WELCOME

We welcome everyone to the Guernsey Goat Breeders of America!
Much has transpired and, in spite of all the chaos, we are now on track! We want to thank those who persisted and were involved in the ADGA proposal effort. Nina Schafer, Diane Gray, Joan Stump and Christine Ball presented the original proposal (2010). The baton was passed to Sara Dzimianski who researched and reorganized additional information that was asked for by ADGA. With the new, updated information, Joan Stump was present at the ADGA Board meeting to represent the GGBOA in 2015 when the ADGA voted acceptance! IT WORKED!
Now we have much to do to carry on and show that these Guernsey goats are worth everything!
We are encouraging everyone who has an interest in Guernseys to participate. Even if you do not have any now, there is no better way to meet our breeders and to learn and “scope out” what is available! There is something for everyone, whether it be to take your Guernseys to a local fair and spotlight them or coming to help out at the National ADGA Convention in October by manning our booth! If you are creative, make some crafty “goat” items to enter into the silent auction that will be held there. We want this to be a record-breaking event for us!

In general, we want this year to be the best ever for our organization and it will happen if everyone gets involved. Don’t hesitate to contact any of the Board Members should you have any questions. Thanks so much and we look forward to getting to know you!

Respectfully,
Gloria B Andrews, DVM
President GGBOA

Why Guernseys?

Gloria Andrews, DVM

Four years ago I was looking for dairy goats, and was investigating what breeds were out there. I like “unconventional” things, and decided these were the requirements–
1. had to be smaller, since I am vertically challenged
2. had to be gentle and get along
3. had to be thrifty and productive
4. had to be “different”
5. had to have personality

Looking online, I found Christine Ball’s story about her Guernseys on the canal. I was sold! I had to find some for myself! It took me a while, but I finally found my own. In spite of all the wrong things that I did, these ladies were precious and I have been “hooked” ever since!

Since getting my Guernseys, I have learned more wonderful things about them—they tend to be easy kidders, have great tasting milk, and good composition of the milk which makes it great for cheeses.

My Guernseys are very content and I have never had any “fence” issues. Yes, they are curious and like to help anytime I am in the pasture with them, but they are very calm, docile and accept newcomers (other goats – people they have to be introduced to) well.

I do not hesitate to recommend them to anyone interested in getting a great dairy goat!
Let us know what your experience has been and why you recommend Guernsey goats!
DHIR:  What, Why and How

When considering the decision to go "on test" you probably are confused, confounded, and unsure of what DHIR can and will do for you and your herd. This is not a "be all" article, but a beginning article for you to explore and consider going on test. If you have questions there is a list of resources for you to use is provided. If it sounds complicated, it really isn't, just hard to explain without hands on. Hopefully the information provided will encourage you to explore being on test and give you enough resources to get started.

**What:** Dairy Herd Improvement for the Registry (DHIR) is a production-testing and information-gathering system that provides important management, breed and pedigree work, genetic evaluations, education and research. Data gathered includes information on identification, production, and reproduction, as well as health information. Data is recorded for each actual test day and reports are provided on the lactation to date as well as monthly and annual production totals.

In my personal experience, I was interested in DHIR for three reasons 1) milk production to help with deciding which does to keep 2) the Somatic Cell Counts to determine udder health and 3) the data predicting the contribution of the sire to milk production, fat, and protein to assist with breeding decisions. When I received my first milk test results some 20+ years ago, I looked at the data and thought to myself, "how can they possibly know that this doe will produce this much milk in 305 days?" To find out just how accurate the projections were, I carefully weighted each doe's milking and kept track for the 305 days. The results? The predicted production was very close to the actual production (about 1% from the predicted production). Needless to say, I quit keeping daily records!

**WHY:** DHIR is valuable to you as a breeder for the information that is provided to you. Information includes:

- Totals for each milking doe and for the herd as a whole
- Completed and projected production
- Merit of bucks used against others available
- Optional features: production, health and young stock programs
- Somatic cell count
- Persistence of lactation
- Breeding events and due dates
- Sire/Dam/ doe genetic values
- Production information through various testing options
- Automatic screening for Breed Leader
- DHIR along with Linear Appraisal data determines your does and bucks eligibility for Superior Genetics and Star Milker designations on their registration and their progeny's registrations

