



Annual General Meeting and Conference

March 9, 2013

Codrington Community Centre
Codrington, Ontario

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE LA CHÈVRE DE BOUCHERIE
Assemblée générale annuelle et conférences

le 9 mars 2013 • Codrington, Ontario



CANADIAN MEAT GOAT ASSOCIATION

2013 Annual General Meeting and Conference

March 9, 2013 • Codrington Community Centre, Codrington, ON

8:00 am	Registration – Silent Auction opens	2:00 pm	SHAWN YOUNG , <i>Corn Silage as an Alternative Forage for Meat Goats</i>
8:30 am	DR. KEN ANDRIES , Kentucky State University <i>Improving Production through Performance Testing</i>	2:30 pm	KEVIN WEAVER , Ontario Goat <i>Overview of Meat Goat Pilot Project</i>
9:30 am	DR. JOHN HANCOCK , Picton Animal Hospital <i>Dry Lot vs. Pasture Production Considering Management, Economics, and Health</i>	3:00 pm	Break – Silent Auction bidding closes at the conclusion of this break
10:15 am	Break	3:15 pm	DR. KEN ANDRIES , Kentucky State University <i>Exciting Alternatives in Raising Meat Kids from Birth to Market</i>
10:30 am	Canadian Meat Goat Association ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	4:15 pm	LAURIE FRIES <i>Biosecurity: A Goat Producer's Perspective</i>
12:30 pm	Lunch and CMGA Share Your Herd Meat Goat Sale	4:45 pm	KEVIN WEAVER , Ontario Goat <i>What the Industry is Telling Us</i>
		5:15 pm	Closing Remarks

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Conference speakers...

DR. KEN ANDRIES

Dr. Andries is originally from Louisiana and was raised on a livestock and crop farm. He attended Mississippi State University where he received his BSc in Animal Science in 1990. His graduate work was in the area of Animal Breeding and Genetics and he received his MSc from Louisiana State University in 1992 and PhD from Kansas State University in 1996 in this area. Dr. Andries has held positions in the extension service since graduation in 1996 that include being a county agent in NW Kansas, 4-H agent in Louisiana, and livestock specialist in Maine. He started work at Kentucky State University in 2005 as their Animal Science specialist and researcher focusing on the growing goat industry in Kentucky. Dr. Andries is a member of the national eXtension Goat Community of Practice and has conducted many workshops and programs on goat production since starting at KySU. His extension programs have worked to increase the awareness of parasite resistance and the problems it causes in goats and to increase the use of record keeping for commercial goat producers.

He started the Goat Herd Improvement Program (GHIP) in Kentucky and has been working to get more producers participating around the country.

DR. JOHN HANCOCK

Dr. John Hancock has had a multi-species practice in Picton since 1972, providing health management for clients in Prince Edward County and throughout eastern Ontario. He is a strong proponent of health and production management in all species and is a member of the Ontario Association of Small Ruminants and the American Association of Small Ruminants.

His sheep practice serves 7000-8000 ewes and he is actively involved in nutrition, providing customized feeds and premixes.

SHAWN YOUNG

Shawn lives on his family farm that he purchased from his parents just south of Warkworth. He and Gail raise black Angus cattle, as well as sheep – their flock has quickly grown to over a hundred now!

Shawn spent 20 years working on 2 dairy farms, and understands the business of dairy very well. He has had the pleasure of showing beef cattle all the way to the Royal, and has been lucky enough to have had Champion there in the past. His oldest daughter and son-in-law have now taken over the show herd.

Shawn enjoys working on the crop side learning every day to help customers make profitable decisions.

KEVIN WEAVER

Kevin Weaver, the GoGen Program Coordinator with Ontario Goat, is responsible for the overall management and implementation of the GoGen program and assists the participating pilot herds to reach their breeding and management goals. As part of the GoGen project he works with industry to develop standards for registration, milk recording, type classification, genetic evaluation and AI use in the goat sector and assists the organization with goat production issues. Kevin is also working with Ontario Goat on the Meat Goat Management and Traceability Project that will help create a complete meat goat management program and the development of Genetic evaluations for the meat goat sector.

LAURIE FRIES

Laurie and her husband Shay run a mixed farm operation in Edgerton, Alberta, raising meat goats and commercial beef cattle. Laurie graduated with a diploma in Animal Health Technology from Lakeland College in Vermilion, Alberta in 1997. She taught the swine production and management course to 2nd year Agriculture and Economics students for 4 years until the college discontinued the program. Off the farm, Laurie has been employed by Alberta Pig Company for the past 15 years.

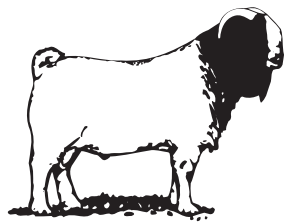
Laurie is passionate about the goat industry and continues to promote all aspects through education, promotion and government involvement. She sits on the Biosecurity of Champions group and the Alberta Farmed Animal Health & Welfare Steering Committee facilitated by Alberta Agriculture Food and Rural Development.

She is involved as a producer consultant with National Biosecurity Standards and is also involved with the Goat On Farm Food Safety program. Laurie has been on the Alberta Goat Breeders Association board since 2006 and is currently the Vice President and chair of the Animal Health Committee. She received the 2012 Award Of Excellence at the last AGM for her dedication and promotion of the Alberta Goat Industry. Laurie is also the current Secretary for the Canadian Meat Goat Association and has been involved with the CMGA for the past 4 years.

KENDRA KEELS

Kendra Keels has been the Industry Development Manager with Ontario Livestock Alliance since 1996. Kendra has a diploma in Farm Business Management and is an accredited Animal Health representative. In addition to her work with Ontario Goat she also sits on Farm and Food Care's Animal Care Council. Prior to working at Ontario Veal, Kendra worked in both the milk replacer and pharmaceutical industries.

About the Canadian Meat Goat Association



**CANADIAN
MEAT GOAT
Association**

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de la CHÈVRE
de BOUCHERIE**

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Hours/heures: 9 am – 5 pm
Wednesday-Thursday /
Mercredi-Jeudi

In 1992, an enterprising group of Canadian entrepreneurs was instrumental in the importation of Boer goat embryos into Canada from New Zealand and France, and later directly from South Africa. On November 27, 1993, the Canadian Boer Goat Association was formed through an ad hoc process involving 7 charter members. On October 10, 1995, this Association was officially incorporated by Agriculture Canada under the Animal Pedigree Act, with official by-law approval coming on January 3, 1996. This approval provided sole authority as the only association approved to register Boer and Boer cross goats in Canada. The newly incorporated association, which had begun its registration process under the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation, moved to Canadian Beef Improvement Inc., and eventually began self-registry out of the Association office in Glenwood, AB, Canada.

From the very incorporation of the Association, the requirement was put in place for mandatory DNA sampling on every purebred registration. The purpose of this was to build a data bank of DNA from which a program of random parentage verification testing could be based. Presently, random testing is done on 1% of all purebred registrations submitted. The Canadian Boer Goat Association is the only Boer goat association in the world to have such a program, which is designed to maintain the integrity of Canadian Boer goat pedigrees.

The first CBGA-sponsored Boer Goat Sale was held in November of 1998 in

connection with the Boer Goat Show at the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina, SK. Sanctioned shows with Canadian Boer Goat approved judges were started in 1999 with the first in July 1999 at Yorkton, SK. The Association has a judges training program to develop Canadian judges across the country.

In 2001, the Association office was relocated to eastern Ontario, and bilingual services became available to Francophone producers. Since then, the Association has been working hard to offer all of its written materials, including the quarterly Canadian Meat Goat Journal and the web site, in both official languages.

In 2004, the membership of the CBGA voted to change its name to the Canadian Meat Goat Association and to expand its mandate to the broader meat goat industry in Canada. Since then, the Association has been developing

PURPOSE: The primary purpose of the Association is the establishment of breeding standards, the keeping of pedigree records and the registration of Boer goats in Canada. Further purposes of the Association shall be:

- to promote Boer goats as a long term, stable source of income in a diversified farming and ranching economy
- to improve Boer goat genetics by identifying superior performance
- to encourage the improvement of meat goats in general
- to enhance consumer demand for chevon (goat meat) at the retail level

VISION: A long term profitable Canadian meat goat industry where meat, dairy, and fibre interests work together locally, provincially and nationally for the growth and development of the meat goat industry.

MISSION: The Canadian Meat Goat Association supports the development of a profitable meat goat industry in Canada by providing animal registration, industry promotion and education for the membership.

President / Présidente:

Kerry O'Donnell

Treasurer / Trésorière:

Jared Clarke

Vice President / Vice

présidente:

Catherine Michaud

Secretary / Secrétaire:

Laurie Fries

Directors at Large: /

Autres administrateurs:

Ryan Prins

Stuart Chutter

André Lavergne

educational and marketing tools for both commercial meat goat and purebred seed stock producers.

Other CMGA activities have included: a youth program, a buck test station, development of a type evaluation (classification) program, and representation at agricultural events across the country. The Association's Annual General Meeting is held early in the calendar year.

In 2009, the Association office was relocated to Saskatchewan, and the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation in Ottawa was contracted to process registrations and memberships.

The Association owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to the early pioneers of the Boer goat industry in Canada. Untold hours of volunteer labor and expense were donated to establish an organization and structure upon which to build the future industry. To this day, the Association depends on the commitment of its volunteer Board and committee members, who keep its many programs running.

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WEBSITE OR CONTACT US TO SEE WHAT IS AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. A LOT OF
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As we start 2013 with a new goat sale and new kids on many farms, there is an air of excitement and optimism as to what our herds will look like by the end of the year.

Cindy and I both strive to breed the kind of animal that will be an asset to the goat industry – correctness, performance, style, longevity and thriftiness are words that tell everyone what is our “goal”.

We have become very biosecure and are striving to only keep an “ultra-healthy” herd. We have tested CAE negative, vaccinated for CL, tested for John’s, and are on a parasite program. Herd health is number one here – healthy, robust animals are profitable wherever they are. I hope you will find our endeavours favorable, and consider the genetics we offer in the future suitable in your herds.

– Ken & Cindy Lischka



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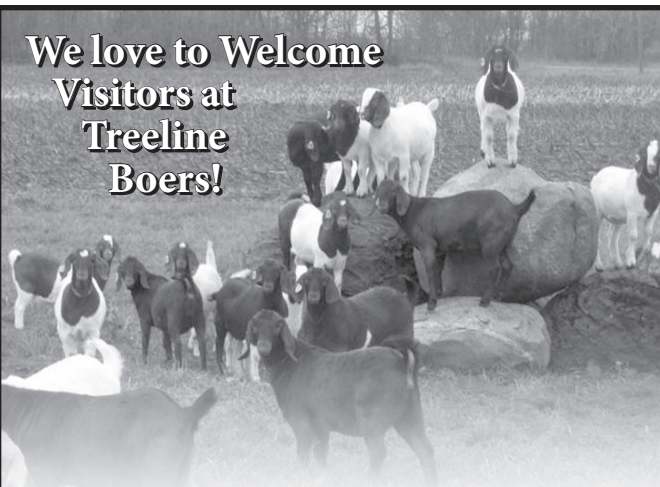
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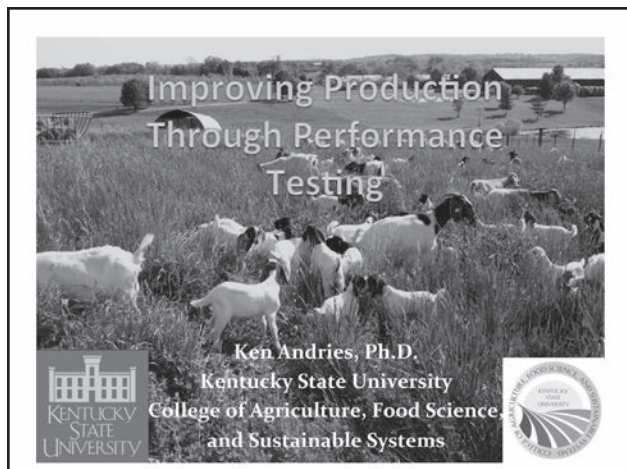
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Improving Production Through Performance Testing

DR. KEN ANDRIES
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"In most commercial pedigrees little information of any kind is included except the names and identifying numbers of the animals. Such a pedigree is useful only to the extent that one knows or can find from some other source how meritorious or mediocre those ancestors were."

J.L. Lush, Animal Breeding Plans. 1945

Quick History of Performance Testing

- Dairy herds started measuring performance in the 50's and 60's for milk production.
- Beef cattle started CHIP in the 1960's
- Beef moved to performance pedigrees and then to EPDs in the 70's and 80's
- Sheep started flock EPD's
- Research into use of DNA assisted selection (genomics) in the 2000's for many species.

Results in US Beef Industry

- Average weaning weight has increased by 50% with small increases in birth weight.
- Calving difficulty has been reduced greatly.
- Carcass traits are now an economical trait for cow/calf producers.
- Most commercial beef cattle producers utilize data in selecting bulls.
- AI has become very wide spread in the commercial industry partly due to performance data.
- Keys to remember are it did not happen over night and started with simple data collection.

Importance of Records

- Cannot Manage what you don't Measure!!!!
- Selection on performance is required to improve performance.
- Records give you the ability to measure long term trends and change directions as needed.
- They provide information needed to better market your animals.
- Show you where you are as well as where you have been, and helps determine where you are headed.

What traits can we Improve?

- Production
 - Multiple birth rate
 - Growth – birth to weaning/market/yearling
 - Mothering ability
 - Carcass traits, live grade.
- Health Traits
 - Parasite resistance
 - Foot health issues
- Feed conversion, type traits, structure, etc.

Types of Performance Programs

- Centralized Testing Programs:
 - Use a central location.
 - Animals are fed or grazed for specific times.
 - All animals at the test are compared to each other.
 - Can only be used to compare animals on that test.
- On-Farm Performance Testing:
 - Utilized records kept at the farm level.
 - All animals at the farm should be included.
 - Can be used to compare animals in the same farm group.

On-Farm Testing

- Provides you a way to measure your herd performance.
- Provides standardized data to help you compare and select animals to meet production goals.
- Provides information on kids, dams, and sires for selection and evaluation.
- The only way to really know what is going on with performance.
- Should focus on economically important traits.

What are the economically important traits?

