mentioned attentiveness is one of the important things in herd management. At both ends of our day at feeding times we check both ends of all our animals for any signs of change. We check eyes, mouth, under belly, and butt end. It is also a good idea to watch their breathing for onset of respiratory issues. Any concerns or doubt, take their temperature.

The sooner you see anything wrong and start treatment right away the better it is for the animal. If your goat gets sick for any length of time it could likely stunt the growth in a young animal and or kill young and old quickly.



Trimming feet – We choose to trim our goat's feet at least every 3-4 weeks to keep their feet healthy and strong and strong on their pasterns.

Clipping – When the weather has warmed up in the spring it is healthy for your goat to be clipped and bathed to help rid their bodies of any wintertime external parasites that have decided to settle in.

Parasites – Because our area is prone to parasites due to the type of climate and weather, we always give a de-wormer to adult does right after freshening and then again 10-14 days after first treatment and then on an as needed basis. (Check the eyes, hair coat, and body condition regularly). We also test annually for CAE usually a month before the does start to freshen.



Bucks:

Our bucks get a 12% protein All Stock grain and is important to make sure to add ammonium chloride in the grain to help prevent urinary calculi. They also get free orchard hay mix, lespedeza and the same minerals that the does get free choice. The pictures of each of these bucks were taken at 1 year of age.

**Additional Tips:**

We copper bolus our goats 2-3 times per year spread out in equal intervals as needed.

We keep a lot of medications on hand to quickly treat any issues that may arise in any of our herd. The quicker you can treat a goat the better as a goat can go downhill rapidly when illness or disease hits and it's easier it is to keep your goat healthy long term. I have listed many of these items in the next paragraph.

We always keep antibiotics on hand, Specto Gard, Neomycin, Kao-Pectin, MFO, Iodine, Probios, Copper Bolus, Alcohol (not the beverage), Banamine, Meloxicam, Dynamint Cream, Blu Kote, Coppertox, Antifungal creams and sprays, Terramycin, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, TUMs for daily doses for goats weeks before freshening, Preparation H for does after delivery of kids for swelling, YMCP and Molasses for does after freshening.

I will end in saying again, if you cannot afford to give all of your animal's top quality hay, feed, and supplements and afford meds to keep on hand when normal problems occur, then you probably need to reduce your herd size so that you can afford to give complete quality care. You need to have plenty of space for the number of goats you have so they are not all crowded into a small area.

If you have 20 goats and can barely afford to feed them let alone vet care, medicines, parasite prevention, you may want to reduce your herd count to 5-10 animals to help afford that. When you can do that you will see a big improvement in the quality of your animals.

If you have any questions pertaining to what I have given you above or any other questions, feel free to message me or call me.

Don George and Terri Sines

Email: majenli.dg@gmail.com

919-904-0315

You can also find us on our website: <https://majenlilamanchas.com/>

