

# Bottle Goat Project Record Book



Exhibitor's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibitor's Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibitor's Club \_\_\_\_\_



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Extension and Outreach

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## Youth-Adult Partnerships

The Bottle Goat project is an opportunity for youth to learn about caring for a young goat. Youth select a goat kid with an adult partner (parent, 4-H leader, neighbor, relative, etc.). The partners then work together to raise the goat, completing learning experiences that focus on housing, nutrition, and health. Since this project emphasizes what the youth learned through these experiences, success in this project is not based on the quality of the animal.

### Partner Pointers

A partnership is a cooperative effort that benefits everyone who is involved. Partnerships are common in the livestock industry, but the Bottle Goat project may be your youth's first experience with a partnership. This experience can show youth how everyone benefits when they contribute to a partnership.

Your main roles as a Bottle Goat project partner include:

- Serving as a resources person to help youth learn more about raising a goat
- Encouraging life skill development by helping youth learn about decision making and learning to learn
  - Decision making- choosing among several alternatives
  - Learning to learn- understanding the methods and skills needed for learning
- Asking and answering questions that enhance the learning experience
- Providing a safe, supportive educational environment

### Selecting Your Goat Kid

When selecting a kid for the Bottle Goat project, youth will practice gathering information and making decisions. This is a life skill youth will use in a variety of situations, such as how to spend money, select clothes, choose classes, or make a purchase. Your involvement might include:

- Helping youth set realistic goals
- Helping youth locate possible goats for this project
- Discussing what was learned from this decision-making process

### Housing

When youth create housing for their goats, they will be using learned information in new situations or to solve problems. This is a key aspect of the learning to learn life skill. Youth will continue to apply learned information throughout their lives in a variety of situations. Your involvement might include:

- Helping youth understand the goat housing guidelines
- Assisting youth as they locate possible goat housing resources
- Discussing what was learned when they applied information about housing to their own situation
- Helping youth learn the importance of looking at alternatives

### Nutrition

When youth develop a nutrition plan for their goats, they will be breaking information into parts and creating a sequence of steps. This is an important part of the learning to learn life skills. This skill is used in a variety of situations, like explaining to someone how to assemble a bicycle or locating information on the internet. Your involvement might include:

- Helping youth understand nutrition guidelines
- Assisting youth as they develop sequential plans for feeding their goats

- Discussing with youth the benefits of breaking information into steps

## **Health**

When youth examine their goat and the goat's environment, they are observing with their senses. Observation is an essential part of the learning to learn life skill. The only way we can take in new information is by observing with our eyes, ears, mouth, nose, or skin. Your involvement might include:

- Helping youth understand the characteristics of a healthy goat and healthy goat management techniques
- Assisting youth as they carefully observe their goat and the goat's environment to identify problems
- Discussing how new information is gained through observation

# Selecting Your Goat Kid

## Life Skill:

Decision making, gathering information, and choosing from alternatives

## Project Skill:

Selecting an appropriate bottle goat kid

People make decisions every day. Some choices, such as “Which shirt should I wear today?” are fairly easy to decide. Other decisions are more difficult, such as “Which summer camp should I attend?” or “Which bicycle should I buy?”

Your Bottle Goat project will involve a lot of decisions. Let’s start with the most exciting- “Which kid should I select for this project?”

You will need to gather some information before you can make this decision. This process will involve identifying your goal, locating possible kids, considering each kid, and choosing one kid.

## Words to Know

- **Colostrum**- the first milk produced by a nanny after kidding
- **Disposition**- the temperament or mood of a certain kid

## Identify Your Goals

Clear goals will help you decide what is most important to you. If your goal is to add a kid to your family’s herd, breed and heredity may be the most important factors. If your goal is to learn how to care for a kid, gentleness or cost may be more important.

Think about what you hope to learn from the Bottle Goat project. In your goals, include things you want to learn about bottle goats and things you want to learn about yourself. Discuss your goals with a caring adult, then write them in the space below.

## Project Goals

(What I want to learn about selecting a kid). Example: I want to learn where I can buy a kid.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Life Skill Goals

(What I want to learn about decision making, gathering information, or choosing from alternatives).