- Reproduction: most important in all livestock enterprises except feedlots and stocker operations.
- Growth: Second most important in all types of livestock enterprises regardless of market.
- Health: very critical to small ruminant producers.
 - Should be part of your goals, exact importance may vary depending on current situation of individual herds.
- Carcass: not a lot for goats at this time.
 - Live grade plays some part but goats are not often marketed on a grid where you would be paid for carcass traits over live traits.

Data Needed for Program

- Birth Data:
 - Kid and dam ID
 - Birth date and weight
 - Sex
 - Type of birth
- Weaning Data:
 - Weaning date and weight
- Other Information
 - Breed or cross
 - Sire ID
 - Age of dam in years
- Can still use data if birth weight is not available, not as accurate but still useful.
- Other data is used for adjustments.



Look at Some Data

Doe Kid Data

ID	B TYPE	B Wt	WN TYPE	WN Wt	ADJ WNWT	WN Ratio	Aug. Wt	Dec. Wt
10Z	SN	5.56	SN	31.5	30.67	90.02	43.5	52
13Z	TN	6.9	TN	31.0	33.00	98.79	42	57
22Z	TR	5.2	TN	34	43.56	130.40	38.5	49
24Z	SN	10.3	SN	50	48.7	145.87	69.5	84
25Z	SN	3.1	TN	28.5	34.4	102.98	41.5	48
26Z	TR	4.69	TN	23	29.54	88.45	45	59
30Z	SN	3.13	TN	28.5	34.4	102.98	38	46

SN = Single, TN = Twin, TR = Triplet, B = Birth, WN = Weaning, Wt = Weight.

Dam Data

ID	Age	# Born	Birth Wt	# WN	WN Wt	WN Ratio	Efficiency
43	2	1	9.12	1	34.5	78.97	47.26
44	2	2	11.06	2	44.5	120.69	76.72
74	2	3	13.44	2	56.5	164.18	82.48
5150	7	2	13.44	2	65.0	153.68	60.19
8108	4	2	12.56	2	93	218.76	108.77
8123	4	2	8.56	2	70	160.59	76.92
8126	4	2	14.06	1	26.5	51.31	30.64
9046	3	2	16.25	2	57.5	131.4	73.72

WN = Weaned, Wt = Weight

Sire Data

Id	# Born	Birth Wt	# WN	ADJ WN Wt	WN Ratio
1	29	6.35	28	31.34	97.77
2	30	6.46	27	31.30	97.65
134	26	6.5	16	28.85	90.03
8025	19	7.29	12	36.71	114.2
Average	26	6.65	20.75	32.5	

ADJ = adjusted, WN = Wean, Wt = Weight

Combined Kid Data

Trait	N	TOP 25%	MEAN	BOTTOM 25%
BWT	6798	8.62	7.57	6.5
WNWT	6073	45.0	37.85	30
ADG	5961	0.41	0.34	0.26
ADJ WNWT	6073	50.36	43.49	34.93



Combined Dam Data

Trait	N	TOP 25%	MEAN	BOTTOM 25%
# BORN	3896		1.84	
BWT	3640	16.86	13.63	9.5
# WEANED	3787		1.58	
WNWT	3515	78	62.37	42
ADJ WNWT	3513	91.36	71.35	44.56
DOE WT@WN	2147	119	102.42	85
EFFECIENCY	2095	75.94	61.29	42.86



Combined Sire Data

Trait	N	TOP 25%	MEAN	BOTTOM 25%
# BORN	377	24	17.20	4
AVG BWT	349	8.5	7.77	7.0
# WEANED	376	20	14.78	4
AVG WNWT	366	43.17	39.60	31.89
AVG ADJ WNWT	366	47.62	42.74	36.57



Breed Differences from Data

- Large data set with different breeds and crosses needed to be accurate.
- Still need more numbers to make an accurate comparison.
- Use herd ID to account for different locations and management and year of record to account for other environment differences.
- Some general information can be useful.

Animals Reported $\frac{3}{4}$ or higher of one breed:

Breed	Birth Wt	ADG B to W	WN WT
BR	7.87	0.32	36.87
KK	7.84	0.36	39.39
SP	6.52	0.29	33.32
SV	8.19	0.35	35.29
OTHER	7.93	0.33	36.26

Spanish Significantly lighter than others at birth and KK at weaning, tended to be slower growing than KK and SV and tended to be lighter than BR at weaning.

The KYSU GHIP program

- Is being offered through your association.
- You keep the data necessary from birth to weaning on kids.
- Send the data to me or through them and I will do the same analysis as I do for other producers.
- The Association will receive information on participation and records under our agreement.
- Over time information on overall averages and ranges will be provided to help you evaluate your herd.

What You Get Back:

- Birth and weaning weight adjusted for type of birth/rearing, sex, age of dam.
- Weaning weight adjusted to a 90 day standard.
- Birth and weaning weight performance ratio
- Dam summary showing: number of kids born/weaned, total actual and adjusted birth and weaning weight for each doe.
- If sire ID provided sire summary with average actual and adjusted birth and weaning weights for each sire used and number of kids he sired at birth and weaning.

Summary and Participation

- Participation through your association is encouraged.
 - 3 Canadian herds have data in the system out of 52 total.
- The goal is to build a data base that can be used for more advanced evaluations.
- With the help of your association you can become leaders in performance based goat production.
- Use of the records will improve your herd and identify areas of strength for your animals.
- Over time the whole industry will benefit from greater collection and utilization of Performance Records

"In each generation of animals in his herd or flock, the breeder must select those to be saved for breeding from those to be used for other purposes. Perhaps he will also select animals from other herds for use as breeders in his. These are the most important things he does."

Breeding Better Livestock. Rice, Andrews, and Warwick 1953

Questions?

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Exciting Alternatives in Raising Meat Kids from Birth to Market

DR. KEN ANDRIES
Kentucky State University



Goat Production Philosophy

- Sale barns are for selling not buying!!
- A cull is a cull no matter what the papers say!!
- A cheep sire is the most expensive animal on the place.
- One size seldom fit all correctly.
- The ugly doe is the best producer, otherwise you would sell her.

Why Consider Alternative Production?

- Not all locations fit traditional production.
- Specialty markets require different management practices.
- Personal philosophy differs from conventional systems.
- Religious beliefs may require different practices.

Typical Alternative Production

- Organic animal production
 - Naturally Raised
 - Forage fed
 - "Sustainable" and "Humanly Raised"
- Have associated regulations and certifications in most countries.
- Regulations differ between countries so be aware.

Organic and Sustainable Regulations in Canada

- 2009 Canada passed the Federal Organic Production Regulations.
 - Requires Certification and includes a list of practices required for use of the organic label.
- Sustainable production is less well defined and is often tied to environmental regulations.
- Local provincial governments often play a large role in these types of systems and regulations.
- Regulations are needed to keep things consistent and to insure label claims are not misleading.
- Be aware of the regulations before using the label on your product and be sure you meet the standards.

Other Alternatives

- Drylot production
 - High population on small land area
 - Generally uses grain or high quality hay, haylage, or silage
- Fodder systems
 - Use sprouts to provide forage to animals
- Managed Grazing
 - MiG
 - Rotational Grazing
 - Prescribed Grazing

Types of Drylot Systems:

- Feed lot systems
 - Can be outdoor small pens
 - Animals are in a single location year round.
- Total Confinement Systems
 - Typically indoors using shelters, may have some limited access to open spaces.
- Hot House Systems
 - Generally a growing system for early markets.
 - Controls temperature to promote growth.

Drylot Practices

- Small pen area or barn area for animals to be housed.
- Hay or some form of forage must be provided.
- Provide a supplement diet to meet animal needs.
- Cost tend to be high due to cost of feed.
- Balancing the ration for fiber is critical.

Pros of Drylots

- Require little land area for housing of animals.
- Animals are concentrated so you can manage larger numbers with fewer people.
- Nutrition is consistent and managed to meet animal needs more directly.
- Allows for higher production with less land but more labor to feed.

Issues with Drylots

- Concentration of feces can result in contamination of surface water.
- Smell can become strong and result in complaints from neighbors.
- Disease spread fast through these systems due to close contact of animals.
- Coccidia becomes a major issue at times.
- Requires more time to feed and need for purchase of feed and forage.

Hot House Kids

- Production system designed for winter kidding for spring markets.
- Kids are born and raised indoors during the cold months.
- System produce kids for market during traditional peak market values.
- Is a form of drylot that is under cover.

How it Works

- Using a large barn or clear span building.
- Animals are born in the area and do not have access to the outside, or limited access.
- Feed, forage, and water are all provided indoors.
- Area is maintained at more ideal temperatures for production.

Advantages of Hot Houses

- Allows for production of kids for spring markets.
- Temperature is not a factor in performance.
- Kids tend to grow better and have less parasite pressure.
- Light is provided as well as area for exercise.

Issues with Hot Houses

- Concentration of animals inside increase sanitation issues.
- Disease can be an major issue if sanitation becomes a problem.
- A failure in heating or structure can result in major losses of animals.
- Requires daily management.
- Difficulty moving animals out of these systems.

Fodder Systems

- Primarily using sprouts today.
- Systems are available along with seed mixes.
- Provide forage which is better for the animal than grain.
- Systems are high moisture systems so you will still need some dry hay.

How Fodder Sprouts work

- Sprouting the grain converts the nutrition in the seed to a more digestible product.
- Nutrition changes very little on a dry matter basis but moisture increases resulting in lower as fed nutrition value.
- They can be produced in 5 to 10 days.
- Commercial seed mixes and systems are available.

Pros of Fodder Sprouts

- Ability to manage more animals on less ground with forage based diet.
- Fodder sprouts are more digestible than the grain so more nutrition is made available to the animal.
- Have increased fiber value which makes it easier to manage animal digestive health.

Problems with Fodder

- Cost of the systems and nutrition are questionable compared to grain.
- Systems require management and more time than feeding grain.
- High moisture content results in dilution of nutrition and need for fiber (generally low quality hay).

Nutritional Requirements

Sex	TDN (lb)	CP (lb)
Buck kid	1.14	0.28
Doe kid	1.04	0.28
Mature Buck	2.35	0.32
Mature Doe	1.49	0.23

40 lb starting weight, Boer or Boer X kid less than 1.5 years of age gaining 0.3 lb/day. Mature Buck is 200 lbs, Mature Doe is 120 lbs, both at maintenance.

Goats consume about 3 to 5 % of their body weight per day.
So the kids will only consume between 1.2 to 2 pounds per day.
Buck will consume 6 to 10 lbs, doe will consume 3.6 to 6 lbs per day.

Fodder Feed Value

	Alfalfa		Barley		Oat		Wheat	
Nutrient	DM	As Fed	DM	As Fed	DM	As Fed	DM	As Fed
Moisture %	0	93.94	0	88.2	0	87.11	0	91.6
DM %	100	6.06	100	11.8	100	12.89	100	8.4
CP %	38.07	2.31	20.8	2.45	18.41	2.37	23.5	1.97
TDN %	62.28	3.77	70.4	8.31	69.56	8.97	67.6	5.68
NEm mcal/kg	1.6	0.10	1.7	0.20	1.7	0.22	1.6	0.13
NEg mcal/kg	1.0	0.06	1.0	0.12	1.1	0.14	1.0	0.08
NEI mcal/kg	1.4	0.08	1.6	0.19	1.6	0.21	1.5	0.13
NDF %	39.59	2.40	46.9	5.53	44.22	5.70	42.3	3.55

Animals will only consume 3 to 5 % of their body weight per day.

Fodder Comparison Barley

Nutrient	DM Basis			AS Fed Basis		
	Fodder	Hay	Grain	Fodder	Hay	Grain
Moisture %	0	0	0	88.2	10	11
DM %	100	100	100	11.8	90	89
CP %	20.8	9	12	2.45	8.10	10.68
ADF %	22.8	37	7	2.69	33.30	6.23
NDF %	46.9	65	20	5.53	58.50	17.80
TDN %	70.4	57	84	8.31	51.30	74.76
NEm mcal/kg	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.20	1.17	1.78
NEg mcal/kg	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.12	0.54	1.16
NEI mcal/kg	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.19	1.17	1.69

Feed	lb DM	lb Water
Fodder	0.12	0.88
Hay	0.90	0.10
Grain	0.89	0.11

Price Comparison of Hay and Fodder

Price to be of equal value per ton to supplement Barley Fodder or Barley hay specific feed, based on USDA Feed and hay prices reported on January 14, 2013.

Price is \$/ton	Barley Fodder		Barley Hay	
	TDN	CP	TDN	CP
To Replace				
Alfalfa Hay	\$40 (\$0.02)	\$40 (\$0.02)	\$220 (\$0.11)	\$120 (\$0.06)
Grass Hay	\$20 (\$0.01)	\$40 (\$0.02)	\$160 (\$0.08)	\$140 (\$0.07)
Barley Grain	\$20 (\$0.01)	\$40 (0.02)	\$160 (\$0.08)	\$160 (\$0.08)

Prices are \$/ton (\$/lb) needed to be same \$/nutrient as specified feed.

Alfalfa Hay = \$200/Ton (\$0.10/lb), Grass Hay = \$160/Ton (\$0.08/lb), #2 Barley grain = \$220/ton (\$0.11/lb).

Managed Intensive Grazing

- MiG is a defined system that utilized high stocking density and short term grazing.
- It allows for animals to be grazed on less land area than conventional systems.
- Must have high quality forage available and moisture.
- System depends on regrowth and high quality management.

Problems with MiG

- Management level is high for the full system.
- Drought and winter conditions can limit full implementation.
- Has reduced long term productivity of forage stands in some climates.
- Need for portable water, shelter, and fencing can be an issue for some.

Other Rotational Systems

- Systems are based on rotation time.
- Slower systems have lower stocking density compared to MiG.
- Management changes in intensity.
- Any rotation can increase stocking density and number of animals you can carry.
- Need to make sure you are prepared to follow the program.

Prescribed Grazing

- Lease animals out to graze for control of specific plants.
- Some regulations apply in different areas.
- Must have portable equipment, be able to check animals at least daily.
- Home range/pastures are used for winter or slack time only.

Questions?

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Meat Goat Production Pasture vs Confinement

DR. JOHN HANCOCK, DVM
Picton Animal Hospital

Meat Goat Production

Pasture vs Confinement

Canadian Meat Goat
Annual General Meeting
Codrington ON
John D.Hancock DVM
Picton Animal Hospital

Traditional Meat Goat Production World Wide

- Pasture
- Goats graze anything!
- Graze scrub land
- Eat and survive on feeds and plants other animals reject
- Eat everything
- How well do they grow?
- How profitable?

Why Confinement?

