

# HOOFPRINTS

ECA  
GOAT  
SHOW



A PUBLICATION OF THE EASTERN CASHMERE ASSOCIATION • [www.easterncashmereassociation.org](http://www.easterncashmereassociation.org) • VOLUME 19 • NO 2 • SUMMER 2010

## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



HOPEFULLY you had a great fiber gathering spring, and have lots of fiber to process. It seemed to take forever this year for us, the goats started shedding in early February, and some of them weren't finished until late May. I did host one "Combing Party," about ten people arrived, and we did get a lot done that day. It was fun, and the goats were properly patient with newcomers.

The board of directors had a good interim meeting, with commitments to update the web site and to work together with Paul Johnson, new president of NWCA, toward developing a national data base for us to be able to know about other herds for bringing diversity into our own herds, and to begin to know more about the domestic raising or our special critters. If ANYONE is interested in participating, please contact me.

We still have a small membership, and could use your help in recruiting. If you know anyone who might be interested, please contact Pam Haendle. She has been doing an excellent job of keeping up with membership.

Last year at the annual meeting we temporarily expanded the board of directors to nine members.

To continue that on a regular basis we would have to change the by-laws. M Warryn decided that she would not run again, so we will keep the number at eight for now. Thanks to M for all her hard work on behalf of ECA. Katherine, Jane, Anne, and I are up for re-election, and everyone has agreed to run again. If ANYONE else is interested, we would welcome your running as a write-in.

With the show in Virginia and the new show in Vermont very close together, I have volunteered to bring any fleeces from Virginia to Vermont for anyone who is planning to participate in the Virginia fleece show and also bring goats to Vermont. Just drop me a line to gather your fleeces, and I will do it.

The Annual Meeting will once again be in Virginia this year. We did not vote on having it go to Vermont at our annual meeting, or course none of knew that the Rhinebeck show would be moving to Vermont this year. So, a second year in Virginia, and we can discuss next year's meeting at our annual meeting.

That's it from here, I hope to see you soon,

Wendy



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ECA

Bringing together breeders, fiber artists and others interested in these charming animals and the luxurious fiber they grow

# Passing the Buck

by Linda Singley

*Bearlin Acres Farm, Shippensburg, PA*

*According to many*, your buck is one half of your herd. His genetics will be carried in perpetuity on your farm through his offspring. In dairy goat circles, bucks can earn designations such as +, \*, and B according to milk production and performance. In the Cashmere world, no such designations exist. How does one select a good buck or find a good buck? What differences exist in buck lines available? Who has the top quality bucks now? What does "good buck" mean? Would you know a quality buck if you saw one? Do you even need a buck to accomplish your herd goals?

From the standards posted on the Eastern Cashmere Association's webpage <http://www.easterncashmereassociation.org/pages/evaluations.php>, one can glean very much detail in writing about conformation and fiber characteristics that are the ideal in cashmere animals. This document names attributes in conformation such as frame, feet, legs, teeth, scrotal soundness and fiber diameter, style, length, uniformity, coverage, down weight, differentiation from guard hair and quality. Quality in evaluation is based 50% on conformation and 50% on fiber of the animal. Start here for a general description of what makes a good Cashmere goat. Would you recognize quality if you encountered it? Would you agree with the next handler? What do you want in your herd?

Your goals should guide your buck decisions. State your goals. Does the fiber drive your business plan? Are you interested in having high milk production, calm temperament and stamina? Are you heading toward meat production (flat bone and larger body size)? Do you hope for ease of kidding, easy keeping? Do you intend to select for a certain color fiber or horn style. Do your pasture moisture and climate make hoof soundness and

## HOOFPRINTS

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### ECA MEMBERSHIP

Full individual membership is \$25/year. Junior (youth under 18 years of age) membership is \$15/year (non-voting). If you have not filled out a membership application for a year or two, it would be helpful to the association for you to do that. The application can be found under contact information at our website: [www.easterncashmereassociation.org](http://www.easterncashmereassociation.org).

### ADVERTISING

*Hoofprints* advertising (3 issues/year):

	PER ISSUE	ANNUAL
Business Card . . .	---	...\$22
Quarter Page . . .	\$24	...\$70
Half Page . . . . .	\$43	...\$130
Full page . . . . .	\$75	...\$220

### FOR ADVERTISING

Please send name, farm name, address, website, phone number and indicate lines of business (breeding, fiber, bucks for lease, etc).

Website advertising: \$25/year

Send membership and advertising information and checks to: Pamela Haendle, 10601 Merrill Road, West Edmeston, NY 13485. Make checks payable to Eastern Cashmere Association or ECA. Questions? Contact [pamela.haendle@bnymellon.com](mailto:pamela.haendle@bnymellon.com) or call 315-899-7792.



**Some handsome bucks!**

parasite resistance priorities? Are you planning on rapidly increasing your herd through multiple births? Do you really want a buck, his odor, his horn and head rubbing-gate bashing tendencies? Or do you want to investigate AI, artificial insemination, or buck leasing? Molly Nolte of Fiasco Farm states on her website “First of all, **DO NOT** buy a buck unless you and your facility are truly ready for a buck.” If you have small children on your farm you may want to rethink the whole buck idea.

If you still think the buck is the way to go decide on what reproductive traits you want to carry on for years in your herd. Structurally you want no defects in feet, leg alignment, teeth, bite, bone structure, general health. Look at the entire herd of your potentially purchased buck. You do not want to see a history in the lineage of cryptorchidism (undescended testicles), hypoplasia (underdeveloped testicles), or orchitis (inflammation of testicles), that may cause sterility. You also want to avoid history of split teats and non-functional teats in does of his line.

Of course everyone would like to buy the ideal bright-eyed, “he-man” specimen, but can you reasonably acquire that? If your goal is primarily fiber, focus on the fiber testing and records from progeny of the potential buck, his predecessors or herd mates. Ask the seller to see fiber; Ex-

amine guard hair, type, diameter, weight, volume, dander amount, length, style, crimp and the records. Find out if this buck or any of the same herd genetics have won fleece competitions. Ask to see some of his kids, their growth rate information and weaning weights. Discuss ease of body maintenance with the seller. Look for obvious diseases like CAE (caprine arthritis encephalitis), CL (caseous lymphadenitis), and sore mouth, contagious ecthyma, in his herd. Avoid these and the herd!

As for reproduction, it is the main function of the buck. Browning and Leite-Browning from Alabama A&M and the Alabama Cooperative Extension give these additional recommendations for bucks in meat producing herds:

*“Structurally, a good buck must present male characteristics such as the following: masculinity, adequate muscling, conformation of the head and neck, and standard buck vocalization. Bucks must have two testicles in the scrotal sac. The testicles should have a firm consistency, elasticity at palpation, good mobility in the scrotal sac, and be oval-shaped. Adult bucks should present a scrotal circumference of 25 cm in average. Testicular size is positively correlated to daily sperm production and output.”*

*"A buck must be dominant and display mating behavior, including a good libido or sexual interest throughout the breeding season in the presence of a doe in heat to effectively present a good serving capacity."*

These statements would seem to apply to Cashmere bucks as well.


Now that you think you know what buck will work for your herd, finding that buck may present the next hurdle. Cashmere shows are relatively rare in the US. The Vermont Fiber Festival, The Virginia State Fair and the Pacific Northwest NWCA are three venues that actually have separate classes and shows dedicated to Cashmere goats. Breeders' listings are available online through the Eastern Cashmere Association, ECA, and the Northwest Cashmere Association, NWCA. You may also find other breeders by following the fiber. Texas has many Cashmere producers. Many farms do not belong to either association, but do sell the fiber and advertise online. Visit the farms and ask for photos in electronic format. Look at popular fiber publications and see who is advertising. Wild Fibers Magazine and Interweave publications such as SpinOff and Handwoven sometimes contain advertisement from cashmere producers. Fiber festival catalogs and websites also offer listings.