Example: I want to learn how to make good choices.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Locate Several Kids

You can look for a kid several places. Your family may have a herd with an available kid. You also could check with neighbors, relatives, or other goat producers. Attending an auction at a sale barn is another alternative.

With adult assistance, locate three available kids and describe them here. Record the breed of the kid, sex, and any distinguishing marks.

### Kid 1

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### Kid 2

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### Kid 3

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## Consider Each Kid

You will need to consider many things before you choose a bottle goat.

- **Age-** A bottle goat should be in your possession within one week of birth.
- **Appearance-** A healthy goat should have a smooth, shiny coat; a warm, moist nose; and bright, alert eyes.
- **Colostrum-** A newborn kid should have been fed colostrum for the first 3 days. This special milk gives kids a healthy beginning.
- **Disposition-** Select a kid that is quite and calm. A wild kid would be a lot more work for you and would be more difficult to manage and show.
- **Price-** Find out the current market price range for newborn kids so you will know how much to spend.

Ask each kid's owner questions and look at each kid carefully. Then take notes below.

- **Kid 1**

- Age \_\_\_\_\_
- Appearance \_\_\_\_\_
- Colostrum \_\_\_\_\_
- Disposition \_\_\_\_\_
- Price \_\_\_\_\_

- **Kid 2**

- Age \_\_\_\_\_
- Appearance \_\_\_\_\_
- Colostrum \_\_\_\_\_
- Disposition \_\_\_\_\_
- Price \_\_\_\_\_

- **Kid 3**

- Age \_\_\_\_\_
- Appearance \_\_\_\_\_
- Colostrum \_\_\_\_\_
- Disposition \_\_\_\_\_
- Price \_\_\_\_\_

### Goat Purchase Record

- **Kid's Name** \_\_\_\_\_
- **Purchase Date** \_\_\_\_\_
- **Purchase Price** \_\_\_\_\_
- **Other Information** \_\_\_\_\_

Ask someone to take a picture of you and your new kid. Attach the picture here.

## Talk It Over

Write answers to the following questions in the space provided. Then discuss your answers with a caring adult.

- Where did you find three goat kids? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What factors did you consider when choosing a kid? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why is it important to consider more than one kid? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why do you need to consider your goals while choosing a kid? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is another purchase you have made that required choosing a kid? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is another purchase you have made that required choosing from alternatives? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What did you learn that you can use when you made other decisions? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Additional Challenges

### Challenge #1

Talk to a dairy or meat goat producer. Find out how the producer selects animals to add to the herd. What will you want to ask the producer?

- Question #1-  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Question #2-  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Question #3-  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Challenge #2

Design a magazine ad to sell a goat kid. Think of the qualities that are the most important in a kid, and emphasize those qualities in your ad. Attach to this page with tape or staples.

# Housing

## *Life Skill:*

Learning to learn- using learned information and applying it to own situation.

## *Project Skill:*

Creating a healthy, safe, and economical place for a goat to be housed.

The old saying “you learn something new every day,” is true, but it is a challenge to apply all this new information to your life. One way you know if you have learned is to use the new information in a real life situation. When you use learned information in new situations or to solve problems, you are using an important life skill- learning to learn.

Before you bring your kid home, you will need to decide where your kid will live. In this section, you will learn goat housing guidelines that will help you create a good place for your goat to begin life.

## Words to Know

- **Stale**- no longer fresh and clean
- **Stress**- tension caused by a new and unusual situation
- **Resources**- supplies that are available to use
- **Unique**- something unusual that is not often seen

## Learn New Information

Answer the following questions:

- How big do you think a house for a kid should be? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What would make good, soft bedding for a kid? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why does a kid need protection from the wind and rain? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Goat Housing Guidelines

### *Individual Pens (Birth to 3 months)*

Individual pens reduce the chance of spreading disease from one kid to another.

- **Adequate Space**- Create a house with three solid walls using materials you have available (fiberglass, plywood, or scrap lumber). Provide an adequate sized house with a fenced run outside.
- **Bedding**- Bed kids deeply in clean and dry straw, hay, or wood shavings. Add new bedding when bedding becomes wet or soiled. Place the goat house in a well-drained area, away from standing water.