- On farms with highly productive land
- Land too valuable to graze
- Greater return growing Grains and Oilseeds
- Desire for large numbers = large acreages
- Double 'P' problems

Tired of Double "P" Problems

- Predators
- Increasing problem in most areas
- Parasites
- Dewormer resistance

Double "P", Plus "A Need"

- Increased the confinement operations
- Allows for more intensive agriculture
- Smaller acreages
- Opportunity to supply increasing demands for goat meat
- Change in the demographics
- Increased demand by ethnic markets

Pasture

- Pasture- different types
- Non-intensive - traditional
- Certain number of animals turned out on a pasture usually rough terrain
- Changed To More Intensive
- Rotational grazing
- Pasture management/ fertilization
- Depends on your situation or opportunity

Why Intensive Pasturing?

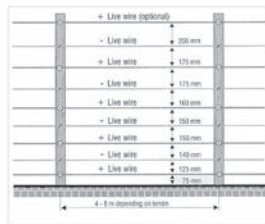
- Land value
- Predators- need the pastures fenced
 - closer to buildings
- Market more animals to have a viable business plan
- compete with confinement in numbers but attempt to decrease cost of production

Costs- Pasture

- “Your land costs”, relative value
- Costs to establish and maintain pasture
- Fencing costs - containment, predator fencing
- Guard dogs - associated costs
- Maintaining pastures - fertilization
 - re establishing productive pasture
- Water system-pipes, stock tanks, floats, controls

Predator Deterrent Fences

HT Electric 9 strand Fence



*Slides & Data Courtesy of Anita O'Brien Sheep & Goat Specialist OMAFRA

Annual Costs of 3 perimeter

	5-Strand HT Electric Fence	HT Woven Wire Predator Fence	Alberta Anti-Predator HT Electric Fence	Internal Pasture Fence
Estimated Useful life	25	25	25	25
Average Annual Maintenance (% of initial investment)	8	5	8	8
Initial Fence Cost	\$ 23,220.26	\$ 36,856.66	\$ 27,277.91	\$ 36,593.43
predator portion		\$ 13,636.41	\$ 4,057.65	
per acre predator portion		\$ 42.61	\$ 12.68	
per linear foot		\$ 0.86	\$ 0.26	
Depreciation	\$ 928.81	\$ 1,474.27	\$ 1,091.12	\$ 1,463.74
Interest on Investment (1%)	\$ 232.20	\$ 368.57	\$ 272.78	\$ 365.93
Maintenance	\$ 1,857.62	\$ 1,842.83	\$ 2,182.23	\$ 2,927.47
Annual Fence Cost	\$ 3,018.63	\$ 3,685.67	\$ 3,546.13	\$ 4,757.15
LGD Annual Cost ¹	\$ 6,825.85	0	\$ 3,412.92	n/a
Estimated Annual Cost				
Predation Protection	\$ 9,844.48	\$ 3,685.67	\$ 6,959.05	\$ 4,757.15
per Acre	\$ 30.76	\$ 11.52	\$ 21.75	\$ 14.87
per Ewe	\$ 13.13	\$ 4.91	\$ 9.28	\$ 6.34

¹\$850 Initial cost, 6 years working life, \$855.47 annual feed cost, \$95 annual vet cost, one dog per 120 ewes for non predator fence and per 240 for Alberta Anti-Predator HT Electric Fence
No LGD cost allocated to the internal fence as it is already allocated to the perimeter fence type chosen

Water System

	unit	amount needed	unit cost	total cost
1" water pipe	feet	5520	0.55	\$ 3,036.00
1"x1"x1" tees	number	8	7.95	\$ 63.60
Quick coupler valves	number	8	24.95	\$ 199.60
Quick coupler valv keys	number	4	8.95	\$ 35.80
stock tanks	number	4	73.95	\$ 295.80
float valves	number	4	20	\$ 80.00
TOTAL MATERIAL COSTS =				\$ 3,710.80
cost per acre				\$ 11.60
cost per ewe				\$ 4.95
estimated useful life			20	
average annual maintenance (as a % of initial investment cost)			5	
Initial System Cost			\$ 3,710.80	
Depreciation			\$ 185.54	
Interest on investment (1%)			\$ 37.11	
Maintenance			\$ 185.54	
Annual Watering System Cost			\$ 408.19	
annual cost per acre			\$ 1.28	
annual cost per ewe			\$ 0.54	

Summary Points

- Perimeter predator deterrent fencing is effective at minimizing predation
- It is also a cost effective feed delivery system (pasture)
- economies of scale for larger flocks

*Data presented by Anita O'Brien Provincial Sheep & Goat Specialist, OMAFRA at 'Profitable Flock Expansion Seminars 2012.

Parasite Problems

- #1 Hemonchus- 'barber pole worm'
- #2 Coccidiosis
- #3 Other Internal Parasites
- #4 External Parasites
- Fly Strike- very important in sheep in certain areas
 - less of a problem in goats

Abomasal Worms

- Hemonchus- larva feed on blood in the abomasum
- Can cause severe anemia, 'bottle jaw', death
- Often severe before fecal egg counts are high
- Teladorsagia 'brown stomach worm' previously called Ostertagia

Small Intestinal Worms

- Trichostrongylus
- Nematodirus

Large Intestinal Worms

- Oesophagostomum sp.-nodular worm
- Trichuris sp.- whipworm

Parasite Problem

- Drug Resistance
 - most important aspect of parasite control
 - need to know the status of your farm
 - do not purchase a resistance problem
 - create a plan with your Veterinarian
 - do Fecal Egg reduction Tests (FERT)
 - monitor
 - fecal egg counts (McMaster)
 - establish a FAMACHA score

Strategic Parasite Management

- How do we keep the eggs off pastures?
 - 1) Deworm prior to going to pasture?
 - only if you know that you have worms
 - FEC first to determine status
 - post treatment FEC (10-14 days)
 - concerns - only the resistant worms go to pasture
 - Refugia- the portion of the worm population that has not been exposed to drugs (untreated animals)

Overwintering of Parasites

- Eggs are resistant to the cold/freezing
- But! Winters are milder
- Hemonchus eggs do not survive the very cold
- But! It is uncertain if the research indicates this is always the case, how cold?
- What conditions might allow them to survive?
- Parasites overwinter in animals best
 - Hypobiotic- dormant stage of larva sitting in the wall of abomasum waiting for a stress (parturition) or spring

Managing the Pasture

- 2) Rotate pastures with crops
 - best as it prevents carry over year to year
 - most economical is to rotate with hay
 - not the most effective but helps
 - graze with another species ie cattle first
 - graze Kids ahead of Does on clean pastures/ avoid contaminated pastures in peak times if possible
 - cultivation break is best

Pasture Disease Issues

- Respiratory Disease- should be less
- stressed animals can still get respiratory infections
- Most pasture operations have a confinement period- can establish respiratory disease
- Underlying chronic disease
 - CAE
 - Johnes

Enteric Diseases

- Generally should be less- less risk of infection?
- Coccidiosis is often a co- infection
- May be a bacterial component with it
- Clostridial enterotoxemias – high risk on lush pasture
- Need for immunity to clostridial infections
- Vaccination!!! – need a comprehensive program to suit your operation

Other Problems

- Bloat
- Pink eye,
- Mycoplasma
- Foot rot, and other foot problems
- Toxic Plants

Confinement

- Benefits: - Predation-less risk
- - eliminates Hemonchus as problem
- - reduced parasite control cost
- - 'You' have control of management
- - control of nutrition
- - possibly improve performance
- - facilitates breeding management
- - can use automation
- - less land needed

Confinement

- Disadvantages: Overhead Cost/Building, Hydro
- -Feed cost
- -Increased density - increased disease risk
- -both respiratory and enteric
- - possible increased risk of coccidiosis
- -facilities limit expansion

Diseases

Internal Parasites- can be eliminated in confinement

-Largest problem facing pasture

Clostridial infection – at risk in both

–vaccinate

Chronic Diseases

- Johnes, CAE, Caseous lymphadinitis
- higher risk of lateral spread in confinement

Coccidiosis

- Disease of Confinement-? Traditionally
- One of the largest problems with kids in confinement
- Medications are allowing control at present
- Most require Vet prescriptions!
- Need to be working closely with your vet in health prevention protocols for cocci and most other diseases

Cocci Control

- Control the numbers in the environment
- Management/ Sanitation/ Clean and Dry
- Drugs!! In association with a Veterinarian
- At this point '*optimize*' the drugs
 - use as little as possible but as much as is needed

Coccidiostats – Deccox, Rumensin, Bovitec

Treatments – Sulfas, Amprolium

Newer Products - Toltrazuril/ diclazuril

Coccidiosis on Pasture

- Intensive Pasture has created a new problem with a confinement disease
- One of the largest problems I see with pastured sheep/lambs
- Difficult to administer control measures
- Requires the same pasture management as internal parasite(worms)
- A challenge!!!

Abortion/ Reproductive Diseases

Toxoplasmosis- abortion, mummification, stillbirth,

- weak born kids
- spread by cats
- higher risk in confinement

Chlamydia - common cause of abortion

- commonly called 'enzootic abortion'
- both at risk
- higher risk of spread in confinement

Abortion (cont)

- Listeriosis - abortion and systemic form
- highest risk is from feeding spoiled silages
 - higher risk to confinement
- Camphylobacter - can cause abortion
- fecal transmission
 - not common in goats
 - higher risk in confinement
- Both are Zoonotic Diseases

Salmonella

- S.typhimurium and S. dublin
- primarily an enteric disease but can cause abortion
- enteric disease higher risk in confinement
- - zoonotic disease

Q Fever

- Abortion or Stillbirths - late pregnancy
- may carry the organism and not show signs
 - shed heavily at kidding (normal kidding)
 - or with stillbirths and abortion
 - isolating the organism does not indicate cause
 - other causes of abortion need to be ruled out
- Spread is greater in confinement
- Zoonotic Disease— high risk to pregnant women

Urinary Calculi

- Highest risk in young castrated males
 - Also in young bucks
 - Stones of phosphate salts, calcium phosphate – (apatite) magnesium ammonium phosphate(struvite)
- Risk Factors- limited water access
- diet
- Higher risk in concentrate fed (confinement)

Bacterial Respiratory Disease

- Pasteurella multocida- causes pneumonia
 - Mannheimia hemolytica-cause pneumonia
 - higher risk of infection and transmission in confinement
- Stress is environmental air quality
- population density

Foot Rot /Foot Scald

- Fusobacterium nodosum
 - Actinomyces pyogenes
 - Bacteriodes nodosum
 - organisms affecting the foot/interdigital tissue
- Less prevalent in goats than sheep but still risk
- Can be risk on pasture and in confinement
- Conditions important!!

Confinement Costs

- Confinement buildings have a wide range of styles and sophistication
 - More sophisticated usually reflects higher costs
- Mechanical ventilation vs natural
- Automation vs more manual labour
- Automation to save labour is usually directly related to size

Total Confinement vs Partial

- costs – Ventilation
- Hydro
- Heat – often needed to reduce moisture
- animal density,
- higher density means higher cost to maintain environment or increased health problems

Feed Costs

- Jack Kyle- Grazier Specialist, OMAFRA
- -feed is the single largest cost in getting lamb to market
- Based on 2012 Field crop budget from OMAFRA
- -establishing timothy/alfalfa stand- \$287.55/a
- -annual costs -\$242.25
- Total stored feed harvest costs \$158./a

Summary

- Summer feeding- \$158/acre just to harvest it
- If get 7 bales /acre = 22.57/bale that can be saved by grazing
- Confinement feed – stored forage is twice the cost of pasture
- Variables: Quality of pasture ability to optimize quality by pasturing
 - Cost of feeds – forages
 - -grains
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs- if grains higher it leads to higher forage costs as less available land for hay or pasture – Ontario 2012-13

Profitability

- John Molenhuis-Business Analysis and Cost of Production Lead, OMAFRA and Dan Nudell of North Dakota State- Costs and Profits – Ontario Sheep Marketing Agency- 3 yr project analyzing sheep producer data -find the strategies used by the most successful producers

Initial Results

- Flock Size- not enough data to say what the right size is but
- Larger flock size correlates to larger profits
- Gradual upslope to the graph but not dramatic, therefore more net income but no guarantee of profitability
- When fixed costs were spread over larger numbers there was slight advantage

Initial Results

- Management data and financial data of the first 2 years shows with a reasonably strong correlation that as farms dedicated more of their tillable land to pasture they were more profitable
- Feed costs represent 41%
- Home grown forages were the largest feed cost and the largest difference in costs between high and low profit

Performance

- University of Maryland Cooperative Extension
- Studies to compare pen vs pasture to evaluate performance, health, carcass and value of meat goat bucklings
 - 2011- Grass pasture vs ad lib hay and once daily commercial pellet averaged 1 lb/day
- Results-pen fed – grew faster, 5% higher lean meat yield, higher carcass quality, meat quality similar, but higher linoleic acid in the longissimus dorsi muscle in pen fed

Study in 2012

- Repeated –Pen on hay(1st cut grass)
 - 4 parts barley/ 1 part supplement (16%)
- pasture fed goats had higher rate of gain than pen goats

Feed quality??

Pasture fed also had higher FEC and required some treatments for parasites

In 2013

- Will repeat with good quality grass/legume hay and just barley and minerals will be free choice to both groups
- Opinion:
- Pasture can yield production rates similar to confinement but has variables in ration and feed quality
- Strict pasture management with optimum quality, stage of maturity, could produce gains similar to dry lot feeding.

Summary/ Conclusions??