.....And then there is the negotiation for sale. What are you willing to pay? Cost in bucks with established fiber and progeny records has a range

like any livestock purchase. \$500 is not uncommon for a good buck. If an owner is needing to move one of several bucks, the price may be negotiable. Young unproven bucks may be half as much. How far are you willing to travel or relocate the goat? Climate change can upset the goat's system. How soon will you need to replace this buck with a new one to avoid inbreeding or line breeding? Do you continue to reevaluate his progeny, making changes in your does' lines to maintain or improve your fiber or meat production? Are your does' genetics so strong in your desired traits that you can possibly use a buck from another breed and still get good fiber? All of these answers may factor into your initial purchase. Best of luck in getting your buck!

### *Selected References*

- **Cashmere Breeders ranch links** [http://ranchlinks.com/Livestock\\_/Goats/Breeds/Cashmere/Breeders/index.html](http://ranchlinks.com/Livestock_/Goats/Breeds/Cashmere/Breeders/index.html) Accessed 07 July 2010.
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# 2010 ECA Board Nominees

## Katherine Harrison, Harrison Farm Goats, Groveport, Ohio:

"Katherine Harrison runs a commercial goat herd of cashmere and Boer goats, which she markets primarily to the ethnic community. Katherine has had the honor of serving as secretary of the Eastern Cashmere Association and also announces the goat show at the State Fair of Virginia. She is passionate about the goat industry and currently serves on the inaugural board of the American Goat Federation."


## Anne Repaske, Stoneycrest Farm, Star Tannery, Virginia:

"In 1990 I started corresponding with Lydia Ratcliff who imported the Cashmere goats from Australia. My husband and I acquired our first herd sire from her and have been raising and showing goats ever since.

I have been a member of ECA since its inception in 1992. I was show and fleece secretary at the ECA show in Richmond, Virginia in 1996. We were active in local festivals, showing and promoting Cashmere goats. In the past we sponsored the Cashmere Goat-Fest of VA, MD, WV and TN on various farms in the area. At the present time I am editor of Hoofprints.

I would like to be re-elected to the ECA board because I think it is a great organization that needs to be supported in its aim of promoting information about American Cashmere goats and American Cashmere."

*continued on page 26*




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# The ECA Goat Show, 2010

## *at the Virginia State Fair*



HIS YEAR marks the second anniversary of the new State Fair Of Virginia Site at The Meadows Farm. The site is @ 20-30 minutes north of Richmond on I-95.

Here are directions to the new State Fair Site where our show will take place: From I-95, take Exit 98, go east on Rte 30 past Kings Dominion approx. one mile; look for signs for competitors. Our show will take place in the Sheep and Goat Show ring on the left side of the Fairgrounds.

For those of you who came last year we had a terrific time and found the facilities to be a great improvement over the past years. There is so much to see and do at the fair that even if you come just to watch you will have a wonderful time.

We are very pleased and excited to welcome Mickey Nielsen of Yakima, WA. Mickey and her husband Cliff have been involved in raising quality show and breeding animals since high school where they were both active in FFA. In 1994, the Nielsen family began purchasing and breeding cashmere goats. Being trained in showing, breeding, and judging livestock Mickey knows the importance and value of good conformation in livestock and how to look for these qualities. Her herd of cashmere goats has taken many top awards over the years both in live goat shows and in fleece competitions judged by a variety of cashmere judges. Mickey has trained

under, Cynthia Heeren, Kris McGuire, Joe David Ross, and Terry Sim.

Mickey Nielsen  
Liberty Farm Cashmere  
Yakima, WA  
509-930-3628

**[mnielsen7@aol.com](mailto:mnielsen7@aol.com)**  
**[libertyfarmcashmeregoats.blogspot.com](http://libertyfarmcashmeregoats.blogspot.com)**

This year's seminar will focus on The Need to Understand Cashmere: Processing and Harvesting Procedures. Don't miss this opportunity to learn! We will also be hosting the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Cashmere Association .

### Reminders for the Show

- Complete entry forms and show information by going to the site **[www.statefairva.org](http://www.statefairva.org)** following links to competitions/ goats-cashmere. The deadline for entries for both the fleece competition as well as the goat show is September 1st, 2010.
- Enter goats online! Fill out as much as possible, Important points are: Name of animal, Sex, DOB and Class number. Please enclose a copy of your fleece entry form with your fleeces. Breeding information is not necessary for fleece entries.

- Please note that there is a class for both Get of Sire for Bucks and Does. Don't miss this opportunity to learn more about the genetic traits observable through these two classes.
- If you **absolutely** cannot enter your fleeces online, print the form, fill out and send to: Beth Creamer, 9806 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-7808.

*P.S. I have used my local library to fill out my entry form using their high speed internet service. It is free and easy to do!*

- Does, wethers and bucks should all be included on the same State Fair entry form.

Entry fee is \$6/animal (including bucks) and covers first bedding. Pay online, but if unable to pay online please make checks payable to The State Fair of Virginia.

- Entries for the fleece competition and the goat show must be entered online and post-marked by September 1st, 2010
- Exhibitor tickets will be sent to you along with other fair info after all entry forms have been received. You will receive 2 tickets for entering 1-4 animals, 3 tickets for 5-10 animals and 4 tickets for 11 or more animals. Extra tickets can be pre-purchased for \$10 each if ordered on the entry form
- Arrange for a veterinarian to issue a health certificate for all goats traveling with you within 30 days of the fair. In addition, have goats TB and Brucellosis tested if coming from outside of Virginia.
- Scrapie ear tag all animals attending the fair. The ear tag number must be included on the health certificate for each animal.
- Bring this year's fleeces from animals you will be showing. If they are not entered in the fleece competition, put them in a safe place and remember to bring them with you to the fair. They will be judged along with your goat. This excludes this year's kid crop who will wear their first cashmere.

- Several weeks before the show, start practicing walking your goats on a leash. The younger goats may take more time to train, but older goats and bucks pick this up pretty quickly. Food can be used as a training tool.
- Goats may need to be wormed about a month before the show to obtain a nice shiny coat and achieve good weight gain. Trim their hooves and feed those animals entered in the competition a little extra to get them in "show shape."

**HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS:** There are two hotels located within two miles from the new state fairgrounds, exit 98 off of I-95. Both are under a year old. There are also hotels one exit south on I-95, exit 92 about a 10 minute drive from the fairgrounds. There are the usual, Hampton Inn, Holiday Inn Express, Red Roof Inn Quality Inn, Sleep Inn, etc...

- For group rate, I have 15 reserved non-smoking twin bedded rooms at The Best Western Kings Quarter 16102 Theme Park Way, Doswell, VA 23047. Phone: (804) 876-3321. Fax: 804-876-3182. [www.bestwesternkings-quarters.com](http://www.bestwesternkings-quarters.com)
- Mention Eastern Cashmere Association to get the special reserved group rates of \$58.07 including tax. They can only be held up to September 6th, so reserve early. The hotel is just 2-3 minutes from the fairgrounds.

Bring as many goats as you can to make this a lively and competitive group. This is an extraordinary opportunity to have your goats judged by one of the most comprehensive judges in the country. By taking your goats to the fair you are helping to promote Cashmere goats to the public as well as improve your own understanding of what makes a champion.