- **Protection-** Protect goats from drafts to reduce respiratory problems. Face hutch fronts toward the south or east in cold climates, so the goat is protected from cold northwest winds and storms.

### *Group Housing (3 to 5 months)*

After your kid is on all dry feed, it can be housed with a few other kids. This will help each animal adjust from a single pen to a group setting with minimal stress. If you only have one goat, it would be fine to house it by itself. Goats grouped together should be close to the same age and size. Make sure plenty of bedding is available for each animal.

### **Apply Learned Information**

Think about the goat housing guidelines, and then consider the resources (space, materials, money, time, etc.) that are available to you. Create a place for your kid to live that includes adequate space and that is dry, clean, and free from drafts. Sketch your kid's housing below or attach a photograph.

If you could have unlimited resources (space, materials, money, and time), what would ideal housing for a goat kid look like? Sketch your idea below.

## Talk It Over

Write answers to the following questions in the space provided.

- What resources did you use to create housing for your kid?

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- How did you create a house that was free from drafts?

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- What are important things to consider when creating housing for a new (1-3 months) kid?

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- Why is it important to house older (3-5 month) goats with a few other goats?

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- What is another situation where you apply guidelines to your life?

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- Why will it be easier to remember information if you use that information to create something?

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## Additional Challenges

### Challenge #1

Ask your parents how they chose the house in which you are living. What criteria were important in that selection process? Write a paragraph about your parents' house-selection decisions.

### Challenge #2

Visit a few farms that house young goats. Notice how a variety of resources are used to create places that are dry, clean, draft-free, and that provide adequate space. Make a list of three unique ideas you see at each farm.

# Nutrition

## *Life Skill:*

Learning to learn- breaking information into parts and creating a sequence of steps

## *Project Skill:*

Developing a plan for providing adequate nutrition for a goat.

People often have a big problem when they are trying to learn something new- there is too much information! One way to make learning easier is by organizing a lot of information into smaller pieces or steps.

Researchers have collected a lot of information about feeding goats. How can you find and use the appropriate information for your goat kid? It's easy to apply information when you break the task into parts and decide which information you will need first, second, third, etc.

## Words to Know

- **Milk replacer**- a dry milk that is added to water before feeding to animals
- **Nutrient**- an ingredient that promotes growth
- **Taping**- a method of estimating an animal's weight by using a special measuring tape

## Plan Each Step

### *Step One- Weighing Your Kid*

The first step in accurate kid feeding is weighing your kid. A kid can be weighed on a feed scale or it can be measured with a tape. If you choose to tape, you will need a special tape measure that can be obtained at a feed or animal supply store. This tape is marked off in pounds in addition to inches. Wrap this tape measure around your kid's body, behind the front legs. Carefully read the tape to estimate your kid's weight.

Ask an adult to help you weigh or measure your kid. Record your kid's weight on the table below as your kid grows.

Complete this Kid Weight Table:

	Date	Weight
<b>Birth</b>		
<b>Day 1</b>		
<b>Day 4</b>		
<b>2 Months</b>		
<b>4 Months</b>		

## Step Two- Feeding Your Kid

Colostrum is rich in nutrients and essential antibodies that help protect newborn lambs and kids during their first few weeks of life. It's crucial that newborns consume about 10% of their body weight in colostrum within the first 24 hours—ideally as soon as possible. Before feeding, warm the colostrum using a hot water bath to match body temperature, but never use a microwave, as it can destroy the beneficial antibodies.

Once lambs and kids have received enough colostrum, they can transition to regular milk or milk replacer. During the first few days, they should be fed four to six times daily. While the number of feedings can be reduced over time, offering smaller, more frequent feedings is the safest and healthiest approach. It may take a few days for them to recognize the bottle and drink without assistance. They should finish each feeding completely, but it's better to leave them slightly hungry than to overfeed. Cold milk is recommended to prevent abomasal bloat, as it slows down their drinking and reduces the risk of overeating. If desired, bottle-fed babies that are eating well can transition to bucket feeders. If they remain on bottles, their milk intake per feeding can be gradually increased based on their appetite, but they should always receive at least two feedings per day until they are ready to wean.