**HOW:**

OK, so you've decided to participate. Your first step would be to check with Lisa Shepard, Production Program at ADGA. According to Lisa, if you have a herd already on test, just add your Guernseys to your current herd. If a new herd, contact Lisa for details, but basically you send an application, ADGA accepts and sends you "Permit to Test DHIR". Next, contact your local DHIA. When you receive your Herd Code after your first test, send the herd number to ADGA Production Programs.
Plans accepted for ADGA DHIR (Standard or Group Advanced Registry and STAR Programs. Decide which ADGA approved test program fits your situation. Programs approved by ADGA include:

**Group Test:** Minimum of three herds makes up any single test group. Group allows each group member to perform as tester responsibilities by testing herds of other group members. Each group member is trained to perform tester responsibilities when weighing and sampling milk in the herds of other GT members on a rotating schedule. A designated group leader schedules monthly testing. Be sure your state and local DHIA has Group Test as an option.

**Standard:** (DHIR 20–Standard): Once monthly AM and PM weight and sample taken by a trained supervisor. Verification Test and DCR (Data Collection Rating) of 93 required for Top Ten awards.

**Owner Sample:** (DHI 40 Owner/Sampler AR): Owner weighs milk, takes the milk sample and sends the certified lab.

Details of the variable ADGA accepted programs you may choose:

**ADGA ITP 02–APCS:** Tester and owner share responsibility for collecting test day weights, alternating the AM and PM weighing each month. Tester also collects component samples when weighing. Annual Verification Test is required. DCR of 93 required for Top Ten awards.

**DHIR 22–APCS:** Tester collects both test day weights and collects component samples alternating AM and PM samples each month. Verification Tests and DCR of 93 required for Top Ten Awards.

**DHI 40 Owner/Sampler ST:** Herd owner weighs and samples all milking each test day and is responsible for all record keeping, mailing of samples and mailing final results to ADGA for recognition. Annual Herd Verification required between 60-150 DIM (days in milk). DCR of 75 required for Milk Star. STAR volume recognition only.

**ADGA ITP 00–EOM:** Owner and tester alternate months collecting test day data. Owner weighs only and sends in barn sheets. Tester weighs and collects samples. ADGA Audits apply. Annual Verification Test required. NOT accepted for Breed Leader or Top Ten.

Note: The **Supervisor or Tester** is a person who has completed the training offered by DHI and acts as a supervisor of testing.

Ready, Set, Go!
So you're decided to participate, signed up with ADGA and your local DHIA, have a group organized or found a tester, purchased necessary equipment such as a scale and ladle, had the scale certified, have received sample bottles from your local lab and are ready to test!

If you are doing the Standard DHIR 20 this would be your procedure:

1. Make sure you have the paperwork ready and filled out for your Tester (Supervisor).
2. Have your scales certified by DHI annually for accuracy and the Tester should check scale for accuracy each milking. Milkings should be 12 hours apart and each Doe should begin being tested within 45 days of freshening.
3. Make sure each Doe has an unique identification (we use number tags which are easy for to see and read) and the Tester should check tattoos for each Doe.
4. After milking the Doe, the Tester will weigh the milk, take a sample (according to your selected plan) and record the weigh. Repeat in 12 hours.
5. Mail off your samples and wait for your reports. Our local DHIA lab emails the preliminary results (butterfat and protein percentage) and Somatic Cell Count. This is really helpful if you have a Doe with a high somatic cell count. Reports from the Processing Center you choose comes a week to 10 days after being sent by the local DHIA lab.

The cost ranges from $1 to $1.50 per Doe plus the shipping cost. I feel it is a small price to pay for so much information.

Resources if you have questions or problems:
ADGA Production staff  P: 828-286-3801 – Ask for Lisa Shepard
Your local DHIA staff
Your local DHIA lab staff
Facebook:  ADGA Milk Test Discussion Group
Dairy Goat DHIA Technician Handbook (we purchased ours when we attended a Supervisor Training session and I still pull it out if I have questions.)

I would really encourage participation in DHIR. We have received valuable information on our does by participating. If production is your goal, DHIR will help you get where you want to go quicker
EXAMPLES OF DHI REPORTS - MICHAEL NAUMES

This is part of the Individual Doe Report

![Test Day Data and Lactation TO Date Table]

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<td>73</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>121</td>
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<td>138% 125% 122%</td>
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![Control Number and Individual Doe Information]