See you in September!

Jane McKinney  
(434) 990-9162, (434) 531-8547 cell

# Instructions for Submitting Fleeces to ECA's International Fleece Competition

*at the Virginia State Fair, September 28th, 2010*

**JUDGE:** Mickey Nielsen, Yakima, WA  
President of the Northwest Cashmere Association

## **Competition Groups:**

Fleeces are divided by age as follows: Kid fleeces: 2nd and 3rd fleeces; 4th through 7th fleeces; and Senior fleece. The age classes are subdivided by sex and as combed or shorn. Wethers have one class for shorn and one class for combed fleeces.

**Cash prizes** and ribbons will be awarded along with Best Combed and Best Shorn fleece in show. (\$10 first place, \$7 second place, and \$5 third place for each class. Best Shorn and Combed fleece \$25)

**All entries and payments** will be made on-line at [www.statefairva.org](http://www.statefairva.org)

**Entries** are limited to 3 fleeces per class per farm. Only raw fleeces harvested this season are invited (please **DO NOT** wash or process fleece in any way, but please **DO** remove vegetative matter). The whole fleece, not just a sample should be submitted.

## **Fleece Packaging:**

- Pack each fleece in a large 2 gallon zip lock bag. (DO NOT WRITE ON BAGS).
- Include **inside the bag** with each fleece an index card containing the following information: your name, farm name, address, social security number (for cash rewards), goat's herd code (from farm on which it was born), goat's name, sex, date of birth, and whether fleece was combed or shorn.
- Please also include in box a self-addressed

card (**BIG lettering**) for return mailing of fleeces- if not picked up at fair. However, we urge you to pick up the fleeces after the show, if at all possible.

- Entry fee is **\$6/fleece\*\***, which includes return postage. If you **absolutely** cannot make your entries on-line you may send payment by check payable to the *State Fair of Virginia* and include check in box when fleeces are submitted.\*
- Entries should be made On-line at [www.statefairva.org](http://www.statefairva.org) and checks along with a hard copy of entry form mailed to: Beth Creamer, 9806 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-7808.

Absolutely **no** fleeces can be submitted at the fair. If you have any questions, please contact Show superintendent: Jane McKinney at (434) 990-9162 or [Springgte@aol.com](mailto:Springgte@aol.com)

Thank you for your cooperation and **Good Luck** to everyone!!

## **Cashmere "on the hoof"**

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### **The Leap Farm**

Louise Scott & Joe Pasini  
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[scott.pasini3@wildblue.net](mailto:scott.pasini3@wildblue.net)

540.887.8139

# Goat Pasture Management

## EDITOR'S NOTE

*This very interesting article is called Goat Pasture Management, but it really should be called All You Ever Wanted to Know About Parasite Control. It goes into all the methods we already know, but then continues with more unusual things like the copper oxide wire control, which Wendy has already tried very successfully and written about in her President's Message in an earlier issue. The one I find intriguing is the Nematode-trapping Fungus, which I guess, is vaguely comparable to Penicillin which also comes from a fungus.*

*This article can be found at [http://www.extension.org/pages/Goat\\_Pasture\\_Management](http://www.extension.org/pages/Goat_Pasture_Management). It was produced by the Cooperative Extension System and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. This article is protected by copyright. I received permission to reprint it.*

## Parasites and Pastures

One of the best outcomes of parasite control program is the reduction of number of parasites that the goats are exposed to. This can be accomplished by managing pastures in a way that will reduce the parasitic load. There are several ways to do this:

1. Take a hay crop. This type of pasture can be incorporated into a dose-and-move program in which goats are grazed on one pasture in the early grazing season and then moved to another goat pasture which was used for a first cutting of hay. another move before the end of the grazing season will probably provide the best parasite control.
2. Incorporate annual pastures into the grazing system and drag some implement in the stubble before planting.
3. Incorporate into the grazing system plants containing high concentrations of tannins. Alternatively, incorporate fodder shrubs that contain high concentrations of tannins, such as black locust.
4. Graze a contaminated pasture with another livestock species. The goat parasite larvae cannot survive in the gastrointestinal tract of another herbivore species. This does not apply to sheep, which share worms with goats. Another approach is to use a first-grazer, second-grazer system with two livestock species.
5. Use control grazing practices to optimize pasture production. This is a better practice than continuous grazing on the same pasture because goats will return to the same areas where their favorite plants are growing. Those areas will then become heavily infected by gastrointestinal parasite larvae.

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6. In extensive situations with an abundance of pasture land compared to the number of goats, allow the goats to have plenty of forage, thus giving them the opportunity to select the most nutritious parts of plants. In such situations, goats will not graze close to the ground and ingest many gastrointestinal parasites.
7. Put goats in a browse area, such as a woodlot, when hot, humid environmental conditions favor the rapid life cycle of gastrointestinal parasites. By browsing, goats will not consume forage close to the ground where the parasite larvae are located -- up to 5 inches from the ground level. In addition, many browse plants have the additional benefit of harboring high tannin concentrations. Tannins have been shown to reduce fecal egg counts and possible gastrointestinal parasite larvae numbers.
8. Always put goats with the highest nutritional requirements on the best quality pastures. Good nutrition allows a more effective immune response to fight gastrointestinal parasites.
9. Rest a pasture. Unfortunately, it takes a long time for the worm eggs and larvae to die off if the pasture is just left empty. A year or at least an entire grazing season is required, which is usually impractical.

## Control Grazing & Strip Grazing

The basic principle of control grazing is to allow goats to graze for a limited time, leaving a leafy stubble, and then to move them to another pasture, paddock or sub-paddock. Smaller paddocks are more uniformly grazed and surplus paddocks can be harvested for hay. The pasture

forage plants, with some leaves still attached, can then use the energy from the sun through photosynthesis to grow back without using up all of their root reserves. Even brush will need a recovery time if it is being used as forage for goats. Without this rest period, the goats can kill the brush through continuous browsing.

Under control grazing, legumes and native grasses may reappear in the pasture, and producers often report that the pasture plant community becomes more diverse. Control grazing can be used to improve the pasture, extend the grazing season and enable the producer to provide a higher quality forage at a lower cost

with fewer purchased inputs.

Control grazing can also be useful in reducing internal parasite problems if meat goat producers are careful to move the goats to a new pasture before the forage plants are grazed too short-

- less than 4 inches. In addition, the use of the FAMACHA system to selectively deworm goats will overcome the problems of pasture infestations by resistant intestinal nematodes due to increased refugia. Refugia is the proportion of nematodes that provide a pool of susceptible genes and dilutes dewormer-resistant genes in that population.

Strip grazing can be easily superimposed on control grazing in large paddocks by placing movable electric fences ahead and behind the goats, giving them sufficient forage for two to three days. Strip grazing is very effective and results in high pasture utilization because, otherwise, goats will not graze soiled forage well. Strip grazing results in high average daily gain, increased gain per acre and rapid improvement of body condition when pasture is vegetative and of excellent quality, such as during cool weather when plant quality declines slowly. Strip grazing is very effective with stockpiled fescue during late fall and early winter. Strip grazing is not recommended when pasture is of low quality because of reduced goat selectivity.

**"Strip grazing is very effective and results in high pasture utilization because, otherwise, goats will not graze soiled forage well."**

## Control Grazing Versus Continuous Grazing

Control grazing allows the manager a better utilization of the forage at hand because this grazing method gives more control over grazing animals. During periods of fast growth, the excess forage can be harvested for hay. Control grazing can stretch forage availability and the grazing season as spring forage growth slows during the hot summer months. It also slows the gradual predominance of less palatable, less nutritious plants because goats are forced to consume all plants before moving on.