By the time lambs and kids reach one week of age, they should be introduced to high-quality, easily digestible feed, such as cracked corn and soybean meal, with at least 18% crude protein. Soybean meal is an excellent starter feed. Bottle-fed babies raised alone may take longer to begin eating grain since they don't have other animals to mimic. By three weeks of age, they should also have access to hay. They should not be weaned or have their milk intake reduced until they are consistently eating sufficient grain and forage, which typically takes six to eight weeks.

Maintaining cleanliness is crucial when raising lambs or kids artificially. All bottles, nipples, and mixing equipment should be cleaned regularly to prevent milk from spoiling. Nipples and teats should be checked frequently for signs of wear and replaced if they become weak or damaged, as broken pieces could pose a choking hazard, especially for older or more aggressive feeders. A good time to inspect feeding equipment is during routine cleaning.

Warm milk should never be left available for free-choice feeding, as lambs and kids are prone to overeating, which can lead to digestive issues or abomasal bloat. One common mistake is offering warm water in a bottle when babies still seem hungry after feeding—this should be avoided, as excessive water intake can cause water toxemia, which is often signaled by bloody urine.

Fresh water should always be accessible in a bucket or pan. As lambs and kids grow and begin consuming grains and hay, their water needs will increase. Milk should never be syringe-fed or force-fed through drenching. If a baby is unable to nurse, tube feeding is a safer and more effective method. However, lambs and kids should only be fed if their body temperature is normal. If they are cold or hypothermic, they should be warmed before feeding.

Source: <https://extension.umd.edu/resource/bottle-feeding-kids-and-lambs-fs-1157/>

## Your Feeding Plan

- Supplies you will need: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Your kid's weight: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What you will feed: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When you will feed: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### *Step Three- Weaning Your Kid*

Bottle feeding takes time and can be costly, especially when using milk replacers. Some producers eagerly anticipate weaning their bottle babies, while others prefer to extend the process. Although weaning can technically occur at 30 days, most lambs and kids are not consuming enough solid feed at that age to support proper growth.

Before weaning, lambs and kids must be eating enough solid feed to ensure their rumen has developed adequately. Small ruminants have four stomach compartments, with the abomasum being the largest at birth since they primarily consume milk. As they grow and begin eating grain and forage, their rumen expands and becomes the dominant compartment. By the time they are ready to be weaned, their diet should have shifted enough that their rumen is fully functional.

To support proper development, lambs and kids should be provided with high-quality feed containing 18-20% crude protein. If coccidiosis is a concern, using feed with a coccidiostat can help prevent illness. They should also have access to high-quality hay before weaning, and fresh water should always be available. Weaning should only occur once they are eating sufficient amounts of feed and have reached approximately 2.5 times their birth weight.

Weaning should be done abruptly rather than gradually. To reduce stress, avoid making other changes at the same time, such as moving them to a new pen or selling them to another farm. Keeping them in a familiar environment with other lambs and kids can ease the transition. Ideally, bottle babies should remain on the farm for several weeks after weaning to ensure they are eating well and have recovered before experiencing the additional stress of relocation. Other stressful management practices, such as vaccinations, tagging, tattooing, or castration, should also be postponed during the weaning period.

While some producers find it difficult to wean bottle-fed lambs and kids, keeping them on the bottle too long can be detrimental. Since bottle babies do not receive as much colostrum as those raised by their mothers, they may require vaccinations at an earlier age. CDT vaccines should be administered at 3-4 weeks old. If weaning occurs at six weeks, they will have been off milk for one to two weeks before receiving their booster vaccine. The first few months of life are critical for growth, with lambs and kids experiencing their highest rate of weight gain. Proper nutrition is especially important for replacement females that will eventually be bred.

When done correctly, artificial rearing can be a fulfilling experience. Maintaining consistency in feeding times, quantities, and diet is key to raising healthy lambs and kids. While bottle babies often bond with humans and even household pets, they should ideally bond with at least one other lamb or kid to ease their transition back into the flock. Having a companion will make the process smoother while still allowing for a strong connection with their caretakers for years to come.

