



AMERICAN COLORED ANGORA GOAT REGISTRY



"The Only Angora Goat Registry Recognized By the United States Department of Agriculture"

Time To Get Your Angoras Ready For Breeding!

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Signs Of Rut!

Shorter days, cooler temperatures and does cycling mean one thing, Breeding Season!

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Contingency Planning for Your Goats

By Elaina Kenyon

Usually when we hear the term emergency preparedness regarding livestock and pets it refers to how we plan and what to do if a natural disaster or severe weather event disrupts services (water and power) or at worst necessitates evacuation. However, there are other types of emergencies that can disrupt goat care. Unexpected injuries, illness and death are realities that can abruptly change the care we can give our goats. Prior planning and good records are essential for continuity of care and ultimately a good outcome for the goats. Here are my recommendations:

- 1) Written documentation of your care routine should be posted in your barn with additional copies in your home and left with a trusted friend or family member. Include what feed, minerals, and hay you are using as well as where you get it. Think in terms of all the details someone would need to provide daily care for the goats.
- 2) Post contact information for a trusted caregiver in your goat barn. If you have a specific veterinarian you use, post that as well.
- 3) Keep a census or list of all your goats both in the barn and with your records.
- 4) Goats should be individually identified using an ear tag, tattoo or other means of identification that is unique to each goat.
- 5) Pedigrees, registration papers and other records should be easily accessible on a computer or in written form. Be sure a friend or family member knows where and how you maintain your records. Shearing and breeding dates/calendars can be very valuable to friends/family that suddenly find themselves caring for goats.
- 6) Consider what you would want to happen to your goats in the event you died suddenly or were unable to communicate your wishes for their care. For example, I've included this in my written goat records and communicated it to my spouse and some close friends. I've also identified fellow goat raisers that I would want to have my goats and let them know this as well.

I sincerely hope that none of you find yourselves in this position, but as always, it is wise to be prepared!

A Few Words From The Editor

Breeding Season is here! Time to get those breeding pens set up and goats separated. Breeding Season is a real test of your fences and facilities, the bucks **WILL** find all of the weak spots!

Goats being bred need to be in good physical condition. They should be recently shorn, drenched for parasites, treated for lice and feet trimmed. Careful feeding during breeding is extremely important. They should have free choice quality hay available. Supplement/grain should be very limited. Over feeding during breeding can result in the does having triplets and kidding problems.

Keep accurate written records so you will know when nannies will give birth and kids will arrive.

Have Fun!

For questions or concerns, or recommendations regarding the ACAGR Newsletter email us at:
info@acagr.us

Q&A's

Q - How often should my goats hove's be trimmed?

A - When to trim hove's depends on the individual goat and how fast they grow. Goats that walk on sandy soil tend to wear hove's down faster. A good rule of thumb is to check them every 2 to 3 months.

Q - Can an AAGBA Registered White Angora be registered in ACAGR

A - Yes, White is a color!

Q - How long is the estrous/heat cycle for Angora Goats?

A - In **goats**, the length of the estrous **cycle** is an average of 21 days but can vary between 18 and 24 days. Average duration of estrus is 36 hours. However, the estrus stage may last 12 to 48 hours, depending on breed and environmental factors, such as the presence of a buck and the season.

Publication Schedule

Issue	Publication Dates
Spring Quarter	April 1st ~ 7th
Summer Quarter	July 1st ~ 7th
Fall Quarter	October 1st ~ 7th
Winter Quarter	January 1st ~ 7th

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Bucks In Rut And Does in Heat

As the days get shorter and the Fall temperatures go down male Angora Goats go into “rut”. Angora Goats are seasonal breeders and the weather and daylight changes trigger their instinct to breed.

Most Angora Bucks that are in rut are easy to identify. The first signs are them paying more attention to the does. Rubbing on them, sniffing their butt, flapping their tongues at them, curling their upper lip up, etc. In a short period the buck’s neck will thicken and the bridge of their nose will hump up and a very distinctive smell will be present! There won’t be any doubt they are ready for the ladies!

When Angora Does go into their estrous/heat cycle they will become more interested in the Bucks’. When they are ready to breed they will flag their tail back and forth to attract the Buck. When they let the Buck “cover” them they will stand for him, this is called “standing heat”.