- Pasture- at present unlikely to have many pasture only operations
- More likely to be housing/shelter/ protection and pasturing during the day and winter housing/ shelter
- Parasites and predators still #1 in pasture
- Coccidiosis is / can be a problem in both

Economics

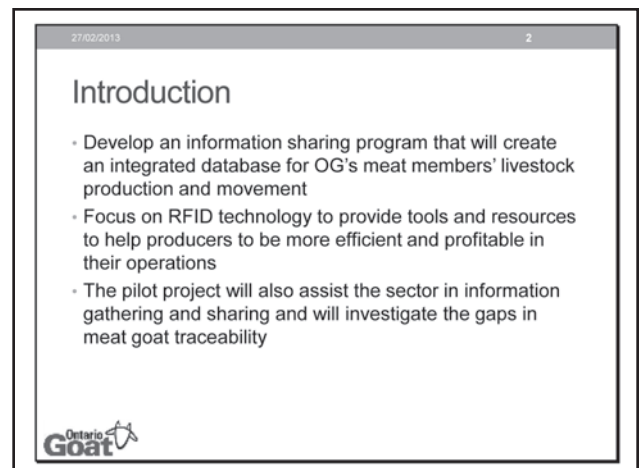
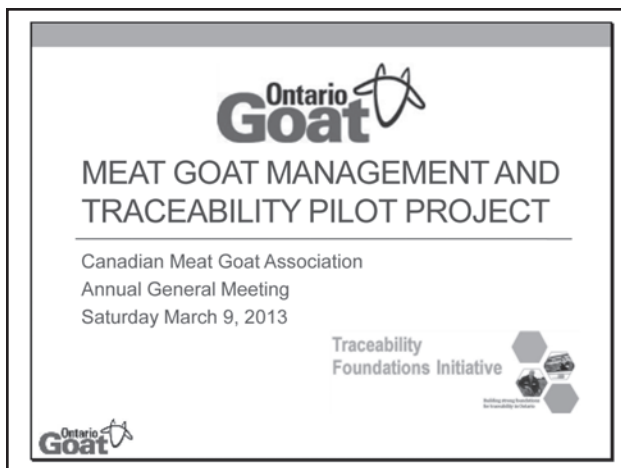
- Pasture should be more economical vs harvesting forage for summer growth
- Costs of fencing are significant but returns are probably more positive with larger operations
- Capital costs must be amortized over 20-25 years for both systems. Fencing vs buildings
- Health/ disease or parasitism has the potential for making significant impact on production, performance and profitability.

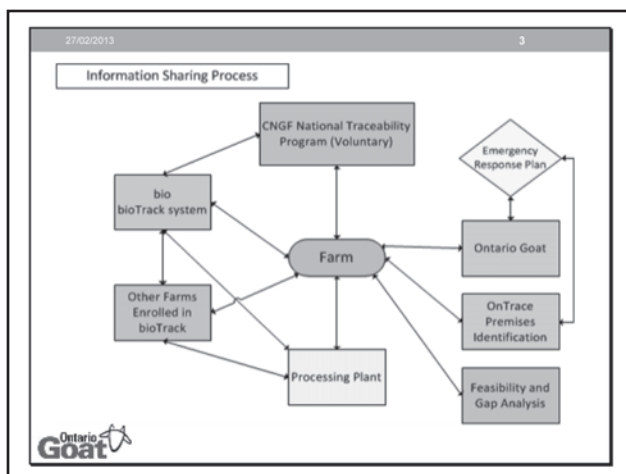
Summary

- There are no specific answer as to which is best
- Both systems require good management, with emphasis on health and a critical evaluation of opportunity to fit your situation.
- Hopefully we have covered some of the items requiring consideration.
- Thank You for the Opportunity to share this information.

Meat Goat Management and Traceability Pilot Project

KEVIN WEAVER
Ontario Goat





27/02/2013 4

bioTrack Livestock Management System

- Complete web-based herd management software
- Accessed anytime, anywhere
- Provides a way to record all events occurring in your operation
- Creates reports
- Help you make better, more informed management decisions

Ontario Goat

27/02/2013 5

bioTrack Features

- Herd inventory
- Accessible anytime, anywhere
- Herd management and performance details
- Health records
- Traceability
- Genetic evaluations
- Easy export and import with Excel
- Complete data security
- Customer service

Ontario Goat

27/02/2013 6

Why RFID?

- Can be used to track movement of meat goats both within farm and when moving between farms, sales barns, etc.
- Individually tagging animals will facilitate easier identification for data recording
- Increase on-farm efficiency by reducing manual recording, so you can enter information in your herd management program when the activity is performed, along with any individual animal comments

Ontario Goat

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Requirements of a Pilot Farm

- Be a member of Ontario Goat in good standing
- Individually identify all animals with RFID tags
- Collect and document performance data requirements
 - i.e. obtaining kid weights at specific intervals for genetic evaluations
- Utilize the online management program for goats to manage their operation(s)
- Identify their farm(s) with a Premise ID in the Provincial Premises Registry (PPR)
- Manage and record all animal movement within their respective operation(s) to point of sale

Ontario Goat

27/02/2013 8

What are the Financial Benefits?

- The participating pilot herds will be eligible for cost sharing incentives that go towards the costs associated with implementing the project on farm
- 50% of the cost of the annual fee for the program

Ontario Goat

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Genetic Evaluations

- What is a Genetic Improvement Program?
 - The key to success and profitability on any livestock operation
 - You can't manage what you don't measure
 - Allows for benchmarking against industry averages and standards so you as a producer can determine where you can improve
 - Helps you understand where profit can be made in your operation and in turn you can make better management decisions

Ontario Goat

27/02/2013 10

Why Implement a Genetic Improvement Program?

- In order for their businesses to be successful the producer may ask:
 - Which does do I breed?
 - Which buck(s) do use?
 - How do I avoid inbreeding?
 - How do I correct that doe's faults?
 - Which kids do I raise?
 - Which kids do I breed?

Ontario Goat

Traits that will be Evaluated

- Birth Weight
- 50 Day Weight
- 100 Day Weight
- Kid Survival
- Loin Depth
- Fat Cover
- Age at First Kidding
- Number of Kids Born at First Kidding
- Number Weaned at First Kidding
- Kidding Interval
- Number Born Later
- Number Weaned Later



Feasibility Study

- Investigate the gaps in meat goat traceability
- Track the animal from the farm of origin to the point of slaughter
- Determine what information is important for producers and processors, such as carcass weights and grading
- Determine what is needed to get information from processors back to producers
- Lead into performing carcass evaluations
- Ultimately provide producers with more information to make management decisions



What will it do for my herd?

- The opportunity to focus in on your herd and allow you to make better informed management decisions
- Assist goat producers to select genetically superior goats to be the parents of the next generation
- Increase profits through increased genetic value and production levels

PROFIT = DATA & KNOWLEDGE



What will it do for my herd?

- Improve traceability
- Improve record keeping
- Reduce time spent managing data
- Improve management of breeding cycles and feeding programs to improve production and reduce expenses
- Potentially reduce time to market through selection for animals with greater average daily gain
- Increase livestock sales



What does it mean for the Goat Industry?

- Ability to track, share and compare animals
- Effective and rapid genetic improvement of the provincial goat population
- More reliable data
- Greater reliability of data will allow the producer to make more informed breeding and management decisions in their herds
- Export marketing initiatives
- Brand Ontario
- Provincial Quality Assurance programs
- Emergency management



Additional Funding

- Livestock Auction Traceability Initiative
 - 80/20 cost-share program
 - Must purchase from a list of CCIA approved equipment
 - On Farm Scales
 - RFID readers
 - Program requires proof you commingle animals on-site
 - Contact Jen B. for application writing tips



Contacts

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519-824-2942

Kevin Weaver

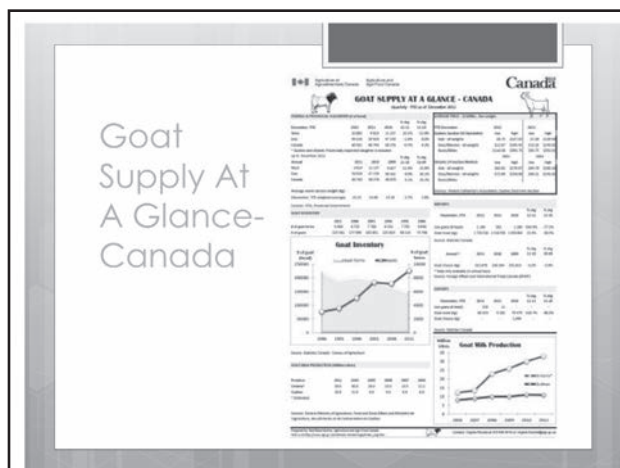
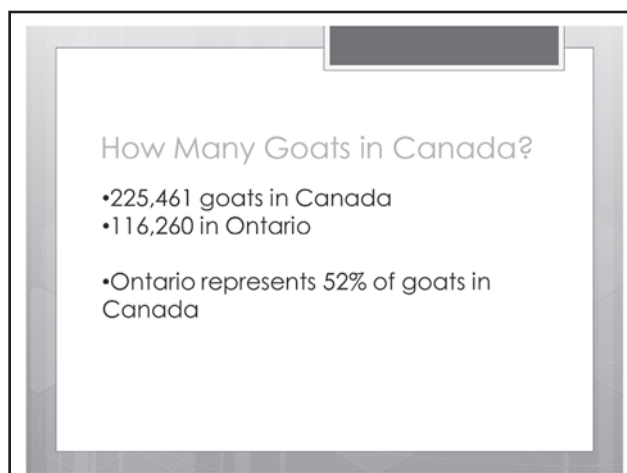
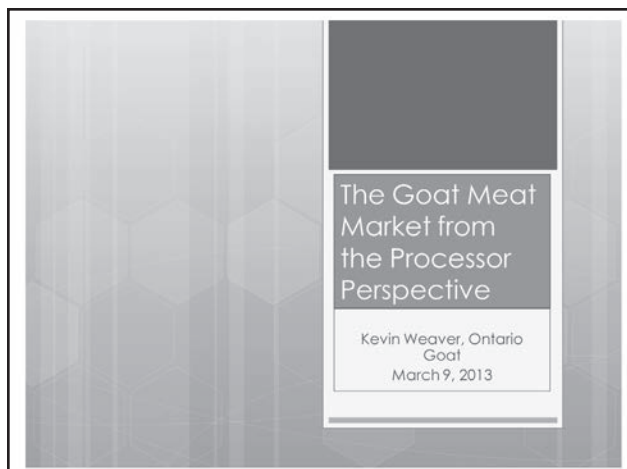
kweaver@livestockalliance.ca

519-615-2311

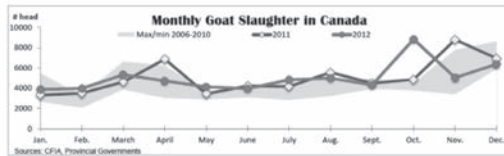
The Goat Meat Market from the Processor Perspective

KEVIN WEAVER

Ontario Goat



Monthly Goat Slaughter in Canada

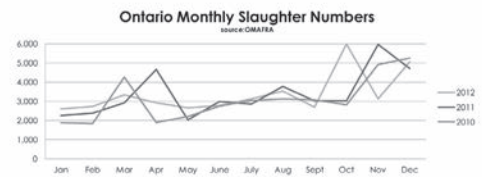


Canadian Goat Supply

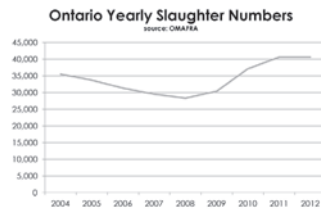
- Available on the Canadian National Goat Federation website
- <http://www.cangoats.com/>

Ontario Goat Market Report

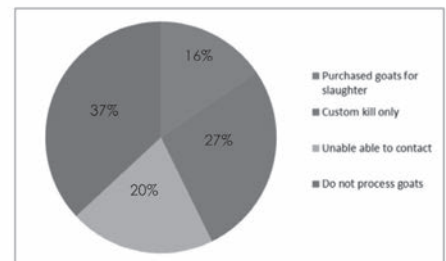
Ontario Slaughter Numbers



Ontario Yearly Slaughter Numbers



103 Plants Surveyed



Marketing Goats

How many people sell direct to packer?



Marketing Goats

How many people sell at a sales barn?



From the packer survey's 50% of producers sell direct to packer.



Chevon

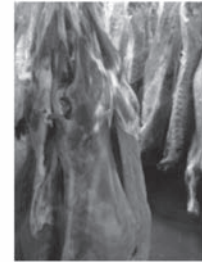
- What is Chevon?
- Only 1 packer knew what Chevon was

Number of Goats Purchased Weekly

- Average weekly number 62 goats/kids
- Christmas and Easter were the highest for all the plants, some plants 300 per week during the peak weeks

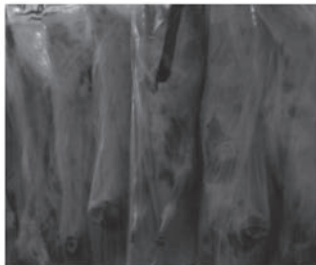
Increase in slaughter?

- 50% of packers who purchased goats see the number of goats they purchase increasing



Quality of kids purchased

- Packers would like to see the quality of kids improved
- Heavier carcasses



Supply

- 1 packer looking for year round supply of kids
- Cull bucks and does, bigger market than realized

Who Buys What?

- Jamaicans like cull does
- Africans like cull bucks
- Sri Lankans like cull bucks
- Pakistanis like older goats
- Greeks like Kids
- Italians like Kids



Carcass Dress Weights

- Kid
 - 18-30lbs
- Doe
 - 40-75lbs
- Buck
 - 75-120lbs

Live weights

- Kids 25-70lbs



Dressing Percentage

- Kids 40-60%-majority 47%
- Does 43-65% majority 50%
- Bucks 45-55%
- Boers 2-65%



Colour

- Kids-light pink
- Does/Bucks dark red colour



Grading

- No plants are grading
- No plans to grade
- No perceived value at this time by consumer

Finish

Definition??

Muscling over loin, hip and flesh over the ribs

Conformation

- Kids-needs to improve finish
- Like to see good meat cover over back, better finish



Doe Conformation

- Lean carcass but no bones sticking out
- No fat but nice fat covering over the kidney's
- Important for Halal market

Halal Market

- No fat on the carcass
- Kidneys to have nice fat covering
- Cull bucks do not go into the Halal market



How Goat Meat Is Sold

- 60% of the plants sell the whole carcass
- 30% sell cubed goat meat and whole carcasses



Packer Feedback

If you sell direct, how many people ask for feed back and kill sheets?

Traceability

- All plants would like to see the goats tagged
- Not as advanced as we would like

Ear Tags

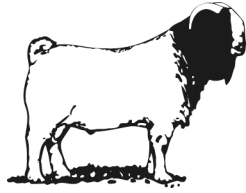
- How many people tag their goats?

Conclusions

- If selling direct to packer-communicate
- Opportunities
 - Year round supply
 - Cuts vs. cubed
- Standardize yield
- Improve finish on kids
- Ear tags
- Traceability

Questions ?