Source: <https://extension.umd.edu/resource/bottle-feeding-kids-and-lambs-fs-1157/>

### *Your Feeding Plan*

- Supplies you will need: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Your kid's weight: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What you will feed: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When you will feed: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Talk It Over**

Write answers to the following questions in the space provided.

- What did you feed your newborn kid?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How did you know when to wean your kid?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why is colostrum important?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why is it important to know your kid's weight?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- How does it help to break a task into steps?

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- What school assignment would have been easier if it would have been divided into small parts?

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## Additional Challenges

### Challenge #1

Colostrum is created by all mammal mothers to help nourish their young. Talk with a pediatrician, a nurse, or a new mother about the benefits infants receive from drinking colostrum- the mother's first milk. Write down three ways drinking the mother's colostrum benefits a human infant or a goat kid.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

# Health

## Life Skill:

Learning to learn- observing to gain new information.

## Project Skill:

Carefully observing a kid and kid management practices to make sure the kid's health is maintained.

One of your main responsibilities in the Bottle Goat project is keeping your animal healthy. Careful observation of the way your kid looks, acts, and is treated will help identify problems early- when they are easiest to solve.

Observation is an important part of the learning to learn life skill. You can learn a lot of new information by using your five senses:

1. Touch- can help you identify a piece of silk fabric
2. Sight- can help you learn the characteristic markings of a monarch butterfly
3. Smell- can help you determine if your lawn mower is using too much oil
4. Hearing- can help you identify the melody in a jazz performance
5. Taste- can help you know if the white grains in your kitchen canister are salt or sugar

## Words to Know

- **Diagnosis**- identifying a disease from its signs and symptoms
- **Veterinarian**- a person who treats diseases and injuries of animals

## Observe Your Kid

You will need to use three of your senses when you observe your kid and kid management practices. By looking, listening, and touching, you can determine if your kid appears healthy. If you notice a problem, you may need to contact a veterinarian. An adult can help you determine when a veterinarian's help is needed.

- What could you learn about your kid's health by listening?

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- What could you learn about your kid's health by looking?

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- What could you learn about your kid's health by touching?

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There are many ways you can observe a healthy kid and kid management practices.

## *Observing a Healthy Kid*

- **Ears-** Look at your kid's ears. They should stand up and not appear droopy.
- **Eyes-** Look at your kid's eyes. Healthy kids have eyes that are alert and bright.
- **Nose-** Touch your kid's nose to make sure it is moist and warm.
- **Coat-** Touch and look at your kid's coat. It should appear smooth and shiny.
- **Breathing-** Listen to the way your kid breathes. You should hear your kid taking breaths in a regular, comfortable rhythm. Your kid should not be coughing or taking labored breaths.
- **Temperature-** Look at your kid's temperature on a rectal thermometer. A normal temperature is 101.5°-103.5° but this varies from kid to kid and at different times of the day.
- **Bowel Movements-** Look at your kid's fecal material. They should be solid, with no signs of diarrhea.
- **Eating and Drinking Habits-** Look to see what your kid eats and drinks each day. Healthy kids have a good appetite and do not drink too much water. (It depends on the size of the kid, weather, etc.). Your adult helper can help you decide what is right for your kid.

## *Observing Healthy Kid Management Techniques*

- **Housing-** A kid's house should have clean, fresh bedding, with no accumulated wastes or standing water. Good ventilation also is necessary.
- **Feeding-** Fresh food and water should be available every day. The same person should feed a kid at the same times every day to lessen stress.
- **Horns-** A kid's horns should be removed early on. Work with an adult to determine the best time and method for removal.
- **Flies and insects-** Try to limit the number of flies and insects in your kid's house. Your adult partner can help you determine the best method of pest control.
- **Vaccinations-** Work with your adult partner and veterinarian to determine what and when vaccinations are needed.
- **Hoofs-** An adult should help determine when to trim the kid's hoofs.