Another level of managerial control is achieved by having more than one pasture. Under a control grazing system:

- goats are easier to handle and more docile because they are in frequent contact with humans when fences, water tanks and mineral troughs are moved;
- plants that are sensitive to close and continuous grazing will persist longer and produce better;
- less forage is wasted by trampling and soiling;
- urine and dung are distributed more uniformly;
- managerial and observational skills of the producer will improve because goats will be observed more frequently, and pasture species and productivity will be evaluated more carefully.

Conversely, control grazing may not be beneficial because of:

- high cost;
- unsatisfactory layout such as long, narrow paddocks or wet and dry areas within the same paddock;
- overstocked pastures;
- an overly long rest period between grazing, resulting in maturing of available forage, low-

ering nutritive value and fewer young green leaves;

- pastures dominated by low-forage quality.

Continuous grazing or stocking means that goats are maintained on one pasture for the entire grazing season. Therefore, the goat makes the decision as to where to graze, when to graze, where to congregate and to selectively graze unless the stocking rate is too high. Goats may overgraze the plants they prefer and undergraze other, less preferred plants if the stocking density is not adjusted as conditions change. Forage availability may be ideal, too high or too low during different periods of the same grazing season. Therefore, adjusting the stocking density as needed greatly improves forage utilization. Temporary fences can be used to fence off portions of the pasture and harvest surplus forage for hay. Finally, certain forage species such as switchgrass, big bluestem, indiangrass and johnsongrass are not suitable for continuous grazing unless the stocking rate is low enough to maintain a 6- to 8-inch leafy stubble.

## Co- and Multi-Species Grazing

The differences in feeding behavior among cattle, sheep and goats uniquely fit each species to the utilization of different feeds available on the farm. These differences should be considered in determining the best animal species to utilize a particular feed resource.

Feeding behavior is also important in determining whether single or multi-species will best utilize available plant materials. Most studies indicate greater production and better pasture utilization are achieved when sheep and cattle or sheep, cattle and goats are grazed together, as opposed to grazing only one species at a time. This is especially true where a diverse plant population exists. Because of the complimen-

tary grazing habits, the differential preferences and the wide variation in vegetation within most pastures, one to two goats can be grazed with every beef cow without adversely affecting the feed supply of the beef herd. The selective grazing habits of goats in combination with cattle will eventually produce pastures which are more productive, of higher quality and with little weed and brush problems.

Judicial mixed-species grazing can have additional benefits. Because gastrointestinal parasites from goats or sheep cannot survive in the stomach of cattle and vice versa, mixed-species grazing will decrease gastrointestinal parasite loads and slow resistance of gastrointestinal parasites to conventional dewormers. Several strategies can be used to one's advantage. In fields with a low parasite load, animals can be grazed together, or animals with the highest nutritional requirements can have access to the field first, followed by the animal species having lower nutritional requirements. A variation of co-grazing with nursing animals is to have openings in the fence giving forward access to ungrazed pasture to young stock. Alternatively, in a field infected with a high load of goat or sheep parasites, cattle should be grazed first, followed by goats or sheep.

## Non-chemical Alternative Control Methods

### MIXED/ALTERNATE LIVESTOCK SPECIES GRAZING

For the most part, each livestock species harbors its own parasite fauna, except that sheep and goats have the same parasites. Only one worm species is known to be found in essentially all livestock species and that is *Trichostrongylus axei*, a mi-

nor abomasal worm that is of little concern. If practical, cattle and goats can be grazed together where each consumes the parasites of the other, which, in turn, reduces available infective larvae for the preferred host species. If co-grazing is not preferred, cattle and goats can be grazing alternately on the same pastures. Again, each consumes the others parasites and when returned to

the same pasture, available infective larvae have been reduced. Both livestock species should gain from this over time. The one situation that requires some care with this strategy is, the presence of young calves. Calves can

become infected with *H. contortus*, but problems in the calves should still be much less than those in the goats.

### PASTURE ROTATION

The concept of pasture rotation or rotational grazing to break the parasite cycle has been tossed around for years. The main reason to use pasture rotation is not for parasite control but to provide the most nutritious forage for growth and development. If animals are grazed correctly, most forages reach the next most nutritious stage in about 30 days. Therefore, many rotation schemes have the animals returning to pastures at around 30-day intervals. Unfortunately, this 30-day interval is also about the same time necessary to ensure that the previous worm parasite contamination has now been converted into the highest level of infectiousness for the next grazing group. Thus, 30-day rotation schemes may actually lead to increased worm parasite problems. In fact, heavy exposure over a short period of time can lead to disastrous clinical disease and losses. Rotation schemes of two to three months have been shown to have some effect on reducing pasture infectiousness in tropical and subtropical environments in the southeastern United States, but in more temperate environments, infectiousness can extend out to eight to 12 months,

depending on the conditions. For the most part, it is impractical to leave pastures ungrazed for such extended periods of time. Some success at reducing infectiousness can be achieved by cutting pasture for hay between grazing periods. It should also be emphasized that, when rotation schemes are used, stocking rate is usually high and the resultant increase in contamination may make the problem worse.

### COPPER OXIDE WIRE PARTICLES

Copper oxide wire particles (COWP) have been marketed for years as a supplement for livestock being managed in copper deficient areas. COWP come in adult cattle, calf and ewe boluses -- 25, 12.5 and 4 grams, respectively. Only cattle boluses are available in the United States. Due to potential toxicity in sheep, only one dose per year is recommended. It is also well-known that copper has some anthelmintic activity against abomasal worms, but not other gastrointestinal worms. That makes it a very narrow-spectrum product. But, in view of the potentially devastating problem of anthelmintic resistance by *H. contortus*, recent work has revisited the possibility of using COWP to specifically target *H. contortus*. Such work has shown that as little as a gram or less and 2 grams may remove substantial numbers of *H. contortus* in lambs and ewes, respectively. Similar work in goats has not been tested adequately to establish what is needed, but similar doses may be appropriate. As mentioned, copper has to be used cautiously in sheep because toxicity can develop due to accumulation in the liver. Toxicity may not be an issue in goats as they have been reported as not being that sensitive to excess copper intake. Thus, higher doses and/or more treatments during haemonchosis season may be useful in goats.

### CONDENSED TANNIN CONTAINING FORAGES

An approach to parasite control that has not been adequately explored in the US is use of medicinal plants with anthelmintic properties. There is growing evidence in work from New Zealand and Europe that grazing or feeding of plants containing condensed tannins (CT) can reduce FEC, larval development in feces, and adult worm numbers in the abomasum and small intestine. There are a number of CT-containing forages that grow well throughout the southern US, but most of these have not been tested for their potential anthelmintic properties. Preliminary tests with sericea lespedeza (SL, *Lespedeza cuneata*), a CT-containing perennial warm-season legume, have shown positive effects of reduced FEC in grazing goats, and in sheep and goats in confinement when the forage was fed as hay. In addition, an effect on reducing worm bur-

den has also been reported. Similar results have been observed using CT-containing quebracho extract for small intestinal worms, but not abomasal worms. In addition to its potential use in controlling worms, SL is a useful crop for limited resource producers in the southern USA. It is adapted to hot, drought climatic conditions and acid, infertile soils not suitable for crop

production or growth of high-input forages, such as alfalfa. It can be overseeded on existing pasture or grown in pure stands for grazing or hay. Farmers could increase profits by marketing SL anthelmintic hay, or using it themselves and reducing their deworming costs. In South Africa, SL has been reported to increase profits with rangeland farmers by bringing poor, drought-prone, infertile land into useful production for sheep, and any anthelmintic uses would increase

**“There is growing evidence in work from New Zealand and Europe that grazing or feeding of plants containing condensed tannins (CT) can reduce FEC, larval development in feces, and adult worm numbers in the abomasum and small intestine.”**

the value of SL even further. The same is true in the southern US, which has a climate and soils ideal for growth of this plant. In addition to hay, SL is being evaluated in the form of meal, pellets and cubes to be fed as a supplement to grazing animals or as a deworming method under temporary short-term confinement. SL processed products are expected to become available in the near future.

