Animals and Livestock Management Manual

2024

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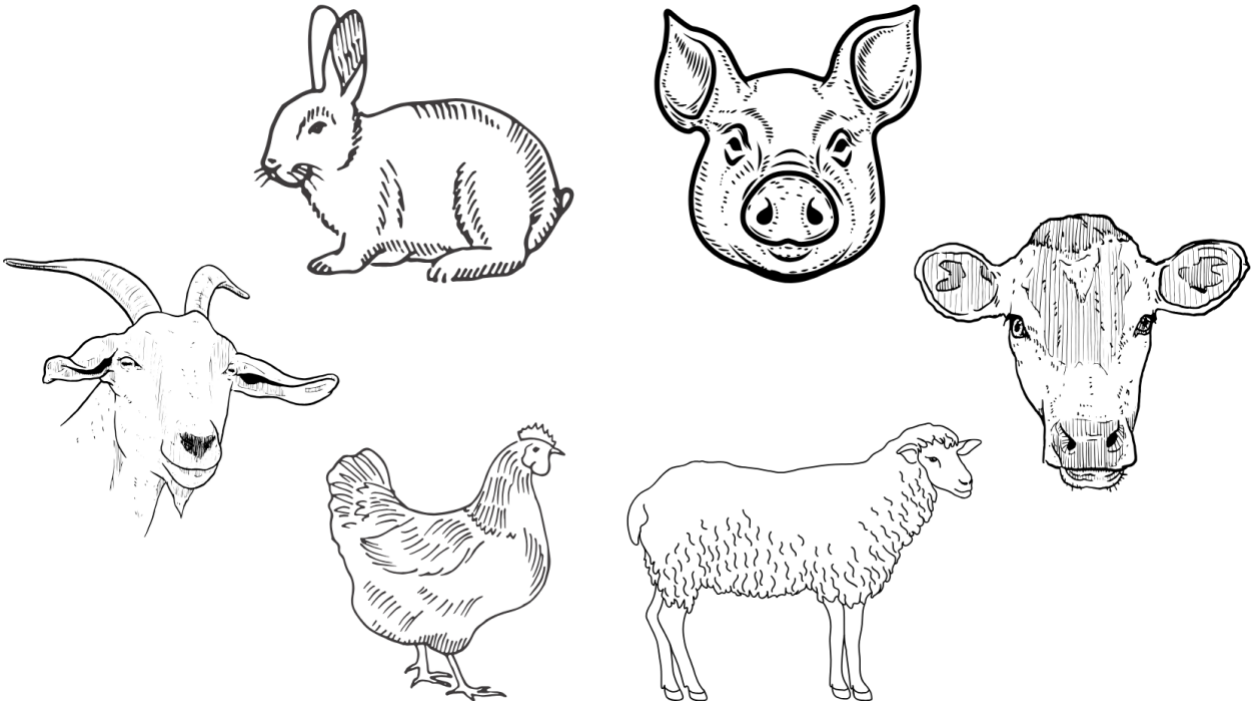
ANIMALS



Introduction:

Community Through Colors operates La Finca de Hamberto, a small-scale USDA-certified organic farm in Vieques, Puerto Rico, and educational project AVES (Apoyo en Vieques para la Educación y la Sostentabilidad). We are a proud member of the Vieques Agricultural Collective. Vieques is a historically underserved community with a majority Spanish-speaking population.

La Finca operates as a learning farm, hosting educational seminars, assisting others with at-home farming and livestock rearing, and preparing for natural disasters through food security. La Finca de Hamberto is home to goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, and rabbits. Currently, 99% of food on Vieques is brought from mainland Puerto Rico by ferry, which is routinely unreliable in bad weather. Furthermore, the few existing farms on Vieques currently face resource insecurity and climatic challenges, making the work we do here extremely important. Consequently, the farm is built primarily from recycled materials, including shipping pallets otherwise destined for the landfill.

The purpose of this guide is to provide useful information and farm processes for livestock management and handling we have developed at La Finca de Hamberto. This guide is intended to help the following farming populations: farmers in the Caribbean region; historically underrepresented/underserved farmers; socially disadvantaged farmers; and limited-resource farmers. ***NOTE: This document provides information on operations at Community Color's La Finca de Hamberto Farm and is not applicable to all farms or farming operations. Please feel free to use or adapt the information in this manual to best suit your needs.***

Safety:

Before starting a task or operating machinery, please be aware that without proper attire or preparation you may sustain injuries. We recommend the following at all times:

- Closed shoes (Work boots, Hiking boots, or Rubber boots)
- Protective clothing (Long pants, High socks, Long sleeve shirts etc.)
- Sun protection (Hats, Long sleeves, Sunscreen)
- Gloves while working with spiny/thorny vegetation or fencing materials

Note: This is just a recommendation, as we understand a preference for comfort, but you must be aware of the risks in not wearing protective attire during certain tasks. Our first priority is to avoid accidents and injury.