There are several ways to tell when a doe has been covered. If the Buck has stained up his front legs he will leave stain marks on the Does rump. Some goat owners like to use a Marking Harness with chalk on it. The buck will leave chalk marks on the Does rump. An alternative to a Marking Harness is to simply rub powdered Chalk Line Chalk on the Billies sternum between his front legs this will also leave Chalk Marks on the Doe. We prefer the red chalk which is available at Lowes, Home Depot and most hardware stores.



That Buck Smell !!!!!!!!!!!

Smell from Bucks in Rut is tough to avoid getting on yourself. Washing clothes and adding Dreft will help get the smell out.

When washing hands using some table salt can help.

Adapted from



Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et
Agroalimentaire Canada



How important is ventilation?

- Ventilation is extremely important for maintaining a healthy herd and critical for maintaining the health of kids.
- Goats, young ones in particular, are susceptible to respiratory diseases.
- Ventilation is needed to replace moist, warm air inside the barn with cool, dry air from the outside.
- Viruses and bacteria thrive in low-quality air, which can lead to respiratory diseases and several infectious diseases in kids and adult animals.
- Air in shelters must be kept fresh and dry, especially at the level of the animals.
- Get down to ground level when you check air quality. If you can smell ammonia, you have a problem. Gases are by-products of forage digestion, urine and feces that build up in bedding. A goat herd can produce very humid conditions in an enclosed barn.
- It is especially essential to circulate enough fresh air in winter. Humidity needs to be kept down while maintaining adequate warmth to prevent water lines from freezing and to protect kids.
- Open-style barns are usually well-enough ventilated, but larger ones may require fan systems to get air circulating through all areas.
- For closed barns, opening windows and doors away from the wind will help solve the problem.
- Mechanical venting (e.g. fans) should vent into the prevailing winds to help reduce drafts in simple systems.
- Take care to prevent drafts directly onto animals during winter.
- Reduce stocking density, shear animals and provide dry bedding to help avoid problems with humidity.
- Effective ventilation avoids high humidity, condensation, damaging ammonia levels and cold drafts.

Premier1 has some great marking harness'

<https://www.premier1supplies.com/c/equipment/branding-supplies>



Buck Aprons: A Handy Tool for a Peaceful Herd

By Claire Hufnagel

Managing bucks and does during breeding season can be stressful and hectic. One tool that can take a lot of this stress away is the buck apron.

What is a Buck Apron?

A buck apron is a simple yet effective tool that prevents bucks from breeding while allowing them to go about their lives completely normal. It fits around the buck's midsection, extending down along his front legs in order to block breeding when he mounts. It's a practical and humane way to manage breeding without separating your goats.

Why I Started Using Them

I started using buck aprons when I lived in Colorado. We were deep in mountain lion territory, and the blaring cries of nannies in heat started attracting predators. My goats were in very secure fencing that even went completely overhead, but after running into my seventh mountain lion and first bear of the year, I decided I had to do more. The best way to keep everyone safe would be to give the goats what they wanted and keep everyone together. But that raised a new concern. How was I going to prevent a barn full of unwanted, random pregnancies? Enter the buck apron.

Ideal for Small Setups

Buck aprons can be a game changer for small farms that don't have the infrastructure to separate bucks into their own pens. Not everyone has the space or budget for multiple quality shelters and pens. They also may not want multiple boys, and it is important to house goats together.

They're also incredibly useful for raising intact bucklings. I've used aprons to extend weaning times so that young billies can stay with their mothers longer. This has been especially helpful when managing angoras, whose nutritional needs can be demanding during early development. In my case, back in Colorado, it also prevented the loud cries that come with the panic of bucklings calling for their mothers.

Cleaner, Healthier Bucks

One bonus I discovered when using these aprons is that they help prevent urine scald. Bucks have a charming habit of urinating on themselves to impress the ladies - something that can lead to urine scald. An apron can help to block this.

A Word of Caution

While I've never had an accidental breeding while using buck aprons, that doesn't mean they are completely foolproof. They can't replace secure fencing. It's important to get a properly fitted apron that is weighted in the bottom, and to check regularly that the apron is fitting correctly.



Editors Note:

If you are going to show a buck in one of the fall shows this looks like a good way to keep the bucks legs and face clean!