## *Observe Your Kid*

Observe your kid at least two times each day. Frequent observation helps in early disease diagnosis, and treatment of any disease is more successful when diagnosed and treated early. Practice using your senses to observe your kid. Use the kid observation chart on the next page to record your observations.

## Kid Observation Chart

When you observe a sign of a healthy kid, place an X in the appropriate box. If you observe a problem, work with your partner to correct it.

Date: for the week of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Kid's name or identification: \_\_\_\_\_

Breed: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
<b>Ears</b>							
<b>Eyes</b>							
<b>Nose</b>							
<b>Coat</b>							
<b>Breathing</b>							
<b>Weight</b>							
<b>Temperature</b>							
<b>Bowel Movements</b>							
<b>Eating/ Drinking Habits</b>							

## Kid Management Techniques

Write a brief statement (see examples) of how you managed your goat.

- **Housing-** Example: added bedding daily

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- **Feeding-** Example: followed feeding guidelines

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- **Horns-** Example: Mr. Hansen removed on March 15

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- **Flies and Insects-** Example: sprayed Fly-Be-Gone weekly

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- **Vaccinations**- Example: Dr. Norris gave shot May 20

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- **Hoofs**- Example: trimmed June 8

### Talk It Over

Write answers to the following questions in the space provided.

- What three senses did you use to observe your kid?

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- What do ears look like on a healthy kid?

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- Why is it important to observe your kid often?

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- Why should you listen to your kid's breathing?

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- Healthy plants also can be identified by observation. How might a plant look if it has not been treated properly?

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- What is another situation where you can use your senses to identify problems?

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### Additional Challenges

#### Challenge #1

Cover your eyes with a blindfold and have a friend walk you carefully around your house, barn, or yard. List five things you noticed with your remaining senses.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Challenge #2

Daily recording of a kid's rectal temperature is one good method of detecting diseases early. Take the rectal temperature of your kid and record your findings on the chart below. Any variations (high or low readings) may indicate a problem or disease.

Hints: Attach a long string to the thermometer so that it is not lost in the rectum or dropped on the floor. Try to take the temperature at the same time each day.

	Date	Time	Temperature
1 day			
2 days			
3 days			
4 days			
5 days			
1 week			
2 weeks			
3 weeks			
4 weeks			
2 months			
3 months			
4 months			
5 months			
6 months			

## Challenge #3

Observe your veterinarian as he or she works with a sick goat kid. Ask questions to find the answers to the following questions:

- How did the kid's owner know there was a problem?

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- What did the veterinarian diagnose as the problem?

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- Could this problem have been prevented? How?

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- List other questions you would like to have answered.

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## A Look Back

Think about all the experiences you had with your bottle goat project. Write answers to the following questions; then share your answers with an adult.

- What were your goals for the Bottle Goat project?

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- How did you accomplish these goals?

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- What was the most important thing you learned about bottle goats?

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- What was the most important thing you learned about yourself?

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- What is the biggest problem you had with your Bottle Goat project?

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- What might you do differently next time?

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## Financial Summary

	Date	Item	Amount	
<b>Cost of New Kid</b>				←Subtotal
<b>Cost of Housing</b>				
				←Subtotal
<b>Cost of Nutrition</b>				
				←Subtotal
<b>Cost of Health</b>				
<b>Care</b>				
				←Subtotal
<b>Other Expenses</b>				
				←Subtotal
	Add all subtotals together. <b>Total Expenses=</b>			

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, and reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

Program information may be made available in languages other than English. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, and American Sign Language) should contact the responsible State or local Agency that administers the program or USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

To file a program discrimination complaint, a complainant should complete a Form AD-3027, USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, which can be obtained online at <https://www.ocio.usda.gov/document/ad-3027>, from any USDA office, by calling 866-632-9992, or by writing a letter addressed to USDA. The letter must contain the complainant's name, address, telephone number, and a written description of the alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (ASCR) about the nature and date of an alleged civil rights violation. The completed AD-3027 form or letter must be submitted to USDA by:

Mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; or Fax: 833-256-1665 or 202-690-7442; or Email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

For the full non-discrimination statement or accommodation inquiries, go to [www.extension.iastate.edu/legal](http://www.extension.iastate.edu/legal).