PROTOCOLS

The following section outlines protocols and schedules for feeding, cleaning, treating, and taking care of the animals on the farm. The animals are our responsibility, and we must keep them clean and healthy and ensure there are no unreasonable risks to their safety. This is a living document and will be updated as needed to reflect the most current processes at La Finca de Hamberto.

GOAT MILKING (by hand)

1. Milk goats once a day between 8am and 9am
2. Prepare milking kit
    a. 1 jar of water only
    b. 1 jar of soapy water
    c. 2x rags for each goat
    d. Field notebook and pen
    e. Coconut oil
    f. Milk pail
    g. Plastic milking container
    h. Hand sanitizer
    i. Betadine

3. Set milking kit on the metal table near the station
4. Fill a pail with feed and lure all goats into the standby area
5. Clean the milking station using the scrapers and brushes, brushing away any dust or dirt from the stand

6. Release the first goat from the standby area and load onto the milking station
    a. Goats are milked in the same order each day
7. Secure head through the head bar and then tie each of the back legs to the bars of the metal stand to prevent kicking
    a. Back legs should be set slightly back but not to set the goat off balance, and knots should be secure but not too tight
    b. The head should always be locked in place when the back legs are tied to prevent injuries if the animal spooks and exits the stand underneath one of the side bars

    c. Once the animal is on the stand, they should never be left alone. Care should be taken to prevent the stand from tilting and injuring the goat

8. Use one of the rags dipped in soapy water to gently wash the milk bag and stomach area. Repeat with the clean water and the second rag, making sure all dirt, dust, skin particles, and fur surrounding the milk bags are removed
    a. Use a new set of rags for each goat
    b. Image depicts milk bags and stomach

9. Surround the nipple under the mammary gland with your thumb and forefinger, and lift slightly towards the stomach to settle the milk. Then, tighten the thumb and index finger to prevent backwards movement of the milk. Firmly close the middle, ring, and pinky against your palm in succession, squeezing the milk downwards, similar to a frosting piping bag
    a. If you feel the milk moving up past your thumb, you are not applying enough pressure
10. Discard the first squirt of milk from each teat, checking for discoloration or clumps. If the milk appears normal, proceed

11. Place the plastic milking container under the teats and completely empty the milk bags of milk
12. Measure the quantity of milk from each goat
    a. Make sure not to include foam in the measurement. If necessary, slosh the milk slightly to discern the line between milk and foam. In the image to the right, the milk reaches 20oz while the foam is at 24oz. Measurements are to the top of each red marker
    b. Note the amount of milk from each gote in the field notebook along with any issues or comments. Make sure to include the date, goat ear tag numbers, and quantity of milk produced

13. Pour the milk into the milk pail for storage prior to filtration
    a. Milk should be cooled to 45 degrees Fahrenheit within 2 hours to meet USDA and FDA standards

14. Spray the tip of the nipple with betadine to prevent infection
15. If the skin of the teats feels dry, flaky, or red, massage coconut oil into the bags
16. Release both hind legs from the rope BEFORE releasing the neck bar
    a. Some goats may require encouragement to exit the stand, some may need assistance maneuvering below the bar, and others may be comfortable exiting by themselves
17. Return the goat to the standby area and return to step 5 until all goats are milked

18. Transport the milk upstairs to filter
19. Sanitize the area with diluted bleach and a cloth, then set up the appropriate number of 32oz mason jars
20. Screw together the filter apparatus
    a. Place the filter on the opening of the cup and center the metal piece with three holes on top of the filter. Then, screw together with the final metal ring

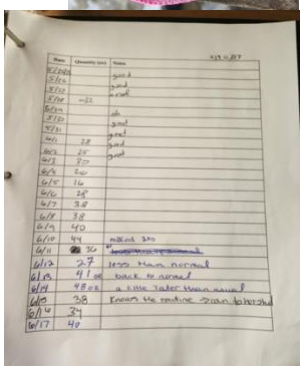



21. Place on the first ball jar, and pour milk through the filter until the jar is full. Seal the jar with a plastic lid and rubber gasket and then move to the next jar. Repeat until all milk has been filtered and sealed
    a. If supplies are low, notify a manager immediately

22. Label each jar with the date using masking tape and a marker, and store in the designated dairy fridge
    a. This fridge may contain raw or processed dairy products, including milk, cheese, yogurt, or butter. All containers must be clean prior to storage in the refrigerator, and unpasteurized milk should not be stored above processed

products. Product should be sold or transferred to a freezer for long term storage within a week.