## GENETIC IMPROVEMENT

There is considerable evidence that part of the variation in host resistance to worm infection is under genetic control in goats and sheep. Resistance is most likely based on inheritance of genes which play a primary role in expression of host immunity. Based on survival of the fittest management conditions, several goat and sheep breeds are known to be relatively resistant to infection. Such breeds include: goat - Small East African, West African Dwarf and Thai Native; sheep - Scottish Blackface, Red Maasai, Romanov, St. Croix, Barbados Blackbelly and the Gulf Coast Native. Katahdin sheep have been considered as being more parasite resistant, but studies to document this are few and not conclusive. Using resistant breeds exclusively or in crossbreeding programs would certainly lead to improved resistance to worm infection, but some level of production might be sacrificed. While such a strategy may be acceptable to some, selection for resistant animals within a breed is also a viable option. Selection for resistant lines within breed has been demonstrated with goats (Scottish Cashmere) and sheep (Merino and Romney). Within breed, animals become more resistant to infection with age as their immune system becomes more competent to combat infection. However, some animals within such a population do not respond very well and remain relatively susceptible to disease. This means that

the majority of the worm population resides in a minority of the animal population. It would make sense to encourage culling practices (based on FEC, PCV, FAMACHA®, etc.) where these minority “parasitized” animals were eliminated, thus retaining more resistant stock. To augment this process, finding sires that throw relatively resistant offspring, would speed up this process. This approach has been used successfully in goats (Scotland) and sheep (New Zealand and Australia), but it may take quite a long time (up to 8-10 years) to achieve satisfactory results. Heritabilities for FEC, a common measurement for assessing parasite burden, range from 0.17 to 0.40 which is quite good. Thus, selection for resistance and/or selection against susceptibility using a measurement such as FEC has been moderately successful. The real benefit to this approach is that reliance on dewormer intervention for control can be reduced, thus conserving the activity of such dewormers for when they are needed.

## NEMATODE-TRAPPING FUNGI

Research with nematode-trapping fungi in Denmark with beef cattle, horses, and pigs has demonstrated the potential of nematode-trapping fungi as a biological control agent against the free-living stages of parasitic worms in livestock under both experimental and natural conditions. The concept of using micro-fungi as a biological control agent against worms was introduced as early as the late 1930s and early 1940s. These fungi occur ubiquitously in the soil/rhizosphere throughout the world where they feed on a variety of free-living soil nematodes. These fungi capture nematodes by producing sticky, sophisticated traps on their growing hyphae. Of the various fungi tested, *Duddingtonia flagrans* possesses the greatest potential for survival in the gastrointestinal tract of ruminants. After passing through the gastro-

**“Research with nematode-trapping fungi in Denmark with beef cattle, horses, and pigs has demonstrated the potential of nematode-trapping fungi as a biological control agent...”**

intestinal tract, spores of this fungus are able to trap the developing larval stages of the parasitic worms in a fecal environment. This technology has been successfully applied under field conditions with cattle, sheep and goats. This is an environmentally-safe biological approach for control of worms in goats under sustainable, forage-based feeding systems. To date, the only delivery system is incorporating the fungal spores into supplement feedstuffs that have to be fed daily. This requires a management system that can accommodate daily feeding to ensure that all animals consume an equivalent amount of feed. To achieve adequate control of larvae in the feces during the transmission season, spores have to be fed for a period of no shorter than 60 days. This can be expensive and time consuming. A bolus prototype is being developed which would allow a single administration where spores would then be slowly released over a 60 day period. This product is not available at this time.

## VACCINES

As a consequence of drug resistance among worms of grazing ruminants, efforts have increased in recent years to develop functional vaccines. This has been made possible by newer technologies in gene discovery and antigen identification, characterization and production. Successful vaccines have been developed for lungworms in cattle and tapeworms in sheep. The most promising vaccine for nematodes has been what is called a “hidden gut” antigen and it specifically targets *H. contortus*. This antigen is derived from the gut of the worm and when administered to the animal, antibodies are made. When the worm ingests blood during feeding, it also ingests these antibodies. The antibodies then attack the target gut cells of the worm and disrupt the worm’s ability to process the nutrients necessary to maintain proper growth and maintenance. Thus, worms die. This vaccine has been tested successfully in sheep under experimental conditions and has had limited success under field conditions. Reasons for this are

unclear. Effect of this vaccine on *H. contortus* in goats has not been evaluated. The one drawback to this vaccine is that the antigen is normally “hidden” from the host and a number of vaccinations may be required to maintain antibody levels high enough to combat infection. This may be quite expensive. In addition, massive numbers of whole worms are necessary to extract limited amounts of antigen; therefore, this will only be practical when methods are derived to artificially make the antigen so that it can be mass produced at a lower cost. Vaccines for other worms that do not feed on blood have focused on using antigens found in worm secretory and excretory products. These antigens do have contact with the host and should stimulate continuous antibody production. However, protection has been quite variable and marketing such products has not been pursued. Vaccines are not available at this time.

## INTEGRATED APPROACHES

The control of worms traditionally relies on grazing management and/or dewormer treatment. However, grazing management schemes are often impractical due to the expense and the hardness of infective larvae on pasture. Currently in the US, there are only 3 dewormers approved for use in sheep and 2 in goats. The 3 for sheep are levamisole (Levasol and Tramisol, oral drench), albendazole (Valbazen, oral drench) and ivermectin (Ivomec for Sheep, oral drench). The 2 for goats are fenbendazole (Safe-guard/Panacur, oral drench) and morantel tartrate (Rumatel, feed additive). Use of any other dewormers or other methods of administration are not approved and constitute extra-label use. There are FDA rules and regulations governing use of such drugs where extra-label use may be necessary. The evolution of dewormer resistance in worm populations is recognized globally and threatens the success of drug treatment programs. In South America, South Africa, and the southeastern US, prevalence of resistance to dewormers has reached alarming proportions

*continued on page 27*

# WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF CASHMERE

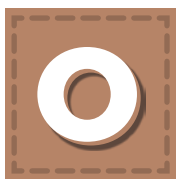


*This year marks the 1st year for the Eastern Cashmere Association's Goat Show at the Vermont Sheep and Wool Festival.*



## **2010 Eastern Cashmere Association Goat Show** AT THE **Vermont Sheep and Wool Festival** TUNBRIDGE, VT — OCTOBER 2 & 3

**JUDGE:** Wendy Pieh, Springtide Farm, Bremen, ME  
**INTERN JUDGE FROM VT:** M. Warryn



OUR JUDGE THIS YEAR is Wendy Pieh from Springtide Farm in Bremen, ME. We're very excited to have Wendy judge this year's show as it's her first year judging an ECA Show. Wendy Pieh and Peter Goth own and manage Springtide Farm. Wendy and Peter are outstanding breeders and amazing teachers. They conduct seminars in goat husbandry and specifically on Cashmere goat topics at their farm in Maine. Wendy is an approved judge of Cashmere Goats in the US, and she judges other Cashmere Goat Shows. She's also the current President of the Eastern Cashmere Association. She is an eager and committed learner, and brings great energy to all of her projects. **She'll be judging the cashmere' fiber & conformations on Saturday, October 2. The show will be October 3 beginning at 10AM.**

When Napoleon returned to France from his exploits in Asia, he returned with a gift for his wife, Josephine: a cashmere shawl. The introduction of cashmere to Europe resulted in a demand by ladies of the court to provide them with similar shawls. These shawls were luxurious in design, soft, light and warm.