**CANADIAN
MEAT GOAT
Association**

**Association
CANADIENNE
de la CHÈVRE
de BOUCHERIE**

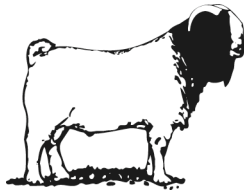
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CMGA Annual General Meeting

March 9, 2013 • 10:30 am
Codrington, Ontario

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Introduction of Directors and General Manager
3. Adoption of 2013 Agenda
4. Adoption of 2012 AGM Minutes *(5 minutes)*
5. Committee Reports:
 - a) Treasurer *(10 minutes)*
 - b) Breed Standards *(5 minutes)*
 - c) Constitution *(10 minutes)*
 - Vote on Bylaw Amendment proposals
 - d) CNGF *(30 minutes)*
 - e) Production *(10 minutes)*
 - f) Show *(10 minutes)*
 - g) Membership *(5 minutes)*
 - h) Youth
 - i) Translation
 - j) Ad & Promo
 - k) General Manager
6. Old and New Business
7. Items from the floor *(20 minutes)*
8. Announcement of new Board Members *(5 minutes)*
9. Adjournment



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**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
MARCH 31, 2012
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN**

Present:

Board: Kerry O'Donnell, Laurie Fries, Jared Clarke, Landon Spokowski
Karen Kolkman (*ex officio*)

Members & Guests: Lorrie Bucknell, Larry & Charman Callaghan, Tim Carnegie, Ian & Barb Clark, Tineille Clark, Lynn Colyn, Stacy Connors, Claude Eckinger, Ken Ehmann, Deborah Flaman, Brian & Crystal Garrett, Tacey Goodsman, Tony Gorham, Charlie Madgwick, Alison Halvorson, Liezel Hattingh, David & Nola Hill, Darlyne & Jerry Hoberg, Trevor & Jody Jenson, Albert Johnson, Rick & Melinda Knittel, Mathieu Kiefer, Lael Kusiak, Carol Larose, Cathy Lipsett, Ken & Cindy Lischka, Lori & Tim Marchuk, Charli Masson, Nadia Mori, Shandra Oosterlaken, Brian & Katie Payne, Ernie Penney, Kevin Poag, Joan Preston, Patty Proctor, Megan Ridgway, Rodney & Audrey Rink, Ursula Schmalz, Ed Scovoranski, Rick Sens, Lee Sexton, Corbin St. John, Colleen Stanton, Marin Waddell

Votes: 20 CMGA members present + 1 proxy

1. Call to Order

At 2:00 p.m. by K. O'Donnell

2. Introduction of Directors and General Manager

3. Adoption of Agenda

MOTION: To adopt the 2012 AGM agenda as presented. *S. Connors / T. Clark*
CARRIED.

4. Adoption of 2011 AGM Minutes

MOTION: To adopt the 2011 AGM minutes as presented. *K. Payne / D. Hoberg.*
CARRIED.

5. Committee Reports:

- a. Treasurer – see report
 - i. **MOTION:** To adopt the Treasurer's Report and 2012 budget as presented. *A. Johnson / T. Clark. CARRIED.*
 - ii. **MOTION:** To accept the 2011 financial statements as presented. *K. Payne / L. Colyn. CARRIED.*
 - iii. **MOTION:** To appoint Arlene Jansen of White City, Saskatchewan to audit CMGA's books for 2012. *D. Hoberg / C. Lischka. CARRIED.*
- b. General Manager – see report
- c. Constitution Committee – see report
- d. Show Committee – see report
 - discussion re: age of apprentice judges and concerns for liability
 - judge's discretion for attire in the show ring needs to be more objective
 - Ian Clark to provide input
- e. Production Committee – see report
 - production committee met with Frank Pinkerton via skype and will be further investigating the performance testing program with Ken Andries
- f. Youth Committee – see report
- g. Breed Standards Committee – see report
- h. CNGF activities – see report
 - Traceability: because of the requirement for eartags, potentially would lose specific market for unblemished animals
 - buyers do not want an eartag, but will accept tattoos
 - Scrapie: discussion about changes to import requirements for bucks
 - On Farm Food Safety: members directed to contact Jennifer MacTavish at CNGF to be put on the list to trial the program

6. Old Business

- none

7. New Business

- none

8. Items from the floor

- discussion re: CMGA mandate and future for CMGA
- discussion re: possible marketing channels for prairie goat producers

9. Announcement of new directors

- Stuart Chutter, Bowsman, MB- 3 year term
- Laurie Fries, Edgerton, AB - 3 year term
- Catherine Michaud, St-Gervais, QC - 3 year term

10. Adjournment – Motion to adjourn at 3:35 pm by L. Colyn.

Minutes: K. Kolkman, CMGA GM

At the time I am writing this report for the proceedings at the AGM the 2012 audit has not yet been completed for the Canadian Meat Goat Association. Accountant Arlene Janzen of White City, Saskatchewan is working on these currently, however, due to the tight timeline between the end of the year and our early March meeting she has not been able to complete these. In addition, as of this year there are new accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations which have added a new dynamic to auditing our books. Once the audit is received it will be reviewed by the Board of Directors and then published in the next edition of the Canadian Meat Goat Journal as well as the CMGA's website for the membership to review.

In 2012, due to high animal registration numbers and tight expense regulation the CMGA had a \$15,411.78 surplus over expenses. Animal registrations surged, thanks in part to the bulk registration discount that began on January 1st, 2012.

As of February 24th, 2013, the balances in the CMGA accounts were as follows:

- CIBC Ottawa: \$17,023.86
- St. Gregor Credit Union (Annaheim)
 - o Chequing: \$50,333.30
 - o ADOPT Project Account: \$2,057.39*
 - o 1 Year Redeemable Term Deposit: \$5,253.93
 - o 90-179 Day Redeemable Term Deposit: \$5,163.13
- Pay Pal: \$1,003.09

** The ADOPT Project Account is a project that was conducted by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture in association with the CMGA. The CMGA received a grant that covered all expenses from this project. Once all expenses have been paid, this account will be closed.*

The 2013 CMGA budget is also attached for review. This budget was passed by the CMGA Board of Directors on February 14th, 2013.

Highlights of the 2012 budget:

INCOME

- Overall, income is anticipated to decline slightly over 2012.
- Advertising – The Meat Goat Journal advertising is anticipated to remain constant for 2013. As always this income is used to offset costs of producing the journal and does not represent additional funds for the CMGA.
- AGM Income – Is expected to match expenses and therefore does not provide additional fees to the association. AGM income is raised through registration fees, CMGA Share Your Herd meat goat sale, and sponsorships.
- Income from the 2013 CMGA Type Evaluation program is based on participation in past years. The income received from this program is used directly to cover the costs of providing the program, and as with the MGJ does not repre-

sent additional funds for the CMGA.

- Memberships – Are expected to continue to grow as they have for the last few years, as interest in the goat industry continues.
- Registrations – Overall registration numbers are expected to see a modest decrease. It is believed that some members held back registrations in late 2011, to take advantage of the bulk discount which came into effect in 2012. Therefore the surge in 2012 likely represents registrations from greater than 12 months. Therefore the CMGA is forecasting strong registration numbers but not to the extent of what was observed in 2012.

EXPENSES

- AGM – It has been the position of the Board of Directors for a number of years now that AGM costs are fully covered by its income and therefore the meetings do not use any additional funds from the CMGA budget. We anticipate a balanced AGM budget thanks to our hard working planning committee.
- CMGA Board Expenses – In accordance with its by-laws, the CMGA Board must meet no less than every 110 days. With the exception of the AGM, all meetings of the Board are held by teleconference. The Board of Directors has utilized a new cheaper teleconferencing service in late 2012. We anticipate using this service into the future. An increase in teleconference is anticipated due to the establishment of the Kiko Registry during 2013. Travel costs for directors to attend the AGM are represented in AGM expenses.
- CMGA Shows – No new show ribbons need to be purchased in 2013, as two years' worth of ribbons were purchased in 2012.
- Type Evaluation Program – This program is provided as a service to membership. Fees to participate (reflected in income) are set simply to cover the actual costs of delivering the program. The travel costs have been increased to better represent the actual costs accrued by evaluators to provide this program, but the program still remains self-sustaining.
- General Manager – For 2013, the Board has approved a budget which allows for the GM to work 2 days per week for 6 months of the year and 3 days per week for the other 6 months of the year. This scenario will allow the GM time to undertake other tasks such as seeking out government funding for CMGA member projects, writing grant proposals, etc, while providing basic office and membership service to maintain the organization function.
- Advertising and Promotion – To promote the establishment of the Kiko registry, new promotional material will be developed.
- Meat Goat Journal – A slight increase is anticipated in

the production of the Meat Goat Journal due to increased printing and postage costs.

- Membership Expenses – CLRC levies reflect the costs charged to CMGA by CLRC for registrations, transfers, membership renewals, etc. CLRC has instituted a slight increase in their fees per unit for 2013, however this category is anticipated to be consistent with charges in 2012.
- There will be additional fees from CLRC to establish the Kiko registry.
- Miscellaneous reflects the amounts CMGA is charged for additional mailing costs (primarily annual membership renewal reminders).
- Office Expenses – Accounting and Legal: This represents the cost of having the CMGA books annually audited.
- Telephone/Internet – The amount shown in this category reflects the costs associated with maintaining the phone and internet services at the CMGA office (not phone costs associated with teleconferences).
- Website – With the establishment of the Kiko registry, additional website updates will need to be completed, therefore an increase in website expenses is expected.
- Registration Expenses – DNA testing: This reflects the amount CMGA is charged for DNA testing. This amount is partially recovered under income in the form of registration fees and DNA testing fees charged to members.
- CNGF membership – It is anticipated that CMGA will continue their membership in CNGF for the 2013 year.

SUMMARY

- For the 2013 year, CMGA is anticipating a surplus of income over expenses of \$266.50.

	2012 BUDGET	2012 ACTUAL	PROPOSED 2013 BUDGET
Income / Revenu			
ADVERTISING / PUBLICITÉ	6,000.00	5,433.00	6,000.00
AGM Income / Revenu de l'AGA	5,820.23	6,898.05	6,750.00
CMGA Type Evaluation Program / Programme de classification	3,500.00	5,839.00	5,000.00
MEMBERSHIPS / COTISATIONS	12,000.00	13,249.00	14,000.00
OFFICE COST REIMBURSEMENT / REMBOURSEMENT FRAIS DE BUREAU	1,200.00	559.80	500.00
SHOW SANCTIONING FEES		1,065.00	1,000.00
PAID TO CMGA / PAYÉ À L'ACCB	50.00	330.00	100.00
REGISTRATIONS / ENREGISTREMENTS	36,000.00	51,980.39	45,000.00
SALES / VENTES	475.00	361.43	350.00
INTEREST / INTÉRÊTS	130.00	141.65	150.00
CREDITS WRITTEN OFF		1.00	2.00
Total Income / Revenu total	65,175.23	85,858.32	78,852.00
Expense / Dépenses			
ACCOUNTS WRITTEN OFF	0.00		50.00
AGM / AGA			
Advertising / Publicité		204.45	277.00
Facility Rentals / Location des installations		2,398.37	940.00
Participant Package / Trousse du participant			
Speakers / Conférenciers			1,155.00
Travel / Déplacements		1,722.60	5,003.50
Total AGM / AGA	5,820.23	4,325.42	7,375.50
CMGA Board Expenses / Dépenses du CA			
Telecon Expenses / Conférences téléphoniques	200.00	71.81	500.00
Travel / Déplacements	100.00	0.00	500.00
Total CMGA Board Expenses / Dépenses du CA	300.00	71.81	1,000.00
CMGA SHOWS / EXPOS DE L'ACCB			
Show Ribbons / Rubans	2,500.00	2,134.35	0.00
Total CMGA SHOWS / EXPOS DE L'ACCB	2,500.00	2,134.35	0.00
CMGA Type Evaluation Program / Programme de classification			
Evaluator Fees / Frais de l'évaluateur	1,500.00	2,175.00	1,800.00
Forms & Handbook / Formulaires et manuels	0.00	221.43	100.00
Meals and accommodation / Repas et logement	300.00	840.93	700.00
Travel / Déplacements	1,700.00	2,814.16	2,400.00
Total CMGA Type Evaluation Program / Programme de classification	3,500.00	6,051.52	5,000.00
GENERAL MANAGER / DIRECTRICE GÉNÉRALE			
Salary / Salaire	17,420.00	17,166.38	19,000.00
GENERAL MANAGER - Other - DIRECTRICE GÉNÉRALE - Autre	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total GENERAL MANAGER / DIRECTRICE GÉNÉRALE	17,420.00	17,166.38	19,000.00
ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION			
Advertising; Production and printing of promotional items	0.00	0.00	1,500.00
Total ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION	0.00	0.00	1,500.00
MEAT GOAT JOURNAL / REVUE			
Ad. sales commissions / Commissions sur les ventes de publicité	800.00	1,001.78	1,000.00
Coordination of content / Coordination du contenu	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
MGJ Postage / Envoi postal	1,100.00	750.97	1,100.00
MGJ Printing / Impression	3,400.00	3,481.60	3,700.00
MGJ Shipping/Handling / Port et manutention	200.00	229.70	300.00
Production and artwork / Production et graphisme	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total MEAT GOAT JOURNAL / REVUE	7,900.00	7,864.05	8,500.00
MEMBERSHIP EXPENSES / DÉPENSES LIÉES À LA COTISATION			
CLRC Levies / Charges SCEA	16,000.00	19,775.04	20,000.00
CLRC Charges to set up Kiko Registry	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
CLRC Miscellaneous / Divers SCEA	200.00	1,240.89	1,300.00
CLRC Credit Card Admin. / Admin. de Carte de crédit SCEA	500.00	589.28	600.00
CLRC DNA Sample Storage / Stockage d'Échantillon ADN SCEA	3,200.00	4,232.00	4,400.00
Total MEMBERSHIP EXPENSES / DÉPENSES LIÉES À LA COTISATION	19,900.00	25,837.21	27,300.00
OFFICE EXPENSES / BUREAU			
Accounting and Legal / Comptabilité et frais juridiques	735.00	1,260.00	1,500.00
Office supplies / Matériel	800.00	366.26	800.00
Postage / Poste	1,200.00	1,334.20	1,500.00
Telephone - Internet / Téléphone	1,300.00	1,160.87	1,200.00
Website / Site Internet	900.00	909.64	1,500.00
Total OFFICE EXPENSES / BUREAU	4,935.00	5,030.97	6,500.00
REGISTRATION EXPENSES / DÉPENSES LIÉES AUX ENREGISTREMENTS			
DNA Testing / Testage ADN	1,500.00	1,287.00	1,500.00
Total REGISTRATION EXPENSES / DÉPENSES LIÉES AUX ENREGISTREMENTS	1,500.00	1,287.00	1,500.00
UNCATEGORIZED EXPENSES / DÉPENSES DIVERSES			
Bank Service Charges / Charge service bancaire	110.00	80.60	110.00
Cheque order / Commande de chèques	50.00	48.00	50.00
CNGF Membership / Cotisation FCNC	500.00	500.00	500.00
GST UNCOLLECTED / TPS NON RÉCLAMÉE	0.00	0.00	0.00
PayPal Fees / Frais PayPal	100.00	49.23	100.00
Total UNCATEGORIZED EXPENSES / DÉPENSES DIVERSES	760.00	677.83	760.00
YOUTH PROJECT / PROJET JEUNESSE			
Youth Project expenses / Dépenses Projet jeunesse	50.00	0.00	50.00
Youth Project prize / Récompense Projet jeunesse	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total YOUTH PROJECT / PROJET JEUNESSE	150.00	0.00	150.00
Total Expense / Dépenses	64,685.23	70,446.54	78,585.50
Net Income / Revenu net	490.00	15,411.78	266.50

Breed Standards Committee Report *by Catherine Michaud*

KIKO REGISTRATION

At the beginning of the year, the Breed Standards Committee worked on a letter for Canadian Kiko breeders to mandate CMGA to become the registering body in Canada for Kiko goats. This letter was sent to all known Kiko breeders in Canada who then signed it and returned it to the Office. By doing this, Canadian Kiko breeders demonstrated to Agriculture Canada that they were in favour of the CMGA becoming the registering body for Kiko goats. This letter was presented to the membership at the 2012 AGM.