23. Clean the milking kit
    a. Pour out the water used to clean the milk bags
    b. Scrub and clean the milk pail, milking container, and filter apparatus and set to dry
        i. Use the pink sponge which is designated for milking equipment
        ii. Check the filter and note how dirty it appears. If there is significant visible debris, the goats were not thoroughly cleaned. There should be no more than one or two fibers on the filter for safe milk
        iii. Set cleaned milking equipment on the milking drying rack labeled for goats only



24. Transcribe notes from the field notebook into the goat folder
    a. Make sure the number in the top right corner corresponds to the ear tag number of the correct goat. Create a new entry with the date, quantity, and notes or comments
        i. Goats are tagged with a goat number (green tag) and female number (orange tag). When referencing a goat, always record the goat (green) tag number first and the female (orange) tag number second.

Report any changes of >5oz in milk production from average

GOAT MILKING (with machine)

Steps 1-10 remain the same as section Goat Milking (by hand)

11. Place the two suction cups on each nipple, then slowly turn on the machine. Ensure there is sufficient suction to draw milk, but not significantly more- otherwise the machine may cause swelling or rupture blood vessels in the teats
    a. This may vary between goats. Goats should never be left alone once attached to the milking machine
    b. If one teat holds more milk, then the suction from the other side may have to be sealed early with a plastic clip on the tube

12. Once the milk flow slows, gently release the suction pressure and remove the cups. Check each side manually to make sure all of the milk is collected

Steps 12-24 remain the same as section Goat Milking (by hand)

EGG COLLECTION

1. Inspect chicken palace, chicken canopy, and duck pen for eggs every two hours (8am, 10am, 12pm, 2pm, 4pm, 6pm)
    a. Since we keep the roosters with the hen, this prevents active incubation of any fertilized eggs. Frequent checks also reduces issues with mongoose or other predators

2. Collect eggs in the duck or chicken egg collection bucket, stored in the egg room
    a. Try to keep cleaner eggs separate from the most dirty eggs

3. Clean eggs in the egg room
    a. Clean the sink counter underneath drying racks and wipe down the sink
    b. Place the metal bowl in the sink

    c. Chicken: dampen a cloth and gently rub each egg to clean it
    d. Duck: soak eggs for 30 seconds in the metal bowl and then proceed to gently rub each egg to clean it
    e. Set aside the following eggs NOT for sale
        i. If the shell feels rough or is discolored, this means that the bloom is damaged or degraded
        ii. If the chicken egg is a small white Vieques chicken egg
        iii. If there are uncertainties about the age or source of the egg
    f. Place eggs on the drying racks vertically so they do not roll, making sure they do not touch each other

4. Drying eggs

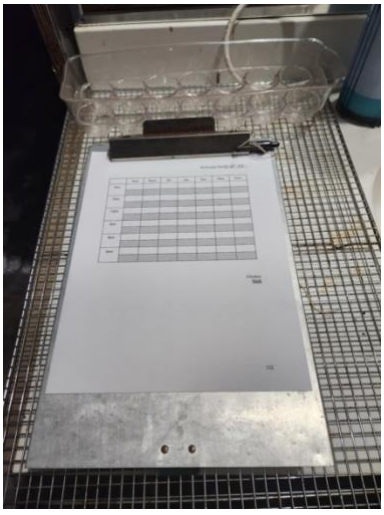
   a. Eggs may be damp but should not be dripping wet on the drying racks. Too much water may cause marks on the shell
   b. Eggs should be left on the drying racks with the fan on until they are dry, or may be manually dried and moved to the refrigerator if they do not dry within two hours before the next egg collection
5. Packaging eggs for storage
   a. Once eggs are dry, they may be sorted into plastic egg trays and placed in the refrigerator. Separate by size and species variety
      i. Check each egg for discoloration prior to packaging

6. Weigh

   a. Eggs are sorted by weight: medium or large eggs are placed onto green trays and extra large or jumbo eggs are sorted onto blue trays. Eggs are sold by size to community members and restaurants
   b. If the eggs are borderline between two sizes, round down
      i.