The fine, soft fibers we associate with expensive sweaters and scarves are the down under coat of cashmere producing goats. The fleece begins growing near the summer solstice and continues till some time after winter solstice when it can be harvested by combing or shearing for an average yield of four to six ounces.

Cashmere producing goats have traditionally been found in Asian countries, however in the 1970's Australians realized their feral goats produced cashmere down, as well. When the Spanish conquistadors arrived in America they brought with them their Spanish meat goats, which have subsequently been bred in America with the imported Australian goats. The Spanish and Australian goats, in combination or separately, have resulted in high quality cashmere along with excellent meat production.

The Cashmere Goat Show at the VT Sheep and Wool Festival showcases goats from the

Northeast and Central Atlantic states. Wendy Pieh is an expert in breeding, raising, evaluating and showing cashmeres. She'll judge our cashmere show **Sunday, October 3rd at 10 AM.** She will evaluate the cashmere goats on a list of characteristics related to fiber and conformation.

The festival offers you a unique opportunity to speak with cashmere breeders and see the many different cashmere goats in a central location.

## 2010 ECA Goat Show in Vermont

### RULES OF THE SHOW

1. All animals being presented for show must be in good health.
2. To that end the following are necessary:
  - a. Certificate of health filled out and signed by veterinarian including, Rabies vaccination recommended within 1 year of show date.
  - b. Scrapie tags **MUST** be in place for all animals attending this show. This includes animals within VT State. Any questions please check with your vet. The VT State Vet is often at this show checking animals for proper ID.
  - c. Herd code plus number must be entered on entry form. The herd code is that of the farm where goat was born.
  - d. Good goat grooming for a show includes hoof trimming and the removal of stained hair. **REMEMBER** to bring your goat's fleeces, if available.
  - e. People showing goats for the first time, sometimes have questions pertaining to proper handling of the animal while being presented to the judge. Please feel free to contact us with questions: 802-684-2293, [tanneryfarm@gmail.com](mailto:tanneryfarm@gmail.com).
3. All animals shall be inspected upon penning or as soon thereafter as possible. For your

convenience the fairgrounds are open until very late (10pm) on Friday Oct. 1st. For your animals' comfort and safety, you may unload your animals into the pens designated for your farm when you arrive. If it is after 6PM on Friday, review of health records will be deferred to Saturday AM. If animals are arriving Saturday, they **MUST** be unloaded and all vehicles removed from the goat area by 9:30 AM. Please make every effort to meet this deadline.

4. We request that animals remain in the pens, on display, until the close of the show on Sunday at 4:00PM. This will provide for a full display on both days, and a better presentation overall. Most shows have this time frame requirement.
5. Straw bedding will be available at a cost to the cashmere entrants.
6. Please try and plan to spend some time in the goat area to answer questions the general public may have about Cashmere goats.
7. **PLEASE DISASSEMBLE PENS AND STACK ON INSIDE OF BUILDING ONCE ANIMALS ARE REMOVED FROM PENS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FESTIVAL. THANK YOU.**

## OTHER THINGS TO KNOW

There is the availability of both tent camping and camper hook up at the fairgrounds. There is a charge for RV hook-ups, and **NEW RULES** as follows:

1. No pets
2. No dumping facilities are provided.
3. Camping spaces are ten (10) feet wide. If you have camper or RV with slide outs, you must rent two spaces.
4. Awnings must be five (5) feet away from neighboring awning or camper. If not enough room, you cannot put awnings out all the way or not at all.
5. No liquids of any kind are to be dumped or poured on the ground. Please make sure all hose fittings are tight to prevent leaks or sprays.

6. No open flames (including candles), barbeque or gas grills are allowed.

An important item is to secure lodging reservations early as the autumn is a very popular time in the Northeast for "leaf peepers". **We have reserved a block of 10 rooms at the Comfort Inn in White River Junction, VT. The cost per room is \$144. You can make your reservation by calling 802-295-3051 or online at [www.comfortinn.com](http://www.comfortinn.com). The reserved block status is only in effect until September 11, 2010. The Comfort Inn is 24 miles w/drive time of 31 minutes to Tunbridge Fairgrounds.**

Please make your registration check payable to Eastern Cashmere Association and send with entry form by September 3rd to:

Shirley Richardson  
173 Crystal Ave.  
Danville, VT 05828  
802-684-2293  
[tanneryfarm@gmail.com](mailto:tanneryfarm@gmail.com)

.....

## Cashmere World Fair

The 3rd international trade fair for cashmere will be held November 23-25 in Beijing, China. It is an international collaboration of cashmere professionals spanning this specialized industry from raw material to finished products. The official website is <http://www.cashmereworldfair.com/>. For more information contact:

Joan Wu  
UBM Asia Ltd, New York Office  
600 Community Drive  
Manhasset, NY 11030  
Tel: 516-562-7070  
Fax: 516-467-8349  
[www.ubmasia-usa.com](http://www.ubmasia-usa.com)

# Preparation for our New Show Location at the Vermont Sheep and Wool Festival

*October 2 and 3, 2010 in Tunbridge, Vermont*

NOTES FROM *Pam Haendle & Shirley Richardson*



OW IS THE TIME to begin preparing yourself and your goats for the ECA Goat Show at our new location in Tunbridge, VT! Please contact Pam Haendle at **Pamela.**

**haendle@bnymellon.com** or me – Shirley Richardson at **tanneryfarm@gmail.com** to be sure you are on our mailing list for communications, especially if you haven't entered goats for the ECA competition in the past two years.

This year's show will feature Wendy Pieh, the ECA President, as our judge, and M. Warryn from VT as the show's Intern Judge. We're very excited to have Wendy judge this year's show as it's our first year at the VT Sheep & Wool Festival and Wendy's first time judging our northern ECA Show. Wendy Pieh and Peter Goth own and manage Springtide Farm. They are both visionaries and amazing teachers. Springtide Farm Cashmeres in Bremen, Maine features seminars in goat husbandry and specifically on Cashmere goat topics. Wendy judges Cashmere Goat Shows in Maine and other sites in the US. She is a committed cashmere breeder who brings great energy and broad knowledge to her judging. She'll be judging our show at the VT Sheep & Wool Festival in Tunbridge, VT on October 3, 2010.

Our winter task was harvesting the fleece from any prospective show animal and saving it for the Vermont show. Kids are judged on what

they are wearing on show day, but mature animals are judged largely on the quality and quantity of the fleece in the bag. Remember those fleeces when packing up for Vermont!

For anyone who has not entered the scrapie eradication program by procuring tags or an identification number for tattooing, you should call your proper USDA, AHPIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) office immediately. Here are the phone numbers for most peoples' states: VA 804-771-2774, PA 717-782-3442, MD 410-349-9708, NJ 609-259-8387, OH 614-469-5602, NY 518-453-0187, and from any New England state 508-865-1421. Or you can call this number and you will be put through to the office for your state: 866-873-2824. If you wish to read more on scrapie, visit [www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie](http://www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie).