Check out "breeding aprons" ebay



Breeding for Color

By Diane Coon

Some where about 50 years ago, there came an awakening and a revival. In the midst of the great industrial revolution for mass scale production and excessive emphasis on profit, there began an uprising of those who felt a personal assault on their innate individual ability and creativity. Some of us felt that the basis of our original liberty in this land, was our valuable knowledge to provide the very basic essential needs for our existence. Among many things, this gave birth to the Black Sheep movement. The commercial industry and large quantity warehouse purchases created an easy market for sheep and Angora goat producers of white fiber . White is predictable in the textile industry; so, only white it was!.....no colors allowed. Amongst the beginning of the Black Sheep revival there came a craze that took hold for color in the Angora goats. The people involved were folks wanting to create their own yarns in an assortment of natural colors, to spin their own fiber, and placed importance on these essential virtues. The commercial industry used harsh chemicals which destroyed much of the natural fiber qualities. Many people had allergic reactions to the chemical residue found in the cloth as a result from mass marketing's demands.

This caused a demand for natural fiber. So, many developed small herds of naturally colored sheep and goats . I remember coming across my first colored Angora goats. When I took my initial trip to buy a few Angora goats, I saw a beautiful red goat and a black goat off in a corner amongst the large group white ones. Those colored ones stole over my heart and thus ignited my obsession with hopes for beautiful natural colors for my herd. I went home with my first goats, one red, one black, and one white. I was passionate and began searching, as many other people did around that same time, for goats that could produce color or were colored. It was more than thrilling ; it was a craze taking hold of many....it was such an exciting time! I found a mostly white buck with some colored hairs, and breeding began. . I was on the lookout for more colored goats or white ones that could produce color. I was delighted to have colored kids and added more Angoras whenever I could. But, there was a problem that came up. We had colored goats, but when we put 2 colored goats together they would sometimes have white kids. This was very frustrating because we wanted colors so badly. We could put 2 black goats together and get a white kid which was very confusing and frustrating.

Working on my own for several years, I had many natural colors and some whites and oatmeal colors. Then, a friend who had a herd of Romney Sheep, used to travel to Oregon, to the Black Sheep Gathering, came over to our farm and saw my goats. She loved the goats and told me that I should take some to the Gathering to the competition, as she believed I would do well. So, the following year we took some goats out there to the show and I met other foundation breeders like Isa Jennings and Sharon Chestnutt. These other breeders were dealing with the same issues. I remember Isa had a lovely black doe that continually gave her white kids.. the quest was to find a colored buck who would compliment her genetics and produce color. . There was much trial and error to obtain color, but we began to group the goats into groups.. if a doe produced color with a certain buck...then we kept those together so the offspring would always be colored. We kept track of the offspring and noted the group, and kept them in that group. Eventually, we had two separate colored groups. Sharon Chestnutt kept a pedigree record for breeding and color. We did not have a registry yet, but we had an official Colored Angora Goat Record. That is the origin of the Record number on your registration paperwork.

We watched what the goats did and documented it. The two different color pools were realized by simply watching the goats and taking note of what they did...follow the goats and their pedigrees. They had two distinct colored groups. For our communications, we began to refer to these groups as, 1) the 'Red/Black/Brown Pool', and 2) the 'Black' pool. The Red/Black/Brown pool, or 'r/b/b' pool consisted of just those natural colors. They were solid colored goats. If you bred any one of those colors together, any one of those colors would be born. If the goats were in their proper pool, they always had colored offspring. And, they never switch pools. When they are born in one pool, they always produce color in that pool. Two red goats may breed and produce black kids. Two black goats might produce red kids. A black doe, bred to a red buck might have triplets, one red, one black and one brown. We can never predict the outcome in this pool. Birthing is always a delightful surprise! The 'Black' pool consisted of mostly black and also the patterns. There were Badgers, Reverse Badgers, pintos, and other patterns. If you keep these goats in this pool, you will always have colored kids...solid or patterns.

Exceptions come from crossing the pools. The first crossing of the pools often produces white or very light red kids. The choice is up to the breeder to then decide which group to put that goat in for hopes of colored offspring. One needs to know their pedigrees, as you can get a light red from a cross, but then you can get a light red in the Red/Black/Brown pool also. Once you cross the pools you can come up with some interesting differences. A common one I began to see when crossing a Reverse Badger over into the Red/Black/Brown pool, is seeing red points instead of white. Most of the red and white pinto goats are a crossover. The fact that many of our colored goats are crossovers and demonstrate diversity, does in no way change the bases of the two pools. There is not a third pool, but only diversification. There is a problem. Some people have been confused by people who use terms like 'recessive' and 'dominate' to try to describe the two pools. Those terms have absolutely no place in the two pools, and are totally contradictory. The terms recessive or dominant can never describe the pools. The two pools are devised from the goat's pedigree and simply documenting what the goats do. The two pools have absolutely nothing to do with the ongoing science guesswork concerning genetic research.