Small	Medium	Large	X-Large	Jumbo
1.50-1.75oz	1.75-2.00oz	2.00-2.25oz	2.25-2.50oz	2.50oz +

7. Record the egg count on the egg log



   a. Tracking the yield will help monitor flock health. Sudden increases or decreases in production may correspond to issues with food, water, shelter, or weather
   b. Tracking the yield will also help with market preparation. The ability to anticipate potential yield will allow farmers to increase reliability for long-term customers while also participating in new markets

Wednesday Date___/___/_____

	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues
8am							
10am							
12pm							
2pm							
4pm							
6pm							

Chicken
Duck

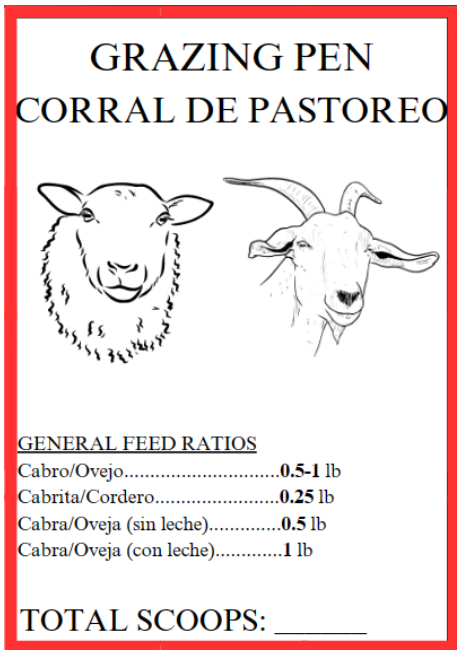
GOATS/SHEEP HOOF MAINTENANCE

Depending on living conditions, goat/sheep hooves may require maintenance every few weeks to every few months. It is a good idea to check their hooves at least once a month to prevent overgrowth and discomfort or pain. When a hoof is ready for a trim, the edges of the hoof will start to grow and curl inward, creating a "ragged edge".

1. Select hoof shears that are sharp and clean. There should be no rust or chips in the blade
    a. If working with infected hooves, sanitize the shears after use for each hoof.
2. Carefully use the shears to trim the outer edges of the hoof, then the back, and finally the tip until the hoof is flush with the pad (right)

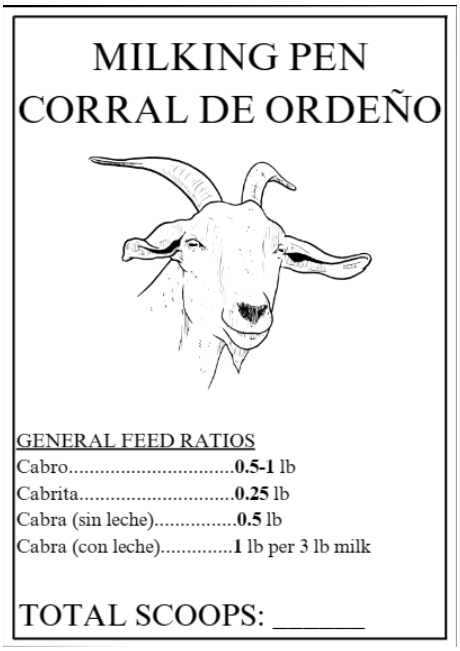
    a. Follow the natural shape of the hoof and be careful not to trim too high, otherwise the hoof will start to bleed
    b. An open wound may become infected and place the animal at risk for permanent hoof damage or a fatal disease. If this happens, attempt to stop the bleeding. If the bleeding does not slow, excessive bleeding may be stopped with baking soda. Add baking soda directly to the wound or mix with water first to create a paste
        i. Antibiotics are also recommended. Separate the animal from the herd and monitor for signs of disease or lameness
3. Hoof rot should be treated by administering Dr. Naylor's Hoof-n-heel to the area between the toes of the hoof daily until symptoms subside. Monitor animals for hoof rot after periods of heavy rainfall or during daily feed
    a. Animals affected with hoof rot should be separated from the herd as bacteria may spread. The herd should be monitored more often during wet or muddy seasons

GOAT/SHEEP HERD FEED



1. Use the orange bucket with the Grazing Pen label to measure feed for the goat and sheep herd. General feed ratios are provided but adjustments may need to be made depending on access to forage and grazing habits
2. Use the red scoop tied to the bucket to measure the appropriate amount of feed
    a. The number of scoops will be written on the bottom of the label of the bucket. For this section, the animals should get 11 scoops twice a day
3. Clear the feeding corral of animals
    a. This will facilitate feeding and counting without injury
4. Toss a scoop into each one of the feeding buckets and trough to spread out the animals during feed and avoid competition
5. Open the door to the feeding corral halfway, allowing animals to enter one at a time. As the animals enter the pen, count each one to make sure the entire herd is accounted for
    a. Not everyone returns by evening feed, although they usually return before sundown, so it is very important to get an accurate count in the morning
    b. If animals are missing in the morning, take note of which animal is not there and if the animal remains missing, search the pasture. High risk animals (pregnant females or lambs) should be accounted for at least once every 24 hours
6. Check the water barrels
    a. Refill if necessary by turning on the labeled “goats” hose at the farmhouse and at the two-way split near the pen
    b. Clean at least once a week by emptying and scrubbing the barrels