Control Number: 33
PSt: 2

Herd: 93-10-0633
Type Test: 20

INDIVIDUAL DOE
CIELITO LINDO NUBIANS
DHIR
The table below provides detailed information regarding the performance and status of cows within a herd, categorized by various metrics such as production, calving, and reproduction. The data includes average metrics for all cows, milking cows, non-milking cows, and the herd in total. Key sections detail the number of days in milk, fat percentages, solids percent, and other related statistics. The table also features sections for cows over 75 days since last breeding, cows over 306 days, and cows expected to calve. Additional sections track births, calf deaths, and sales, offering insights into herd dynamics and health. The document concludes with a summary of total numbers, performance indicators, and average metrics across the herd.
## Herd Summary

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<th>Average Days to Wean</th>
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### Average For All Cows

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<th>Fat</th>
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### Average For Milking Cows

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<th>FLD</th>
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### Fertility Index

- **Birth Rate:** 80%
- **Lactation Rate:** 70%
- **Cows in Heat Without Service:** 30%
- **Cows in Service:** 60%
- **Cows in Heat:** 80%
- **Cows in Heat Likelihood:** 90%

### Reproduction

- **Average Days to Calving:** 250 days
- **Average Days to First Calving:** 270 days
- **Average Days to Dry:** 120 days
- **Average Days to Wean:** 240 days
- **Average Days to Sell:** 300 days
- **Average Days to Dry Off:** 360 days

### Calving Information

- **Average Calving Days:** 275 days
- **Average Calving Days Likelihood:** 290 days

### Milk Production

- **Average Milk Production:** 35 lbs
- **Average Milk Production Likelihood:** 40 lbs

### Fertility

- **Fertility Rate:** 80%
- **Fertility Likelihood:** 90%

### Mortality

- **Mortality Rate:** 5%
- **Mortality Likelihood:** 10%

### Herd Health

- **Health Rate:** 95%
- **Health Likelihood:** 98%

### Performance

- **Performance Rate:** 85%
- **Performance Likelihood:** 90%
Fitting Guernseys for Exhibition

By Sara Dzimianski

As we work to promote our breed and look forward to the ADGA herd book all members are encouraged to utilize whatever opportunities are available to promote the breed. County fairs and local club shows are great places to promote the Guernsey goat.

It is imperative that members give a good impression of the Guernsey breed, therefore anyone putting Guernseys on display should fit them according to the Guernsey fitting guidelines below.

Fitting Guernsey Goats

Since the flowing hair coat is part of breed character, Guernseys should not be body clipped (an exception may be made for naturally smooth-haired animals). The Guernsey clip is similar to the winter dairy clip.

Step 1: Wash your Guernsey thoroughly and condition the coat. Allow to air-dry. Do not use a blower.

Step 2: Trim feet using a hoof trimmer and a hoof plane. It is easiest to trim feet right after bathing because standing in water softens the hooves.

Step 3: Using a #10 blade, clip the face. Blend the hair into the neck. Using the same blade, clip the lower legs below the knee. Blend into the knee. Clipping the face and lower legs will provide a clean look to the animal, but the animal will not appear clipped. Beard removal is optional depending on your preference. Bucks should never have the beard removed, and clipping on the face should be limited. Clipping a buck’s belly and sheath will help with sanitation.

Step 4: Using a #40 or #50 blade, clip the inside of the ears, the udder, and a couple of inches in front of the udder. These areas should be completely free of hair.

Step 5: Using scissors, trim away excess fringes around the rear udder to show off the height and width of the udder. Also trim the end of the tail and excess hair alongside the tail. If you choose, you may clip the tail into a brush and blend into the body, but most Guernsey breeders do not recommend clipping the tail.

Step 6: Brush your Guernsey goat thoroughly and use hair clips to fasten the flank hair so it does not obstruct the view of the udder.

Step 7: Get someone to hold your Guernsey so you can take a picture and share it with the club!

Health Care Tips – Gloria B Andrews, DVM

A herd owner’s nemesis is coccidia. Coccidia is mainly a problem with kids, but if adults are stressed enough, with the right environmental conditions, it can happen in adults as well. Wet conditions provide a great place for coccidia to replicate and after rains, expect problems. Newer treatments (Baycox and ponazuril) are available that only require one dose as long as environmental conditions are modified. Dosage is 10mg/kg given orally one time.

A great idea, especially for areas that tend to get soggy and stay wet (trough/watering areas) is to define an area using pressure treated wood and fill with either concrete block or gravel. This helps the water to not puddle so the coccidian don’t have a chance to replicate. Fans are also a big help for areas where the goats bed down. Air movement dries out the areas as well as keeping the goats comfortable.
For future newsletters, we are looking for submissions to include. If you have any possible input or articles, please submit to one of the officers. Thank you!

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