Later in May, the Committee worked on the Kiko Breed Standards. These Standards needed to identify specific Kiko goat conformation in order to be able to recognize the Kiko as a distinct goat breed.

At the same time, the Committee also worked on a letter to be sent to CMGA members to authorize their Association to amend the CMGA Articles of Incorporation, to include the registration of Kiko goats. We received responses from 56% of the membership (we needed 25% for the vote to be valid). Of those who responded, 94% were in favour and 6% were opposed. With this positive mandate, the Committee then worked on finalizing the changes to the bylaws, which included consulting with Virginie Rochet and David Trus at Agriculture Canada. The final version of these changes was sent to all current CMGA members in January 2013 with the AGM mailout, and a vote will be held at the 2013 AGM.

In October and November, the Committee finalized the Kiko Breed Standards according to Agriculture Canada's recommendations and sent the proposed Tables of Eligibility for Kiko goats to our list of all known Kiko breeders in Canada in the form of a survey. The goal of this exercise was to see if these breeders agreed with our proposals. We received several comments and questions. Some corrections were made to our first proposal and these were sent back, along with our comments, to the breeders who had taken the time to comment. This led to the final version of the Kiko Breed Standards and final changes to the bylaws which were sent to CMGA members in January.

FUTURE STEPS

The next step is for the CMGA membership to approve the Committee's bylaw amendment proposals at the 2013 AGM. If the vote is favourable, we will then send these amendments to Agriculture Canada for official approval and update the CMGA Articles of Incorporation.

Further steps will be to determine the logistics of the registration of Kiko goats including the transmission of data to CLRC, recognition of foundation stock, registration fee structure for Kikos, DNA testing and storage, etc.

As you can see, the work is not over yet! But at least we have something to work with, i.e. Breed Standards and revised Bylaws, to be able to start on more concrete tasks. We hope to be able to register our first "Canadian" Kiko goats by early 2014.

Constitution Committee Report

by Kerry O'Donnell

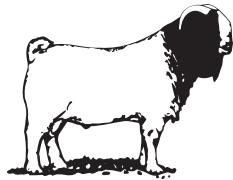
In accordance with Article XII of the CMGA by-laws:

"This constitution may be amended by a resolution at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Association by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present voting in person or by proxy as stipulated in ARTICLE IV (1) (b). Notice of all proposed amendments shall be given to the President and/or General Manager in writing ninety (90) days in advance of a General Meeting. All proposed amendments will then be subject to a by-law review process by the Constitution Committee which shall include, but shall not be limited to, consultations with Agriculture Canada. The Constitution Committee shall provide the Board with a report containing the results of its review and a copy of such report shall be sent to each of the said proposing members. Once reviewed and approved by the Board, in accordance with previously-established policy and procedures, amendments shall be included in the notice calling the General Meeting, otherwise the meeting shall have no power to deal with same."

No amendments to the CMGA by-laws were received from membership for 2013, however a number of amendments are being proposed by the Board of Directors in relation to CMGA becoming the registering body for Kiko goats in Canada.

Earlier in 2012, a mail out ballot was sent to all CMGA members to vote on this issue. Agriculture Canada required a 25% response rate from membership for CMGA to proceed. 56% of membership responded with 96% voting in favor.

The by-law amendments as presented at the 2013 AGM have undergone review by Agriculture Canada and have received preliminary approval from them. A majority vote in favor of these by-law amendments at the 2013 AGM by membership present is required at this point to ensure the continuation of the process.



**CANADIAN
MEAT GOAT
Association**

**Association
CANADIENNE
de la CHÈVRE
de BOUCHERIE**

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Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws of the Canadian Meat Goat Association to be presented at the 2013 Annual General Meeting

REASONS FOR RESOLUTIONS 1 THROUGH 5:

The following amendments are being proposed by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association as a result of a mail-in ballot in which 56% of the CMGA membership voted 94% in favour of the required amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the CMGA to allow for the CMGA to become the official registering body for Kiko as well as Boer goats in Canada. Currently, Canadian breeders who wish to register their Kiko goats have no registry in Canada to do so and must register their Kikos with foreign registries. The registration of other breeds has been a consideration of the Canadian Meat Goat Association for some time, and was part of the reasoning behind the name change of our association in 2004. These amendments identify and clarify the General Rules of Eligibility for both Kiko and Boer goats.

Resolution #1:

Article II OBJECTIVES now reads:

To facilitate the achievement of the primary purpose of the Association, the Association shall:

- a) contract the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation to carry out a system of registration and transfer and to keep record of the breeding and origin of all Boer goats and collect, preserve and publish data and documents relating to the same;
- b) establish standards of breeding;
- c) adopt a means from time to time to protect and assist breeders engaged in the propagation and breeding of Boer goats in compliance with the "Articles hereof";
- d) supervise the breeders of Boer goats to detect, prevent and punish fraud;
- e) to assure that no part of the net earnings of the Association shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributed to, its members, directors, officers or other private persons except that the Association shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for expenses and services rendered;

To promote and develop the Boer goat breed in Canada the Association also may;

- f) compile statistics of the chevon industry and furnish official and authentic information thereto in order to provide services for the promotion, development and marketing of Boer goats and their products;
- g) educate the public and members of the Association as to the breeding, raising, care, uses and heritage of Boer goats;
- h) grant scholarships, studentships and otherwise aid in the advancement of scientific education concerning the breeding of Boer goats;
- i) institute on-going training programs for breeders and judges of Boer goat breeding and evaluations and standards;
- j) support committees staging shows and sales under the auspices of the Association;
- k) establish a classification system and service for inspecting breeder's herds.
- l) promote all goats regardless of breed and establish working relations with all those associations actively involved in the caprine industry.

Amend to read:

To facilitate the achievement of the primary purpose of the Association, the Association shall:

- a) contract the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation to carry out a system of registration and transfer and to keep record of the breeding and origin of all Boer and Kiko goats and collect, preserve and publish data and documents relating to the same;
- b) establish standards of breeding consistent with the rules of eligibility in these by-laws;
- c) adopt a means from time to time to protect and assist breeders engaged in the propagation and breeding of Boer and Kiko goats in compliance with the “Articles hereof”;
- d) supervise the breeders of Boer and Kiko goats to detect, prevent and punish fraud;
- e) to assure that no part of the net earnings of the Association shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributed to, its members, directors, officers or other private persons except that the Association shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for expenses and services rendered;

To promote and develop the Boer and Kiko goat breeds in Canada the Association also may;

- f) compile statistics of the chevon industry and furnish official and authentic information thereto in order to provide services for the promotion, development and marketing of Boer and Kiko goats and their products;
- g) educate the public and members of the Association as to the breeding, raising, care, uses and heritage of Boer and Kiko goats;
- h) grant scholarships, studentships and otherwise aid in the advancement of scientific education concerning the breeding of Boer and Kiko goats;
- i) institute on-going training programs for breeders and judges of Boer and Kiko goat breeding and evaluations and standards;
- j) support committees staging shows and sales under the auspices of the Association;
- k) establish a classification system and service for inspecting breeder’s herds.
- l) promote all goats regardless of breed and establish working relations with all those associations actively involved in the caprine industry.

Resolution #2:

Article XVIII 1) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY now reads:

ARTICLE XVIII

1) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- a) Registration in the Canadian Meat Goat Association shall be granted to any foreign or domestic Boer Goat provided that it meets the appropriate Rules of Eligibility listed below.
- b) Initial Foundation Stock is defined as animals born to embryos imported prior to December 31, 1995. Animals will be recognized by country of origin and must be accompanied by a registration certificate approved by the Boer Goat Association of the exporting country at the time of the opening of the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- c) At the expense of the owner, a sample of DNA source material on all Foundation Stock will be sent to a lab specified by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association. All moneys will be administered through the Association and the information will be kept on file by the laboratory and the Association.
- d) As part of the requirements of animal registration with the Canadian Meat Goat Association, the owner of any goats being registered under any of the Purebred Boer classifications must submit a sample of DNA source material taken from the animal to be registered, of a source approved by the Board of the CMGA (e.g. blood or hair sample). The sample must be submitted to the Registrar at the same time as the application for registration, for storage and possible use in the random DNA Parentage Verification Test described below. The Registrar must receive the DNA sample before proceeding with any Purebred Boer registration.

Beginning in 1999, the CMGA will complete a randomly selected full DNA parentage verification test on at least 1% of all Purebred animals being registered each year. This testing program will be administered as follows:

DNA PARENTAGE VERIFICATION TEST

- i) Animals to be verified will be randomly selected by the Registrar, and will consist of a minimum of 75% buck kids, and the remaining percentage for doe kids. The Registrar will inform the owner of the required test and the results. The Test will be completed as soon as possible by a lab appointed by the Board of Directors of the CMGA.
 - ii) If the animal passes the test, the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate for the animal, provided all other criteria of the Bylaws of the Canadian Meat Goat Association are met.
 - iii) If the animal fails the test, no registration certificate can be issued. The owner shall be informed of the results and may submit another sample of DNA source material from the same animal for re-testing, at the owner's expense.
 - iv) If the animal passes a second test, registration may be granted. If, however, the animal is not re-tested or fails the second test, the owner will be informed that the animal has not passed and that the owner has the option of not registering the animal or, if one parent qualifies, registering the animal as follows: does will be registered as ½ Canadian Boer.
 - v) The owner may appeal and re-test at his/her own cost, but the results of the testing must satisfy the Registrar as to the animal's eligibility before a registration certificate can be issued.
- e) The Board of Directors may direct that a breeder undertake such additional DNA verification tests as it deems necessary at the breeder's expense.
- f) In the event that blood testing is not completed by the applicant as requested, the Board of Directors shall act as it deems necessary to enforce compliance including the withholding of registrations of the request for additional full DNA parentage verification testing or suspension or expulsion from membership in the Association.
- g) Initial Foundation Stock, as defined in Article XVIII 1)b) is eligible for registration under either one of two classes:
- i) Boer – these animals meet the minimum breed standard of a convex profile, “Roman” nose and pendulous ears.
 - ii) Traditional Boer – A Traditional Boer is required to have a white body; reddish brown on both sides of the head which is a minimum of 10cm; ears must be at least 75% reddish brown; reddish brown may extend as far as the withers and brisket; body may have a reddish brown mark but it cannot exceed 10% of area.

“Boer” and “Traditional Boer” are descriptive titles given to an animal by the breeder on the Association's Application for Registration form. The following prefixes will apply:

TR = TRADITIONAL PUREBRED BOER

R = PUREBRED

- h) All subsequent generations of goats deriving from registered initial Foundation Stock or foreign registered Purebred Boer Goats, may be granted registration provided the following conditions are met:
- i) The animal must meet the requirements of Traditional Purebred Boer (TR) or Purebred Boer (R) as outlined in these Bylaws, and,
 - ii) The owner must provide evidence at the time of application of at least three generations of complete and registered lineage in a foreign or domestic goat association approved by the Board of Directors of the CMGA in a format also approved by the Board of Directors, and,
 - iii) In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the random DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, if selected for testing and,
 - iv) The animal is an imported Purebred pursuant to **Article XVIII-2), 3, or 4)** or,
 - v) The animal is born or resides outside or inside of Canada and the sire and/or dam are registered as Foundation Stock or Purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, or,
 - vi) The animal is born in Canada and both the sire and dam are registered as Foundation Stock or purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.

- i) The Canadian Meat Goat Association recognizes the following rules to facilitate the breeding up of goats of non-Boer origin to a level where they can be registered as Purebred Canadian Boer Goats.
 - i) A percentage bred doe, that has either the sire or dam registered as a Purebred Boer in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, may be registered as a one-half (1/2) Percentage Boer doe.
 - ii) Provided that a properly registered Purebred Boer buck is used as a sire, the offspring of a registered one-half (1/2) Canadian Boer doe and subsequently a three-quarters (3/4) Canadian Boer doe may be registered as three-quarter (3/4) Canadian Boer and seven-eighths (7/8) Canadian Boer, respectively.
 - iii) There is no requirement to have a sample of DNA source material placed on file nor any requirement for random DNA parent verification testing, on registered percentage Canadian Boer goats, prior to them reaching the level of fifteen-sixteenths (15/16).
 - iv) At fifteen-sixteenths (15/16), a percentage Boer doe may be registered as a Canadian Purebred Boer (CR) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. If the animal fails to meet the Traditional Boer requirements of Article XVIII 1 g) ii), the animal must be registered as Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer (RCR).
 - v) At thirty-one thirty-seconds (31/32), a percentage Boer buck may be registered as a Canadian Purebred Boer (CR) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. If the animal fails to meet the Traditional Boer requirements of Article XVIII 1 g) ii), the animal must be registered as Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer (RCR).
 - vi) Provided that a properly registered Purebred Boer buck (of any classification) is used as a sire, the guidelines of sections (iv) and (v) apply to the registration of the offspring of Canadian and Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer parents.
 - vii) The offspring of a Canadian Purebred or Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer parent and a Traditional Purebred or Purebred Boer parent will be registered as a Canadian Purebred or Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer provided the offspring otherwise meet the requirements of the Bylaws.
 - viii) In all cases of purebred registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the random DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, if selected for testing.
- j) Application for registration of an animal shall be made on a form approved by the Board of Directors of the Association or filed electronically with the Registrar in accordance with approved guidelines and signed by the owner of the dam at the time of birth. If the application is for an animal resulting from natural service, the signature of the owner of the natural service sire at the time of breeding is required. If the animal is the result of artificial insemination, the artificial insemination information is required in a form approved by the Board of Directors and a semen certificate if applicable, and the necessary signatures as outlined above.
- k) For the purpose of this article, "Owner" shall include the purchaser of an animal under the term of an agreement providing for payment of purchase of said animal over a period of time, provided a copy of the said agreement is filed with the Registrar of the Association.
- l) In the case of multiple ownership of an animal, each interest shall be on record in the Registrar's office. No more than four owners may be shown on a certificate of registration issued by the Registrar and those owners must designate which owner is to receive the certificate of registration from the Registrar.
- m) When an animal is a multiple birth it shall be so stated when applying for registration for recordation.
- n) The breeder of an animal is the owner or lessee of the dam at the time she was served. The owner is the owner or lessee of the doe bearing the kid at the time it was born.
- o) All names must begin with the registered herd name of the owner or lessee of the dam at time of breeding. The only allowable exceptions would be in the registration of initial Foundation Stock which has been defined previously as animals born to embryos imported prior to December 31, 1995. The owner at birth in these instances would be allowed to use their herd prefix.
- p) Animal names shall not contain more than thirty-six (36) letters, spaces or characters, including herd number and year letter if used. Use of duplicate names shall be prohibited within herds and between herds unless 35 years have elapsed.