MILKING/KIDDING GOAT FEED



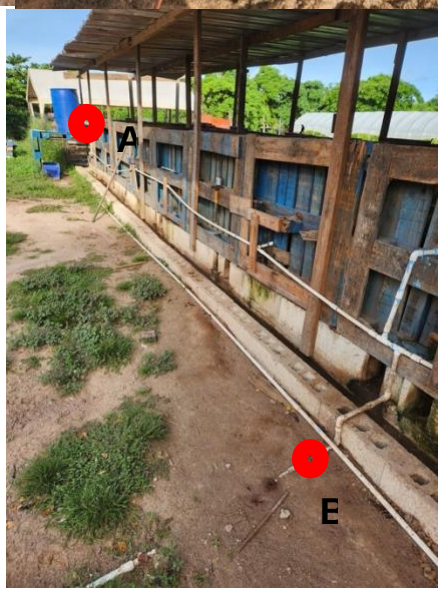
Kidding and milking goats are separated from the rest of the herd to monitor for weight loss, complications, and illness

1. Use the white bucket with the Milking Pen label to measure feed for the mother goats. General feed ratios are provided but adjustments may need to be made depending on access to forage and grazing habits
2. Use the white scoop tied to the bucket to measure the appropriate number of scoops from the feed barrel into the bucket
    a. The number of scoops will be written on the bottom of the label of the bucket. For this section, the animals should get 5 scoops twice a day
3. Toss a scoop into each one of the feeding buckets and trough to spread out the animals during feed and avoid competition
4. Count the animals in this section
    a. If animals are missing, take note of which animal is not there and search the pasture
5. Keep the milking goats locked into the milking area, but let the rest out after they have finished eating
6. Check the water barrels
    a. Refill if necessary by turning on the labeled “goat” hose by the nursery
    b. Clean at least once a week by dumping and scrubbing the barrels
        i. This prevents illness from stagnant water, bacterial or algae growth, larval development, or other water-borne illnesses

PIG FEED

1. Feed the pigs first according to the following ratios using the scoop pictured as the measurement

2. Check the pig water barrel
    a. If the barrel needs water, turn on valves A and B labeled in the photograph
    b. Once the barrel is full, turn off valve B and leave valve A on to water the pigs

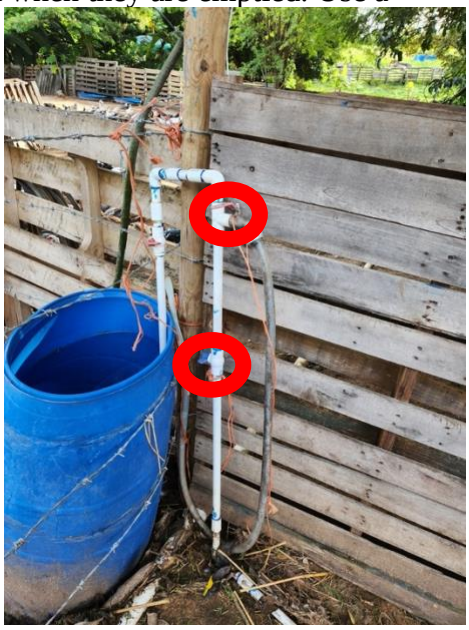


3. Clean the pig pens
    a. Turn off valve A and turn on valve B to run water to the pressure washer
    b. Hose each pen with the pressure setting to remove mud and feces
        i. Concrete may need to soak for a minute before the mud is loose enough to wash
    c. If the pigs are muddy, similarly wash the pigs

DUCK/GOOSE FEED

1. Fill a five gallon bucket half way with feed
    a. Slowly spread the feed along the ground of the duck pen on dry ground

2. Empty, rinse, and refill the kiddie pools
    a. Be careful emptying the kiddie pools; if they are full, make sure the pools do not break when they are emptied. Use a bucket to bail out water first if necessary
    b. Try to dump the water in the direction of the banana field



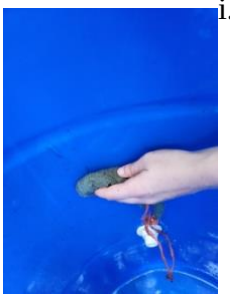
3. Check the waters
    a. Turn on the hose leading to the duck pen by turning on the faucet and switch indicated in the photo (right)
    b. Refill both small waters (bottom left) and the large blue water barrel (bottom middle), cleaning at least once a week or more often if necessary (bottom right)