In the early days of documenting what the goats were producing, such as two red goats producing a black kid, the genetic study claimed that was not possible. The ongoing genetic study was not at all helpful....but documenting what the goats were doing and following them was all that we needed. Then, some that try to confuse the pools with the genetic study, try to suggest that if two red goats produce a black kid, then the black kid must switch pools which is a great error. The black kid is still a Red/Black/Brown pool goat, and will produce red, black, or brown kids in that pool. The two 'pools' and the 'genetic research project' is not compatible; they are totally conflicting and at odds with one another. I have had people try to say that the black pool is recessive, and I simply tell them that in the black pool, black is incredibly Dominant. Because, the term 'recessive' has absolutely nothing to do with the black pool goats. Following what the goats actually do versus the genetic study are two totally different approaches.

In conclusion, the pedigrees of our naturally colored goats are key to their pool placement. Their color history found in their pedigree certificate holds the mystery to color production.

..Learn to read your pedigrees and ask questions. There was a time 30 years ago when people would purchase a black goat from one breeder and another black goat from a different breeder. . When bred with ignorance concerning the pools, they got white kids...they were angry about it. They wanted to blame one of the breeders they purchased from. They would not ask questions. They, unfortunately assumed they were compatible. Simply assuming things can produce hardships. Now days, there has been so much pool crossing, and we have so many colored goats across the Nation, it is not as critical. The two pools represent a very simple and basic way to achieve colored offspring and has worked for us for several wonderful decades.





UC DAVIS DAIRY GOAT RESEARCH FACILITY NEWSLETTER



FALL, 1987

Sponsored by Cooperative Extension and the Department of Animal Science, University of California, Davis
Editorial Board: Frank D. Murrill and Robert W. Touchberry, PhD, Dept of Animal Science; Nancy E. East, DVM, Joan Dean Rowe, DVM, and Dale L. Brooks, DVM, Dept of Veterinary Medicine, Editor: Eileen O'Farrell

ANGORA GOATS

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The Angora goat industry is big in Texas, where over 90% of the United States production of these animals takes place, followed by Arizona and New Mexico. In recent years, however, because of the declining economics of other livestock species, and the fashion industry's renewed lust for natural fibers, there has been increasing interest in Angora production in many other areas of the United States. Farm advisors such as I have been seeking more information about Angora goats in response to questions from their clientele, which prompted my six-week visit earlier this year to the Texas A & M Sheep and Goat Agricultural Research and Extension Center at San Angelo, Texas.

Angoras are very adaptable and with the proper management can prosper under a wide variety of conditions. They have been raised in California for years, but in relatively small numbers. Mr. Norm Dal Porto of Jackson pioneered the use of Angoras for brush control in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas. His enthusiasm and knowledge have been responsible for getting other Californians into the business.

A federal incentive program, funded solely by an import tax on mohair originating outside the United States, currently encourages domestic mohair production. The incentive varies from year to year and was 96% last year, making mohair a tempting commodity indeed. The vast majority of the world's

mohair is produced in South Africa, with the United States contributing considerably less. A number of other countries, notably New Zealand and Australia, are rapidly building up their Angora numbers and will undoubtedly become major suppliers in the future.

Angora goats are believed to have originated in the Himalayan Mountains of Asia, from whence they found their way to Turkey where the name "Angora" was derived from the province of Ankara. As their milk production is limited, the major product of Angoras is their mohair, a fiber valued for its rich appearance and fine quality. With a luxurious look both alone and in blended fabrics, it is noted for its strength, great affinity for dyes, natural sheen, and reflective glow. A mature Angora goat, with optimum nutrition, can produce the equivalent of 3/4 to one pound of mohair per month for an annual clip of 9 to 12 pounds. The mohair grows about 3/4" a month. The current world market for mohair is very favorable: \$4.00 a pound for coarse adult hair and up to \$6.50 a pound for "super kid" or first clip hair. The price differential is based primarily on the fiber diameter, measured in microns.

Angoras are sheared using equipment and techniques similar to that used for sheep, with grading of the clip often taking place right at the time of shearing (to receive the maximum dollar return). The goats are usually shorn twice a year, once in early February through

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University of California and U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

March, just before kidding time, and again in mid-July through August. During the spring shearing, the does, or "nannies" in the Angora business, are often left with an unshorn strip or "cape" of mohair along the back to shed rain and snow, giving them a certain punk rock look.