Remember that we require all entrants to follow the state law for animals crossing into the state. You will need a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) that documents the vet's inspection of your herd. We do not want animals showing up at the festival with lice, hoof rot, or anything looking like sore mouth. And, I remind you that rabies vaccinations for your goats are "strongly recommended" – but not required – by the Vermont Department of Agriculture or the VT Festival organizers.

To have your mother does looking good for showing, separate them from their kids at least

ten weeks before the show. Make sure they are not carrying a worm load, and then take care to feed them well. Most judges penalize any goat that is not in top condition for the show.

In mid-September we recommend that you handle and walk the show goats to have them ready for the ring. Hoof trimming is best carried out two or three weeks before the show to avoid any chance of tender feet. Note that any buck you bring should be used to being tied up, as he will need to be hitched in his pen at night. Aggressive does also tend to relax when tied.

As you consider how many and which goats to bring, remember the limited number of pens. You can expect to have two to three doe pens this year. Keep this in mind for compatibility of individuals to avoid the stress of crowding. Two adult goats (does or wethers) to a pen are generally considered enough, but if you have a family group, more may be okay. As for bucks, you may have three pens, and two adults plus two kids would probably be close quarters. Also consider the space limitations in terms of planning a display or camping in the pens. We have found that you might rather sleep in your truck or in a rental camper (For more camping info, please visit the VT Festival website [www.vermontsheep.org/festival](http://www.vermontsheep.org/festival), if you stay on the fairgrounds, especially given the festival's request that we use pens only for animals.

Classes are: birth years will be separate or grouped, dependent on numbers entered. Going by previous year's turnout, we should have classes for does born '10, '09, '08, and '07, with '06 and '05 combined and '04 and older combined. There will probably be just one class for wethers. Buck classes in the past were kid, yearling, and a third for all older animals. Junior handling has been popular in the past, and we hope there will be good participation this year.

The Entry form is included in this Hoofprints issue. Last minute information will be sent out in late August. Your entry form with payment is due postmarked no later than September 3, so we know how many pens to reserve, how much straw to order, and to have time to put together

the Show Book with correct information. The entry fee for each goat is \$5.00.

The Cashmere Goat Show is scheduled to begin at 10:00 Sunday morning. However, on Saturday Wendy and M. will be using a card system to evaluate the goats fiber and conformation. All goats must be in their pens by 9:30 A.M., Saturday. You may arrive on Friday. Pam or I or a deputy must inspect all animals before they are unloaded into barn or tent. When the other information is sent out in August, we'll also include times when we're on duty to inspect your show animals.

**GENERAL FESTIVAL INFORMATION:** The festival website is [www.vermontsheep.org/festival](http://www.vermontsheep.org/festival). The VT Sheep and Wool Festival Planning Committee heartily welcomes the first Eastern Cashmere Show to the festival fairgrounds. They have announced the Cashmere Goat as the featured animal for this year's festival. Our goat will be on full display on festival Posters, rack cards in VT Welcome Ctrs., and the festival Show Book. They've also featured our cashmere on the festival's T- and Sweatshirts, which you'll want to have at least one of each! The website has a map to guide you to the Tunbridge Fairgrounds. A map of the grounds will be available at the festival. There is also a schedule of events, which will probably be generally accurate for this year, too.

**HELP:** Volunteers will be needed to help run the show. An announcer, gatekeepers, and one or more scribes to record the assessments will be needed. Feel free to call or email Shirley if you can volunteer.

**ACCOMMODATIONS:** We have reserved a block of 10 rooms at the Comfort Inn in White River Junction, VT. The cost per room is \$144. You can make your reservation by calling 802-295-3051 or online at [www.comfortinn.com](http://www.comfortinn.com). The reserved block status is only in effect until September 11, 2010. The Comfort Inn is 24 miles w/drive time of 31 minutes to Tunbridge Fair-

grounds.

Let them know you are with the Eastern Cashmere Association. It is also possible to sleep on the grounds in your own tent, camper or a rental camper. All information about camping is available on the festival website - [www.vermontsheep.org/festival](http://www.vermontsheep.org/festival).

**FINAL REMINDERS:** If you are wondering about any aspect of the weekend, contact Shirley. The festival people know little about our show details; they will refer you to Pam or me. My email again is [tanneryfarm@gmail.com](mailto:tanneryfarm@gmail.com). Postal address is Shirley Richardson, 173 Crystal Ave., Danville, VT 05828 or you can call me at 802-684-2293.

Pam and Shirley look forward to your participation at the first Cashmere Show hosted by the VT Sheep & Wool Festival in Tunbridge, VT. We hope you drive to lovely Vermont October 2 to participate with Wendy Pieh and your ECA organizers. It's also the most splendid time to see Vermont as it'll be peak foliage!

### Treasurer's Report

Carried over from VA Account	7882.01	
Rhinebeck Show Entries	230.00	
Terry Sim Farm Visit - Beth Record	100.00	
Interest	0.45	
Membership & New Ads	1412.00	
Rhinebeck	1222.07	
New Checks	22.00	
Web Page	21.00	
Buck Logo for VT Show	250.00	
Sponsorship -- CNY Fiber Fair	50.00	
Ledger Totals	9624.46	1565.07
Net	8059.39	

# 2010 EASTERN CASHMERE GOAT SHOW & COMPETITION

Vermont Sheep & Goat Festival  
Tunbridge, VT — October 2 & 3, 2010  
Wendy Pieh, Judge

- Bucks, does and wethers are invited.
- You may enter up to three goats per class.
- You pay one entry fee — **\$5.00 per/goat**, even if it's competing in more than one class.
- You'll also need to pay for bedding straw/hay; price TBD (unless your bring your own)
- Herd Code for an entrant is that of the farm where goat was born.
- Each exhibitor will be allowed two pens for does and wethers and two pens for bucks. However, we'd like you to estimate the number of pens you'll need for the group of goats you'd like to bring. Depending on the number of entries, the number of available pens could shift up or down.

GOAT OWNER: \_\_\_\_\_

FARM NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

SCRAPIE TAG #	HERD CODE + #	GOAT'S NAME	DOB	SEX

**Junior Exhibitors** (Wendy Pieh and Peter Goth are offering cash awards for junior handlers.)

JUNIOR EXHIBITOR #1 \_\_\_\_\_

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_

JUNIOR EXHIBITOR #2 \_\_\_\_\_

AGE: \_\_\_\_\_

You may also visit the VT Sheep & Goat Festival website @ [www.vermontsheep.org/festival.html](http://www.vermontsheep.org/festival.html). Mail entry form and check, **Payable to ECA**, to: Shirley Richardson, 173 Crystal Ave., Danville, VT 05828, Phone (802) 684-2293. Email: [tanneryfarm@gmail.com](mailto:tanneryfarm@gmail.com).

\*ESTIMATE # OF PENS \_\_\_\_\_

# fiber frolic

Windsor Fairgrounds, Windsor, Maine  
June 5, 2010

## CASHMERE GOAT SHOW

**SPONSOR** Eastern Cashmere Association, **SUPERINTENDENT** Paul Lewis, **JUDGE** Peter Goth  
**APPRENTICES** Beth and Scott Record, **ASSISTANT** Wendy Pieh

Thunder, lightning and heavy rain greeted the Fiber Frolic Exhibitors this year.