CHICKEN FEED

1. Fill the bucket with 2.25 scoops with the large metal scoop attached to the bucket. The chicken feed barrel is located to the left of the enclosure gate

2. Pour feed into the two white feed troughs on the ground or into the small green feeders
3. Let the chickens out in the morning to free roam
    a. Make sure all of the doors and gates around the area are closed
        i. One door is between the pigs and the hatchery and the other is between the canopy and the pigs
4. Make sure all the chickens are locked in the canopy area at evening feed for protection around 2-3pm
    a. Close both gates to the canopy and zip down the tarp
5. Check the water
    a. Refill the water by turning on the valve; clean as necessary
        i. Use a set of wrenches to detach the white pipe on the inside of the chicken palace
        ii. Carefully remove the barrel by wiggling back and forth. Too much movement before the white pipe has cleared the pallet will break the seal and cause the barrel to leak
        iii. Empty and scrub the barrel, then return to the original position and reattach the white pipes
        iv. Check the red cups to ensure water flow

i. i. ii. iii. iv.



COW FEED

1. Each cow should get one silver scoop of feed
    a. The cow scoop is kept tied to the fence
2. Make sure you have enough feed for all the cows at once to ensure they are all busy with their respective bowls and do not steal from each other
3. Feed Guillermo first, Margarita second, and Cheespa third. They will line up from right to left
    a. Make sure that their head is out of the way, then quickly dump the feed into the bowl. Otherwise, they will put their head in the way and spill the feed

4. Add ¾ bale of hay to their feeder
5. Check their water barrel
    a. Water barrels should be dumped and cleaned at least once a week, more often if necessary
    b. Refill the water barrel by turning on both valves indicated on the photograph below
        i. If water does not flow, check the main valve by the main building

RABBIT FEED

1. Check rabbit feeders
    a. If feeders are dirty or have fermenting feed in them, make sure to clean the feeders before adding fresh feed
    b. Rabbits free feed, so make sure their feeders are full
        i. If feeders are empty, scoop feed from the blue buckets in the rabbit realm and pour feed into the metal feeders
            1. Feed should appear as pellets, unique from all other animal feed
2. Check water barrels
    a. Water barrels should be cleaned at least once a week, more often if necessary
        i. If barrels are dirty, carefully detach the clear tube from the adaptor and take down the bucket. Scrub, and replace
    b. Refill the water by turning the valve indicated in the photo to the right
        i. To fill the second barrel, gently move the white pipe to the side

3. Check rabbits for kits
    a. Mother rabbits should give birth in the containers in their cage. Indicators of a birth include fur that has been pulled from the mother or blood. If the mother has given birth, check that all kits are healthy and inside the container so that they do not fall through any holes or get injured.

CLEAN RABBIT PENS

1. Check all of the feeders for stale food. Stale food may be mushy or gray. If there is stale food, remove before adding fresh food. This will prevent maggots and illness

2. Use the edger tool to scrape underneath the rabbit cages to clear the poop and fur
3. Rake all poop underneath the cages so walkways are clear

4. If there is excess fur on the water tubes, clean this off

CLEAN CHICKEN PENS

1. Use the designated scraper to remove old hay and poop from the roosts
    a. Leave the hay on the ground for the chickens to pick through

2. Replace the roosts with fresh hay
    a. This will keep the eggs clean

3. Pick up any strings or other choking hazards

4. Rake out any bones or other leftover items from the food scraps and move to the designated compost section

5. If the feeders are becoming muddy or dirty, scrub and clean

6. Clean the lid on the feed buckets

CLEAN MILKING/KIDDING PENS

1. Clean the milking stand
    a. Scrape, scrub, and brush the wooden slats with the tools tied to the milking stand until the milking stand is clean of poop, hair, and dirt
    b. Empty the feeding bucket
    c. Rake the ground around the milking stand to clear any poop or other debris
    d. If necessary, use the hose and sanitizers to clean the metal frame and the chair

2. Remove any plastic or cloth or hazards in the pen

3. If the feeders have stale or old food, clear the feeders. Old or stale food will attract flies, and this is a health hazard for the goats

CLEAN DUCK PENS

1. Walk through the pens and remove any strings or hazards
2. If there is old or stale food left over from food scraps, rake the items
3. If the hay is old or wet, replace the hay
    a. If there is hay on the ground by the cows, reuse this hay. If there is no hay or leaves to reuse, use a small amount of fresh hay or cut fresh grass