An adult Angora nanny ideally weighs a minimum of 75 pounds, is usually first bred as a long yearling during the fall, and kids 147 to 155 days later, from late February to April. Nannies normally begin cycling in September, with the month of most active estrus being October. Like other goats, the bucks, called billies, are also seasonally sexually active, as evidenced by their increasing odor. Nannies usually produce only single kids, with fewer than 10% twins. Weaning percentages in Texas range from 50% when left unattended on the range to 125% under intensive kidding management. Although hardy by nature, they do require adequate protection from the weather after shearing and during kidding. Angoras are well suited to utilize the relatively cheap feed of dry rangeland areas that provide the forbs and browse they are so well adapted to, an apt description of vast areas in West Texas and much of the Southwest.

Since Angora goats are managed more like sheep than like dairy goats, their diseases tend to parallel those found in sheep production. As the number of animals per unit of area increases, internal parasite problems escalate, especially on irrigated pasture. Likewise, as grain feeding increases so do problems with grain overload (acidosis) and enterotoxemia (overeating disease caused by *Clostridium perfringens*). Disease prevention programs in Texas vary from minimal procedures in extensive range operations to routine vaccinations for overeating and tetanus and regular deworming in intensively managed operations. External parasites (particularly lice) can be a problem in all operations and are usually controlled with the use of Ectrin (R) after shearing.

Assessing body condition in order to adjust nutrition properly is undoubtedly the major problem encountered by people raising Angoras for the first time. Animals should be weighed regularly or felt with the hand to assess their condition. At shearing time Angoras often appear to be in adequate condition but upon manual examination are actually very thin; they look like thin, wet rats once they are

sheared. This assessment of body condition is critical since it influences not only mohair production but also the incidence of abortion. Unlike other species which seem to sacrifice their own body reserves to maintain the fetus, the Angora just aborts the fetus when faced with feed shortage or other undue stress. While the literature is full of references to abortion problems in Angoras, the major problem is not infectious disease but inadequate nutrition. During late gestation nannies need almost one-half pound of crude protein daily to meet their requirements for production of fetus, milk flow, and mohair growth. For supplemental feeding, alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal, and corn are the most common feeds. Feeding recommendations can be found in the National Research Council publication, "Nutrient Requirements of Goats."

Angora behavior leads to some problems. Like other goats, after kidding they often hide their young in the brush while they go off to feed and water. If they are driven off by predators or otherwise disturbed, they may abandon or have difficulty locating the young again, in which case the kids die. This hiding habit also makes the young susceptible to predators. Angoras are docile by nature, making them fairly defenseless. Horns are often left intact in the hope they may help in fending off predators. As with all sheep and goats, domestic dogs are a menace.

Not surprisingly, the majority of US research on Angoras has been done in Texas, particularly at the Texas A & M Sheep and Goat Agricultural Research and Extension Center at San Angelo. Although there is no single reference text on Angora management and diseases, the Mohair Council of America (P.O. Box 5337, San Angelo, TX, 76902) publishes a free booklet entitled, "Mohair-Production and Marketing in the United States."

In summary I came away from Texas with a new respect for these loveable, hardy, productive small ruminants. Seeing young kids covered with glistening, white ringlets of mohair (as if they'd just come from the hairdresser) frolicking in the sun, and a group of nannies and billies standing kneedeep in fields of bluebonnets (the Texas state flower), are sights I'll never forget. I think Angoras have a definite place in California agriculture, and I hope to see and be able to help the industry flourish.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE OF WORMING, VACCINES, AND SUPPLEMENTS FOR GOATS

Nancy E. East
Large Animal Clinic
Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital
University of California, Davis

With kidding season soon upon us, it is time again to consider the annual series of treatments for a good preventive medicine pro-

gram for goats—worming (antihelminthics), vaccinations, and supplements. The following schedule is recommended.

	Breeding,	8	Kidding,	Kids, weeks of age				
	4 weeks prior to		4 weeks prior	1	2	6	10	12
Antihelminthics	D,B		D,B					K
Chlamydia	D,B							
Clostridium D,C	D,B	Y	D			K	K	K
Coccidiostat						K (varies)		
Soremouth						K		
Tetanus toxoid		Y	D				K	K
Vitamins A,D	D,B		D,B					K
Vitamin E, selenium	D,B		D,B				K	

D = does B = bucks Y = yearlings K = kids

Clostridium perfringens types C and D (overeating disease) and tetanus toxoid combination vaccine is available and may be used in place of just *Clostridium* C,D, using the same schedule. The 5- or 7-way clostridial vaccines may be necessary in some problem areas, but the cost is 5 to 6 times greater and vaccine reactions may be a problem when this cattle vaccine is used in goats.