Martha and Paul Lewis, Beth and Scott Record, Jodie and Sonny Richards, Abby Sadaukas, and Yvonne and Lance Taylor all brought goats to both demonstrate Cashmere goats and to show them. Holding kids was a highlight for many visitors, as well as looking through the Cashmere products for sale brought by Hatie Clingerman, Jodie and Sonny Richards, and Yvonne and Lance Taylor.

Judge Peter Goth worked together with apprentices Beth and Scott Record to evaluate all of the fleeces before the show, and to fill in the fiber portion of each North American Cashmere Goat scoring card. The conformation was done in the arena during the show, where we could watch the goats move. Each goat went home with a card signed and dated by the judge, which contained both a fiber and conformation assess-

ment. The classes were then judged competitively, with two classes having ties for first place and third place.

### Showmanship

Several adults participated, with Peter Goth demonstrating. He showed how to stand with your goat always at attention, facing the judge, keeping your goat between you and the judge, having one hand behind your back, and always smiling. You really had to be there as folks practiced, especially the smiling. All participants got a blue ribbon. Willow Throckmorton, the young lady who chose to demonstrate her showmanship by leading the biggest buck in the buck class, not only got a blue ribbon, her goat won Grand Champion!

## **Kiddie Kapers**

We had kids aging from one week to six months, most of them very young, and none of them exhibiting any interest in being led about. So we let them frolic in the arena throughout the show to the delight of everyone, especially those of us who got to snuggle with them occasionally. We didn't try to judge individuals, just pronounced them perfect as show stoppers and entertainers, and surely with excellence in their futures as Cashmere goats.

## **Kid Participants**

- Lark
- Nightingale
- Nor'eastah
- Nimbus
- Cumulus
- Stormy
- Hurricane
- Lightning
- Thunder

## **Yearling Does**

- WHM Fantasia – 1 (Richards owner)
- BLF Athena – 2 (Richards owner)

## **Two Year Old Does**

- MCF Belinda – 1 (Lewis owner)
- PBP Black Beauty – 2 (Record owner)
- MCF Nora – 3 (Lewis owner)
- PBP Trixie – Tied for 3 (Record owner)

## **Three and Four Year Old Does**

- Lisa – 1 (Lewis owner)
- PBP Meaghan – Tied for 1 (Record owner)
- Liz – 2 (Lewis owner)
- STC Sophia – 3 (Sadaukas owner)
- PBP Lilly – Tied for 3 (Record owner)

## **Yearling Bucks**

- PBP 007 – 1 (Record owner)
- PBP Odd Job – 2 (Record owner)

## **Two Year Old Bucks**

- BLF Nebbiolo – 1 (Taylor owner)
- CYP Bibbles – 2 (Taylor owner)
- PBP Speed Racer – 3 (Record owner)

## **Three Year Old Bucks**

- BSF Homer – 1 (Taylor owner)
- TFC Cairn – Tied for 1 (Taylor owner)
- PBP Barker – 2 (Record owner)

## **Grand Champion**

- BSF Homer (Taylor owner)

## **Reserve Grand Champion**

- TFC Cairn (Taylor owner)

## **Fiber Frolic Exhibitors**

### **Martha and Paul Lewis**

McLew Cashmere  
486 Stackpole Road  
Durham, ME 04222

### **Scott and Beth Record**

Pebble Brook Pastures  
PO Box 1558  
Lewiston, ME 04241

### **Jodie and Sonny Richards**

Cashmere Cabin  
119 Nash Road  
Windham, ME 04062

### **Abby Sadaukas**

Sounds Like Farm  
943 Belfast Road  
Knox, ME 04986

### **Yvonne and Lance Taylor**

Black Locust Farm  
PO Box 378  
Washington, ME 04574

## photos from the fiber frolic



## more buck photos!!



*continued from page 5*

## **Jane McKinney, Spring Gate Farm, Barboursville, Virginia:**

“My husband Chuck and I have lived in Barboursville, VA since 1998 and have a herd of about 90 Cashmere goats. Like most fellow Virginians, our herd came out of Roy and Anne Repaske’s herd at Stoneycrest Farm. After we fell in love with our first two does, it was the beginning of a wonderful adventure into the Cashmere Goat industry. We produce goats for the full range of marketing their fiber, pelts, meat and are looking to develop a market for their horns. We became involved with the ECA from the start and have received valuable advice and instruction from their publications, shows, farm seminar days etc... Two years ago I assumed the role as Show superintendant of the ECA show at the Virginia State Fair and have overseen the process of on-line registration. This year promises to be one of the most exciting ever and we hope to see you all there.”

## **Wendy, Springtide Farm in Bremen, Maine**

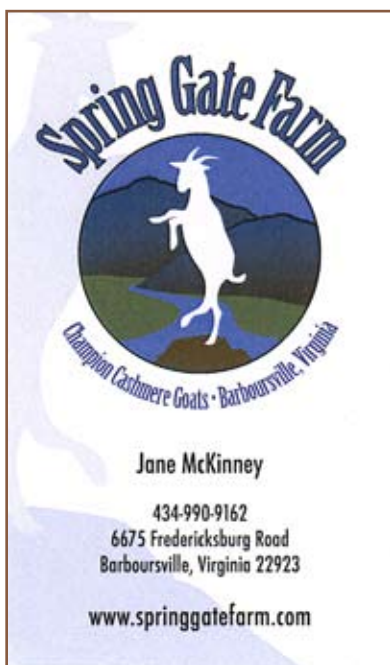
“I really appreciate all the support that ECA has given to all of us over the years, and want to do my share.

My husband, Peter Goth, and I own Springtide Farm in Bremen, Maine. We have worked hard to develop a sturdy silver goat that has excellent fiber, and sometimes we even get it right!

I grew up on a small family farm, and have always had agriculture in my life, but nothing has struck me the way Cashmere goats have, since meeting them at Yvonne Taylor’s Black Locust Farm. I think that our goats own me more than I own them, and I have been quite well trained to turn up on time with peanuts, apples, a saw to cut trees down for them to browse, and to forget to turn on the fence when they are looking longingly across the fields during breeding season.

I would very much appreciate your support of my candidacy for re-election to the board of directors.”





## baby goat!

*continued from page 15*

and threatens future viability of small ruminant production. In the only comprehensive study in the US on prevalence of dewormer resistance in goats, 90% of all farms had resistance to 2 of 3 drug classes and 30% of farms had worms resistant to all 3 drug classes. Fortunately, the one dewormer that may still remain effective in some circumstances is moxidectin (Cydec-tin). However, there are now several reports of moxidectin resistance. There is an urgent and increasing need to develop alternative strategies that could constitute major components in a sustainable worm control program.. The most promising of these methods that are immediately applicable are smart drenching, copper-oxide wire particles and FAMACHA®. An integrated approach using these current methods should have an immediate impact on productivity and profitability of small ruminant production systems in the southeastern US and other regions

where *H. contortus* and/or other worms can be a problem. Producers will be able to reduce overall dewormer usage by integrating an alternative compound (copper-oxide wire particles) with identification of animals in need of treatment (FAMACHA®) and adopting smart drenching procedures, thereby reducing cost of production while improving animal health and productivity. Lower frequency of deworming will also reduce potential environmental impact of excreted anthelmintics and will decrease the development of resistance, thereby prolonging the usefulness of available dewormers. This integrated approach will provide a cornerstone for inclusion of future environmentally sound worm prevention and control technologies to secure a sustainable, growing small ruminant industry. Integration of other methodology/technology certainly will be instituted when evaluation is complete and ready for use.



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