CLEAN PIG PENS

1. Check the pig poop pit to ensure there is space in the cistern to clean the pens
    a. If there is no space in one of the troughs, move the pipe to a different trough. If all troughs are full, refer to the biogas section and empty a trough before starting

2. Use the pressure washer to spray down the pig pens and give the pigs a bath
    a. Spray the pen once before focusing on specific section to wet everything so that it is easier to fully clean each section

CLEAN GOAT/SHEEP FIELD

1. Remove any strings or other hazards from the field. Orange baling twine may be tied to the fence

2. Rake the feeding area

3. If the feeders have stale or old food, clear the feeders. Old or stale food will attract flies, and this is a health hazard for the goats

MEDICATIONS

A list of farm medications and their uses and dosages are provided below. Please discuss with a veterinarian, farm manager, or the animal manager prior to administering any medication. This list is not meant to be a replacement for veterinary advice, simply a reference for medications which may be acquired by direct purchase or shipment to Puerto Rico.

Medication	***Purpose/recommended frequency***
Masti-Clear or Go-Dry Penicillin G Procaine or Tomorrow Dry Cow	To treat mastitis in milking animals. May also be used to treat postulous wounds. Apply inside the teat for two treatments. Note that Go-Dry will cause the animal to cease milk production while Masti-Clear will allow the animal to continue milk production.
Dr. Naylor's Hoof n Heel	To treat hoof rot in goats and sheep. Apply to the affected area until symptoms subside.
Durvet Ivermectin	Cattle and swine dewormer. Inject twice a year or less often as needed. Monitor swine during and after the rainy season if they are grazed on pasture for increased risk of parasite load.
AgriLab Ivermectin	Cattle and swine dewormer. Inject twice a year or less often as needed. Monitor swine during and after the rainy season if they are grazed on pasture for increased risk of parasite load.
Safeguard Fenbendazole	Goats dewormer. Inject no more often than once a month or less often as needed.
Durvet Ivermectin	Sheep dewormer. Inject no more often than once a month or less often as needed.
Priority Care Privermectin	Sheep dewormer. Inject no more often than once a month or less often as needed.
Super Stamina Plus	Nutritional supplement for farm animals to improve stamina and performance.
Vinegar Drench	Add 1 Tbs for each gallon of water. Goats should not consume more than 4oz ACV each day; pregnant or lactating goats should not consume more than 2oz ACV each day. Used to control parasite load and improve coat health.
Neomycin Sulfate	Treatment for colibacillosis in fowl. Symptoms of colibacillosis include diarrhea and associated "red vision", poor growth, and high mortality rate.
Levamed Levamisole	Swine dewormer. Inject twice a year or less often as needed.

Hydrochloride	Monitor swine during and after the rainy season if they are grazed on pasture for increased risk of parasite load.
Safeguard Fenbendazole	Swine dewormer. Inject twice a year or less often as needed. Monitor swine during and after the rainy season if they are grazed on pasture for increased risk of parasite load.
Oxitetraciclina-vit	Livestock antibiotic. Used to treat a variety of animals, including fowl, against infection and deficiencies.
Martin's Permethrin	For use on dogs to control ticks and fleas. Not effective against local species.
Pulvex Medicated Iodine Shampoo	For use on dogs to control ticks and fleas. Not effective against local species.
Dr. Naylor’s Blu-Kote	For use on any animal with open wounds to prevent infection.
Coleman 40% Deet	For use on rabbits with fleas or skin issues.
Seresto Dog Collar	For use on dogs to control ticks and fleas. Not effective against local species.
Hartz Ultra Guard	For use on dogs to control ticks and fleas. Not effective against local species.
Tick and Flea Oral Chew	For use on dogs to control ticks and fleas. Recommended for local species.

Efficacy of Anthelmintics Against Major Internal Parasites of Sheep and Goats

Drug	Trade Name (Ex.)	Dose (mg/kg PO)	Hemonchus (barber-pole)	Ostertagia	Trichostrongylus	Cooperia	Nematodirus	Bunostomum	Strongyloides	Chabertia	Monezia+ (tapeworm)
Albendazole	Valbazen	10	99-100	97-100	99-100	99-100	99-100	-	-	100	100
Febantel	Rintal	5	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	-
Fenbendazole	SafeGuard, Panacur	10*	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	80-100	85-95
Ivermectin	Ivomec (Dectomax is closely related)	0.2 SC	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	95-100	95-100	-
Moxidectin	Cydectin	0.3**	99-100	99-100	95-100	99-100	99-100	-	-	-	-
Levamisole	Levasole, Tramisole, Prohibit	7.5 (5 SC)	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	60-85	95-100	-
Morantel	Rumatel	10	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	-	95-100	-
Oxfendazole	Synanthic	5	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	-	95-100	85-100
Oxibendazole	Anthelcide	10	95-100	95-100	0-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100	95-100
Pyrantel	Strongid	25	95-100	-	0-100	-	95-100	-	-	-	-
Thiabendazole	Omnizole, TBZ	44	95-100	95-100	95-100	-	8-100	60-85	65-85	95-100	-