Tetanus protection is essential at the time of disbudding. Does vaccinated by this program pass immunity through their colostrum to the kids. Kids fed cow's colostrum should receive *Clostridium perfringens* type C and D antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin at disbudding. Thereafter, kids may be put on the same vaccination program as recommended above.

Soremouth vaccine is used only on premises with recurrent infections. Vaccinated kids become contagious, so animals should not be sent to other herds until the scabs are gone.

The worming schedule recommended above is for animals maintained on dry lots. Those on irrigated pasture will require more frequent worming. You are urged to consult your local veterinarian regarding specific needs of your herd and in your area.

A coccidiostat for kids should be continued from 1 week of age until 2 to 4 weeks after weaning; the actual schedule will be determined by manufacturer's labeled recommendations.

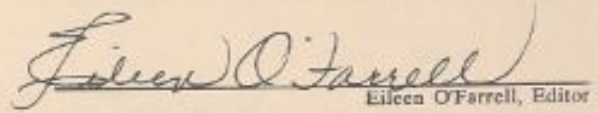
OUR APOLOGIES

Due to the unforeseen change in editorship of the *NEWSLETTER* there was no Fall 1987 issue. All subscriptions have automatically been extended to include an extra issue. Eileen O'Farrell is now resuming editorship of the *DAIRY GOAT RESEARCH FACILITY NEWSLETTER*, which she managed for its first two years.

The NEWSLETTER is the official publication of the UCD Dairy Goat Research Facility. Its objective is to report to the goat industry the latest findings in goat research and technology. In addition, short articles by university staff and selected reviews of other literature will be published to provide a balance of information on applied principles of genetics, behavior, nutrition, disease, etc. Articles are written for all people interested in goats in a terminology useful to all readers. Comments regarding content or your research needs and interests are encouraged and may be directed to the attention of Frank D. Murrill, Animal Science Extension, University of California, Davis, CA 95616; (916) 752-6620.

Contributions from individuals, clubs, or industry are welcome in support of research activities and daily operation of the UCD Dairy Goat Research Facility. Checks should be made payable to REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. Please specify that your donation is for dairy goat research.


Frank D. Murrill, Extension Dairy Specialist


Eileen O'Farrell, Editor

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Shows and Events

We weren't given any information for these events but details should be available at each events website.

New York State Sheep and Wool Festival

October 19th - 20th 2025

Rhinebeck, NY

<https://sheepandwool.com/for-exhibitors/livestock-shows/>

Oregon Flock and Fiber Festival 2025

October 18th & 19th 2025

Linn County Expo Center

Albany, Oregon

<https://www.oregonflockandfiberfestival.com/>

Useful Links

Angora Goat Ranches, Breeders etc.:

[South Texas Angora Goats, Pat & Tracy Ross Harper, TX](#)
[Speck Angoras, Dr. Fred Speck, Kerrville, TX](#)

Colored Angora Goat Reference Sources:

[PLF Color, Pattern and Markings](#)

Organizations, Associations, etc.:

[American Colored Angora Goat Registry ACAGR](#)
[Colored Angora Goat Breeders Association CAGBA](#)
[American Angora Goat Breeders Association AAGBA](#)

Ranch, Milking and Other Supplies:

[Caprine Supply](#)
[Hoegger Supply](#)

Sources that we use for vaccines, wormers, etc.:

[Jeffers Livestock Supply](#)
[KV Vet Supply](#)
[Valley Vet Supply](#)

Goat Health:

The Merck Veterinary Manual -> <https://www.merckvetmanual.com/>

If you have suggestions for sites to add please email them to us:

info@acagr.us

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We do not endorse or represent them, their products or advise, just that we have found them useful . Always use your own judgment and common sense and always call your veterinarian when in doubt. If you are a supplier or ranch or if you have a link you think would be informative send us and email

More Ear Notches!

On July 12th we were at Dr. Specks Ranch to attend his annual HLRS Angora Goat Sale. The sale was held in his barn where goats are treated/tattooed/etc. What do we see on the wall??? An ear notch diagram! I guess even the most knowledgeable Angora Breeders need a reminder! You only get one chance to get it right so mistakes are not allowed!