Amend to read:

ARTICLE XVIII

1) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR BOER GOATS

- a) Registration in the Canadian Meat Goat Association shall be granted to any foreign or domestic Boer Goat provided that it meets the appropriate Rules of Eligibility listed below.
- b) Foundation Stock is defined as animals born to embryos imported prior to December 31, 1995. Animals will be recognized by country of origin and must be accompanied by a registration certificate approved by the Boer Goat Association of the exporting country at the time of the opening of the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- c) At the expense of the owner, a sample of DNA source material on all Foundation Stock will be sent to a lab specified by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association. All moneys will be administered through the Association and the information will be kept on file by the laboratory and the Association.
- d) As part of the requirements of animal registration with the Canadian Meat Goat Association, the owner of any goats being registered under any of the Purebred Boer classifications must submit a sample of DNA source material taken from the animal to be registered, of a source approved by the Board of the CMGA (e.g. blood or hair sample). The sample must be submitted to the Registrar at the same time as the application for registration, for storage and possible use in the random DNA Parentage Verification Test described below. The Registrar must receive the DNA sample before proceeding with any Purebred Boer registration.

Beginning in 1999, the CMGA will complete a randomly selected full DNA parentage verification test on at least 1% of all Purebred animals being registered each year. This testing program will be administered as follows:

DNA PARENTAGE VERIFICATION TEST FOR PUREBRED BOER GOATS

- i) Animals to be verified will be randomly selected by the Registrar, and will consist of a minimum of 75% buck kids, and the remaining percentage for doe kids. The Registrar will inform the owner of the required test and the results. The Test will be completed as soon as possible by a lab appointed by the Board of Directors of the CMGA.
 - ii) If the animal passes the test, the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate for the animal, provided all other criteria of the Bylaws of the Canadian Meat Goat Association are met.
 - iii) If the animal fails the test, no registration certificate can be issued. The owner shall be informed of the results and may submit another sample of DNA source material from the same animal for re-testing, at the owner's expense.
 - iv) If the animal passes a second test, registration may be granted. If, however, the animal is not re-tested or fails the second test, the owner will be informed that the animal has not passed and that the owner has the option of not registering the animal or, if one parent qualifies, registering the animal as follows: does will be registered as ½ Canadian Boer.
 - v) The owner may appeal and re-test at his/her own cost, but the results of the testing must satisfy the Registrar as to the animal's eligibility before a registration certificate can be issued.
- e) The Board of Directors may direct that a breeder undertake such additional DNA verification tests as it deems necessary at the breeder's expense.
 - f) In the event that DNA testing is not completed by the applicant as requested, the Board of Directors shall act as it deems necessary to enforce compliance including the withholding of registrations of the request for additional full DNA parentage verification testing or suspension or expulsion from membership in the Association.
 - g) Foundation Stock, as defined in Article XVIII 1)b) is eligible for registration under either one of two classes:
 - i) Boer – these animals meet the minimum breed standard of a convex profile, “Roman” nose and pendulous ears.
 - ii) Traditional Boer – A Traditional Boer is required to have a white body; reddish brown on both sides of the head which is a minimum of 10cm; ears must be at least 75% reddish brown; reddish brown may extend as far as the withers and brisket; body may have a reddish brown mark but it cannot exceed 10% of area.

“Boer” and “Traditional Boer” are descriptive titles given to an animal by the breeder on the Association's Application for Registration form. The following prefixes will apply:

TR = TRADITIONAL PUREBRED BOER

R = PUREBRED

- h) All subsequent generations of goats deriving from registered Foundation Stock or foreign registered Purebred Boer Goats, may be granted registration provided the following conditions are met:
 - i) The animal must meet the requirements of Traditional Purebred Boer (TR) or Purebred Boer (R) as outlined in these Bylaws, and,
 - ii) The owner must provide evidence at the time of application of at least three generations of complete and registered lineage in a foreign or domestic goat association approved by the Board of Directors of the CMGA in a format also approved by the Board of Directors, and,
 - iii) In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the random DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, if selected for testing and,
 - iv) The animal is an imported Purebred pursuant to **Article XVIII-4), 5) or 6)** or,
 - v) The animal is born or resides outside or inside of Canada and the sire and/or dam are registered as Foundation Stock or Purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, or,
 - vi) The animal is born in Canada and both the sire and dam are registered as Foundation Stock or purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- i) The Canadian Meat Goat Association recognizes the following rules to facilitate the breeding up of goats of non-Boer origin to a level where they can be registered as Purebred Canadian Boer Goats.
 - i) A percentage bred female doe kid, that has either the sire or dam registered as a Purebred Boer in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, may be registered as a one-half (1/2) Percentage Boer doe.
 - ii) Provided that a properly registered Purebred Boer buck is used as a sire and mated to a 50% or higher Boer doe, the percentage make up of the progeny is the average of the 2 parents. For example, (100% buck + 75% doe) / 2 = 87.5% offspring.
 - iii) There is no requirement to have a sample of DNA source material placed on file nor any requirement for random DNA parent verification testing, on registered percentage Canadian Boer does, prior to them reaching the level of fifteen-sixteenths (15/16).
 - iv) At fifteen-sixteenths (15/16), a percentage Boer doe may be registered as a Canadian Purebred Boer (CR) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. If the animal fails to meet the Traditional Boer requirements of Article XVIII 1 g) ii), the animal must be registered as Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer (RCR).
 - v) At thirty-one thirty-seconds (31/32), a percentage Boer buck may be registered as a Canadian Purebred Boer (CR) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. If the animal fails to meet the Traditional Boer requirements of Article XVIII 1 g) ii), the animal must be registered as Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer (RCR). Bucks that are less than 31/32 Boer are unregistrable.
 - vi) Provided that a properly registered Purebred Boer buck (of any classification) is used as a sire, the guidelines of sections (iv) and (v) apply to the registration of the offspring of Canadian and Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer parents.
 - vii) The offspring of a Canadian Purebred or Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer parent and a Traditional Purebred or Purebred Boer parent will be registered as a Canadian Purebred or Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer provided the offspring otherwise meet the requirements of the Bylaws.
 - viii) In all cases of purebred registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the random DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, if selected for testing.

2) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR KIKO GOATS

- a) Registration in the Canadian Meat Goat Association shall be granted to any Kiko Goat provided that it meets the appropriate Rules of Eligibility listed below.
- b) **Foundation Stock:** is defined as Kiko goats identified as 100% purebred prior to December 31, 2012 by the New Zealand Kiko Goat Registry.

- c) **Recognized foreign registries:** The following registries shall be recognized: New Zealand Kiko Goat Registry, the International Kiko Goat Association, the American Kiko Goat Association and the National Kiko Registry. The CMGA Board of Directors may from time to time approve additional foreign registries in accordance with the process for Foreign Registry approval set out in the CMGA policy and procedures manual.
- d) **Purebred:** is defined as an animal that is at least 15/16 Kiko related back to foundation stock or to other purebred Kikos and meets the minimum breed standard of a straight profile of the nose, ears that are moderate in length, not too pendulous nor too erect, and muscling heavier than a milking breed. There are two possible classes of Purebred:
 - i) New Zealand Purebred Kiko (NZP) – animals that derive 100% from Kiko foundation stock (as per Section XVIII.2)b.), including animals deriving from Purebred Kikos which trace back 100% to Kiko foundation stock.
 - ii) Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) – all other purebreds.
- e) As part of the requirements of animal registration with the Canadian Meat Goat Association, the owner of any goats being registered under either of the Purebred Kiko classifications must submit a sample of DNA source material taken from the animal to be registered, of a source approved by the Board of the CMGA (e.g. blood or hair sample). All males must successfully pass DNA parentage analysis before proceeding with any New Zealand Purebred Kiko (NZP) or Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) buck registration. For Purebred Kiko (NZP or DP) females, the DNA sample must be submitted to the Registrar at the same time as the application for registration, for storage and possible use in the random DNA Parentage Verification Test described below. The Registrar must receive the DNA sample before proceeding with any Purebred Kiko registration.
- f) **RULES FOR DNA PARENTAGE VERIFICATION**
 - i) Purebred Kikos must be parentage verified according to the following procedures: All males will be selected for verification. At least 10% of females will be randomly selected by the Registrar for verification. The Registrar will inform the owner of the required test and the results. The test will be completed as soon as possible by a lab appointed by the Board of Directors of the CMGA.
 - ii) If the animal passes the test, the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate for the animal, provided all other criteria of the Bylaws of the Canadian Meat Goat Association are met.
 - iii) If the animal fails the test, no registration certificate can be issued. The owner shall be informed of the results and may submit another sample of DNA source material from the same animal for re-testing, at the owner's expense.
 - iv) If the animal passes a second test, registration may be granted. If, however, the animal is not re-tested or fails the second test, the owner will be informed that the animal has not passed and that the owner has the option of not registering the animal or, if one parent qualifies, registering the animal as follows: does may be registered as ½ (50%) Crossbred Kiko.
 - v) The owner may appeal and re-test at his/her own cost, but the results of the testing must satisfy the Registrar as to the animal's eligibility before a registration certificate can be issued.
 - vi) The Board of Directors may direct that a breeder undertake such additional DNA verification tests as it deems necessary at the breeder's expense.
 - vii) In the event that DNA testing is not completed by the applicant as requested, the Board of Directors shall act as it deems necessary to enforce compliance including the withholding of registrations of the request for additional full DNA parentage verification testing or suspension or expulsion from membership in the Association.
- g) **REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION**
 - i) **RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PUREBRED KIKOS**
 - a. An animal may be registered as a Purebred Kiko if the dam is a Purebred and the sire is either a New Zealand Purebred (NZP) or a Domestic Purebred (DP) no less than 31/32 Kiko, and,
 - b. The animal shall comply with the purebred requirements as set out in Section XVIII.2)d) above, and,
 - c. For animals whose parents are not registered with the CMGA, the owner must provide evidence at the time of application of at least five generations of complete and registered lineage in a foreign goat association approved by the Board of Directors of the CMGA in a format also approved by the Board of Directors, and,

- d. In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, and,
- e. The animal is an imported Purebred pursuant to **Article XVIII-4), 5) or 6)** or,
- f. The animal is born or resides outside or inside of Canada and the sire and/or dam are registered as Foundation Stock or Purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, or,
- g. The animal is born in Canada and both the sire and dam are registered as Foundation Stock or purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.

ii) RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CROSSBRED KIKOS

- a. A crossbred female kid, that has either the sire or dam registered as a Purebred Kiko in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, may be registered as a one-half (50%) Crossbred Kiko (CB) doe.
- b. Provided that a properly registered Purebred Kiko buck is used as a sire and mated to a 50% or higher Kiko doe, the percentage make-up of the progeny shall be the average of the 2 parents. For example, (100% buck + 75% doe) / 2 = 87.5% offspring.
- c. There is no requirement to have a sample of DNA source material placed on file nor any requirement for random DNA parent verification testing, on registered Crossbred Kiko goats, prior to them reaching the level of fifteen-sixteenths (94%).
- d. At fifteen-sixteenths (94%), a Crossbred Kiko doe may be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws.
- e. At thirty-one thirty-seconds (97%), a Crossbred Kiko buck may be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. Bucks that are less than 31/32 Kiko are unregistrable.
- f. The offspring of a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) and a New Zealand Purebred Kiko (NZP) will be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) provided they otherwise meet the requirements of the Bylaws. Any purebred animal that has at least one Domestic Purebred Kiko parent can only be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko.
- g. In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws.

3) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR BOTH BOER AND KIKO GOATS

- i) Application for registration of an animal shall be made on a form approved by the Board of Directors of the Association or filed electronically with the Registrar in accordance with approved guidelines and signed by the owner of the dam at the time of birth. If the application is for an animal resulting from natural service, the signature of the owner of the natural service sire at the time of breeding is required. If the animal is the result of artificial insemination, the artificial insemination information is required in a form approved by the Board of Directors and a semen certificate if applicable, and the necessary signatures as outlined above.
- ii) For the purpose of this article, "Owner" shall include the purchaser of an animal under the term of an agreement providing for payment of purchase of said animal over a period of time, provided a copy of the said agreement is filed with the Registrar of the Association.
- iii) In the case of multiple ownership of an animal, each interest shall be on record in the Registrar's office. No more than four owners may be shown on a certificate of registration issued by the Registrar and those owners must designate which owner is to receive the certificate of registration from the Registrar.
- iv) When an animal is a multiple birth it shall be so stated when applying for registration for recordation.
- v) The breeder of an animal is the owner or lessee of the dam at the time she was served. The owner is the owner or lessee of the doe bearing the kid at the time it was born.
- vi) All names must begin with the registered herd name of the owner or lessee of the dam at time of breeding. The only allowable exceptions would be in the registration of Foundation Stock which has been defined previously in Article XVIII 1) b) for Boers and Article XVIII 2) b) for Kikos. The owner at birth in these instances would be allowed to use their herd prefix.