Source: Veterinary Parasitology Reference Manual, 4th Ed; Foyert, 1997

* The labeled dose for fenbendazole products is 5mg/kg. Using twice the labeled dose is recommended in goats for routine worming. Using three times the labeled dose is recommended for treating tapworm infections. Exceeding the labeled dose will result in extended drug residues.

** The labeled dose for moxidectin is 0.2 mg/kg. The manufacturer recommends using 1.5 x the labeled dose of the sheep drench for goats. See residue warnings associated with fenbendazole. Moxidectin was not included in the original table in the above reference.

+ The recommended doses of various drugs to treat tapeworm infections are often 2-3x the labeled dose, resulting in extended withdrawal periods

Common Goat Medications and "Easy to Understand" Dosages

Wormers

Product	"Vet" Dose	Labeled Dose	Typical Goat Dose	Comments
Valbazen	7.5 mg/kg	3cc/100lbs	5cc/100lbs	Do not use in early pregnancy (if at all); effective vs. tapeworms
Safe-Guard	5 mg/kg	2.3cc/100lbs	5cc/100lbs	Use in goats mostly limited to treating tapeworms; only product in this class safe during pregnancy
Synanthic	4.5mg/kg	2.5cc/100lbs	5cc/100lbs	Do not use in early pregnancy (if at all); effective vs. tapeworms
Ivomec (drench)	0.2 mg/kg	3cc/26lbs	15cc/100lbs	Large volume needed; not shown to be safe during pregnancy
Cydectin (drench)	0.2 mg/kg	1cc/11lbs	12cc/100lbs	Large volume needed; not shown to be safe during pregnancy
Prohibit (drench)	8 mg/kg	4cc/100lbs*	4cc/100lbs*	Can be mixed as a concentrate for adults or diluted for kids; safe for pregnant does
Rumatel (feed)	10 mg/kg	0.1lbs/100lbs	0.1lbs/100lbs	Simple to top-dress on feed
Ivomec/Ivomec Plus (injection)	0.2mg/kg	1cc/110lbs	2cc/100lbs	Inexpensive; safe for pregnant does; resistance is a problem
Dectomax	0.2mg/kg	1cc/110lbs	1cc/110lbs	Safe for pregnant does; less resistance issues than ivomec
Cydectin (cattle pour-on as drench)	0.2mg/kg	1cc/22lbs	5cc/100lbs	More practical than approved drench, but no safety/efficacy studies to support

Antibiotics

Product	Dose	Route	Frequency	Common Uses
Penicillin (long or short)	5cc/100lbs	IM/SQ	24 hours	Pneumonia, skin infections, footrot, mastitis
LA-200	5cc/100lbs	SQ	48 hours	Pneumonia, footrot, pinkeye, retained placenta
Excenel	3cc/100lbs	IM	24 hours	Pneumonia, diarrhea, retained placenta
Nuflor	3cc/100lbs	IM	48 hours	Pneumonia, diarrhea, footrot
Draxxin	1.1cc/100lbs	SQ	1 week	Pneumonia, footrot?

Anti-Inflammatories and Hormones

Product	Dose	Route	Frequency	Common Uses
Banamine	2cc/100lbs	IV/IM	24 hours	Pain, inflammation, fever
Dexamethasone	1cc/100lbs	IM/SQ/IV	24 hours	Pain, inflammation, attitude/appetite, induction of labor (requires 3X dose--not safe for pregnant does)
Predef-2X	1cc/100lbs	IM/SQ	24 hours	Pain, inflammation, attitude/appetite; not safe for pregnant does
Oxytocin	0.25 - 0.5cc/100 lbs	IM	usually a single dose	Uterine contractions associated with kidding; to assist with replacing uterine prolapse; milk letdown (0.25cc/doe)
Lutalyse	2cc/adult	IM	may repeat in 12-14 days	Mis-mating (early abortion); not effective at estrus synchronization
Epinephrine	1cc/100lbs	IM/SQ	single dose	Anaphylactic reactions to vaccinations, etc; may aid in relaxation of cervix during kidding

Injectable Vitamins and Minerals

Product	Dose	Route	Frequency	Common Uses