- vii) Animal names shall not contain more than thirty-six (36) letters, spaces or characters, including herd number and year letter if used. Use of duplicate names shall be prohibited within herds and between herds unless 35 years have elapsed.

Resolution #3:

Article XVIII 2) FOREIGN AND IMPORTED ANIMALS now reads:

2) FOREIGN AND IMPORTED ANIMALS

- a) Imported and foreign animals eligible for registration are as follows:
 - i) An animal registered with a minimum of three generations of recorded lineage in the Herd Book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association and on file with the Registrar; provided that it would otherwise be eligible for registration as outlined under the General Rules of Eligibility of these Bylaws.
 - ii) An animal whose sire/dam is registered in the Herd Book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and/or whose dam/sire is registered or recorded in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- b) The following rules shall apply to applications for registration of imported and foreign animals
 - i) An animal imported into Canada shall be accompanied by such documents issued by the Registrar, General Manager or equivalent of an approved Association of the country of origin in such form and given such particulars of breeders, immediate owners.
 - ii) In the case of a bred female, the date of service and the service sire's pedigree, with a minimum of three generations of recorded lineage in the herd book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the CMGA will be required.
 - iii) Application for registration of animals shall be made on a form prescribed by the Board of Directors and shall be accompanied by the animal's registration certificate issued by the foreign Herd Book and showing the applicant to have ownership.
 - iv) All foreign registered imported animals must be tattooed with the herd letters and year tattoo that correspond with the foreign animal's registration certificate.

Animals born outside Canada are eligible to be registered with the Canadian Meat Goat Association provided that all the same requirements are met as what would be the case for animals born in Canada, including DNA on file at the prescribed location.

Amend to read:

4) FOREIGN AND IMPORTED ANIMALS

- a) Imported and foreign animals eligible for registration are as follows:
 - i) An animal registered with a minimum of three generations of recorded lineage in the Herd Book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association and on file with the Registrar; provided that it would otherwise be eligible for registration as outlined under the General Rules of Eligibility of these Bylaws.
 - ii) An animal whose sire/dam is registered in the Herd Book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and/or whose dam/sire is registered or recorded in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- b) The following rules shall apply to applications for registration of imported and foreign animals
 - i) An animal imported into Canada shall be accompanied by such documents issued by the Registrar, General Manager or equivalent of an approved Association of the country of origin in such form and given such particulars of breeders, immediate owners.
 - ii) In the case of a bred female, the date of service and the service sire's pedigree, with a minimum of three generations of recorded lineage in the herd book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the CMGA will be required.
 - iii) Application for registration of animals shall be made on a form prescribed by the Board of Directors and shall be accompanied by the animal's registration certificate issued by the foreign Herd Book and showing the applicant to have ownership.

- iv) All foreign registered imported animals must be tattooed with the herd letters and year tattoo that correspond with the foreign animal's registration certificate.

Animals born outside Canada are eligible to be registered with the Canadian Meat Goat Association provided that all the same requirements are met as what would be the case for animals born in Canada, including the specific DNA procedures for purebreds of each breed.

Resolution #4:

Article XVIII 3) a) now reads:

3) ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

- a) Boer goats that are the result of Artificial Insemination shall be eligible for registration under the same rules as natural mating provided that the reporting format has been approved by the Board of Directors and is registered in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.

Amend to read:

5) ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

- a) Boer and Kiko goats that are the result of Artificial Insemination shall be eligible for registration under the same rules as natural mating provided that the reporting format has been approved by the Board of Directors and is registered in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.

Resolution #5:

Article XVIII 3) a) now reads:

4) EMBRYO TRANSPLANT REGISTRATION

- a) Boer Goats that are the result of embryo transplant shall be eligible for registration under the same rules as natural mating except that an embryo transplant report of service will be required.

Amend to read:

6) EMBRYO TRANSPLANT REGISTRATION

- a) Boer and Kiko Goats that are the result of embryo transplant shall be eligible for registration under the same rules as natural mating except that an embryo transplant report of service will be required.

Canadian National Goat Federation

YEAR IN REVIEW

This past year has been a busy one for the Canadian National Goat Federation (CNGF). The Federation continued its work on reviewing its by-laws, structure and function, which will require discussion and input from its member organizations. CNGF received funding to work on the Goat On-Farm Food Safety Program (GOFFS), and it assisted with the development of a national voluntary set of biosecurity standards. Ongoing work continued regarding scrapie eradication and animal identification and traceability. Some highlights from the year are below.

GOFFS is currently undergoing the CFIA Technical Review process. Face to Face meetings were held the week of November 5-9, during which CFIA provided feedback. CNGF is responding to that feedback, and once the Producer Manual and HACCP Model have received CFIA recognition, we will formally introduce the program through workshops that will outline how producers can implement the program on farm.

Promotional and training materials have been developed as tools for increasing awareness and participation in the program. On Farm audit services will also be available in the future for producers who wish to become certified under the GOFFS program.

The CNGF partnered with CFIA to develop a voluntary National Biosecurity Standard for the goat sector, and was instrumental in the formation of an advisory committee and the standard development. The outcome-based standard

will be a voluntary tool that provides a consistent approach to biosecurity across the country. The Standard and accompanying Producer Planning Guide will be distributed in March 2013.

The National TSE Eradication Plan is a collaborative industry initiative established to study the prevalence of scrapie in Canada, the data from which will be used to develop a national producer-level scrapie eradication plan. As of May 31 this year, 10,089 of the anticipated 15,000 samples have been collected and tested for scrapie, 515 of which were goat samples. Sample collection for the prevalence study will end in March 2013, and the prevalence study report should be completed by the summer of next year. The Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification program currently has 60 enrolled producers, with 20 of those producers raising primarily goats.

The CNGF continues to work on developing an animal identification and traceability program that works for goat producers across Canada. The development of communication materials has been the focus throughout the last year. Materials include: record keeping form for the movement of goats; videos; website; brochures. An evaluation form is provided to goat producers when they purchase ID tags to help provide input on the effectiveness of the tags.

A CNGF Facebook page has also been launched that, coupled with CNGF website and our regular articles in the GoatKeeper, will help keep producers up-to-date on what the Federation is working on.

Production Committee Report

by Kerry O'Donnell

TYPE EVALUATION PROGRAM

With the assistance of federal grant monies from AAFC (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada), CMGA was able to prepare the foundation for a Type Evaluation Program for Canadian Boer Goats in 2006-2007.

Type Evaluation (or Classification) is a program that has been utilized for many years by other livestock groups (primarily the dairy industries). Type evaluation is the comparison of an individual animal (and its parts) against the ideal Canadian Boer Goat – according to the current CMGA scorecard and breed standards. The breeder is provided with an official form, indicating a linear score between 1 and 9 for each of the type traits, with a final score ranking the animal as compared to the ideal. The type traits evaluated are: Size and Development, Structure (frame), Structure (feet and legs), Structure (rump), Volume and Capacity, Muscling, Breed and Sex Character, and Soundness/Reproductive System.

The program has benefits for both commercial and Purebred breeders. The program assists producers in identifying specific strengths and weaknesses of individual animals in their herd, and as a result, can help lead to overall herd and breed improvement. Productivity, longevity, and disease resistance have all been shown to have a direct relationship with good conformation.

2012 marked the fifth year for CMGA's Type Evaluation program. The following is a breakdown of program participation from 2008-2013:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
# Farms Participating	9	13	18	12	12
# Animals Evaluated	134	160	180	148	299

The Type Evaluation program will be offered once again

in 2013. Costs to participate in the 2013 program and dates the program will be offered will be determined following the May 15, 2013 deadline for applications.

All CMGA members in good standing (with membership fees paid in full for the current year), are eligible to participate.

GHIP – GOAT HERD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

At the 2011 AGM, the CMGA Board of Directors developed a strategic plan for the Association based on feedback from membership and industry stakeholders. One of the strategic objectives from the plan was the development of a genetic evaluation program for meat goats.

In keeping in line with that objective, CMGA began discussions with Kentucky State University in early 2012 in order to offer a performance based program for meat goats. As a result of those discussions CMGA was able to provide the opportunity for all Canadian goat producers to participate in the Kentucky State Goat Herd Improvement Program (GHIP)

beginning in the summer of 2012.

The GHIP program differs from the Type Evaluation program in that the GHIP program focuses on what an animal does (ie. how it performs), rather than on how it looks. When used in combination, the two can provide a powerful tool for improvement in a breed.

The program allows producers to have production records standardized and assists them in using performance data to select higher quality animals for replacements. This can result in herd improvement and increased performance without increasing production costs for producers.

The program is open to all breeders, regardless of breeds kept or herd size, and at this time the cost to participate is free. Dr. Andries From Kentucky State University is providing this program completely without cost and the CMGA is coordinating and organizing Canadian participants (including the translation of all documents), also as a service to the Canadian meat goat industry.

Membership Committee Report

by Stuart Chutter

2012 was a year where substantial value was added to the CMGA membership package. Membership numbers reflect this with 239 total members for the year ending December 31/2012 (218 total members for the same period in 2011).

Some of your 2012 membership value-adds include:

- Promotion of the GHIP performance testing program with coordination and organization of all Canadian participation at no cost.
- Significant progress on the Kiko registry.
- Continued CONGF participation and industry advocacy.
- Excellent networking and educational opportunities at the AGM.

- Relevant and informative Meat Goat Journal content.
- The “Share Your Herd” Meat Goat Sale as a marketing platform, as well as general industry promotion.
- Free classified advertisements on the CMGA website to market your animals and goat related items.

Now more than ever, membership with the CMGA is more than just registering animals. With the ongoing implementation of the current Strategic Plan, membership value-adds are expected to continue to increase. If you haven't yet renewed your membership for 2013 please do so. Only memberships renewed prior to May 15 will be published in the membership listing.

Translation Committee Report

by Catherine Michaud

In 2012, the Translation Committee has been busy mostly with the translation of the Canadian Meat Goat Journal. The other task will be to translate the documents presented at the 2013 CMGA AGM in order to post on our Website. We will also need to translate all documents regarding the process of getting Kiko goats registered in Canada.

The translation of CMGA official communications is always a challenge because the team doesn't have a lot of mem-

bers! Fortunately, this year, I still had a lot of help from Karen, our General Manager, but also from our Breed Standards Committee members, André Lavergne and Mario Duchesne, to translate all necessary documents for our project about Kiko registration.

If you have skills in English to French translation, help is always most welcome.

Show Committee Report

by Ryan Prins

Wow, it is hard to believe another show season has come and gone and it is AGM time again!

There were several CMGA sanctioned shows held across Canada in 2012. Those shows and their total entry numbers for registered animals can be found below. It was a challenging year for many venues as entry numbers were down in some cases. Not included in the list this year was Markham Fair. Markham Fair did apply for and intend to host their annual sanctioned show but unfortunately unforeseen circumstances the day before the show meant for an open show to be held as an alternative; the show is expected to be sanctioned and hosted as usual in 2013.

On a positive note many shows did report new participants. I have received a number of keen inquiries lately from new producers as to how they can become involved with showing and "get their feet wet" in the ring. It is always rewarding to see new faces at shows and industry events and it is important that we help these individuals and make them feel welcome.

2012 CMGA SANCTIONED SHOWS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

- July 2 - Yorkton Boer and Meat Goat Showcase (45 registered animals)
- July 8 - Expo BBQ de St-Anselme (63)
- July 19 - Red Deer Westerner Goat Classic (19)
- August 4 - Expo St-Hyacinthe (47)
- August 18 - Expo Québec (88)
- September 2 - Brome Fair (39)
- November 4 - Royal Winter Fair Toronto (32)
- November 19-20 - Agribition Regina (68)

We encourage members to get involved with shows in their province. Shows are a great way to promote the meat goat industry and network with both seasoned and prospective producers. New show venues are also encouraged and if members

are curious about developing a show in their area please contact the CMGA for more information on how to go about that.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 2012 CMGA SHOW CHAMPIONS OF THE YEAR:

- Purebred Doe:** Du Biquet Tropicana
Cheverrie Du Biquet, Quebec
- Purebred Buck:** Show Me Boers Righteous Comet
Cheverrie Du Biquet, Quebec
- Percentage Doe:** Calico Creek Sequence
Landon Spokowski, Saskatchewan

A FEW REMINDERS:

1. It is now mandatory for ALL animals showing in the Purebred Doe, Purebred Buck, and Percentage Doe sections to have their original registration papers ON HAND AT THE SHOW, regardless of age.
2. Check tattoos on all of your show animals before every show... they do fade and not passing the tattoo check is a mishap that can be avoided. When this happens it is unfortunate for both the exhibitor and the show committee.
3. Sanctioning is now offered for two additional sections: Commercial Does and Market Kids.
4. Show secretaries please make sure to record all entries and all placings and submit completed paperwork to the CMGA office promptly following your show.
5. Exhibitors and Show Committees... Please take the time to make yourself familiar with all of the CURRENT show rules (as they do change and some rules have changed over the last year or two).

As we are well on our way to a busy 2013 now is the time to be planning ahead to attend shows in your part of the country. Make these industry events a part of your calendar and see first hand the rewarding, educational, and exciting experiences they can offer. Looking forward to seeing you all, old and new!

Youth Committee Report

In the CMGA Youth Project, participants choose a kid and raise it, while keeping records and a diary of their selected goat. They create an original and personal project book that will not only include all of the factual information about their goat, but also photographs, drawings, artwork and stories. These project books are then submitted to the CMGA office at

the end of the year and prizes will be awarded at the Annual General Meeting.

For more information or to enroll in the Youth Project, please contact the chair of the Youth Committee, Jared Clarke, saw-whetacres@hotmail.com, 306-771-4933.

Ad & Promo Committee Report

by Jared Clarke

Distributed across the country quarterly, the Canadian Meat Goat Journal continues to be one of the best promotional tools of the CMGA. The Board of Directors would like to thank Karen Kolkman for all her hard work this past year in continuing to produce such a stellar document for our membership, as well as Catherine Michaud and Kerry O'Donnell for translation and proofing! Back issues of the CMGJ can be found on our website at the bottom of the home page. This is a great resource for new producers to the goat industry so please recommend folks to check these out. If you are organizing a show or

event this upcoming year, back issue hard copies of the journal can be mailed out to you for distribution at your event.

The CMGA's website is updated regularly with relevant information regarding the goat industry. The addition of a classified section to the CMGA's website this past year has been very well received by members and has increased traffic visiting our webpage. Posting a classified ad is free for all CMGA members; simply contact the office with the details of your ad and it will be posted.

General Manager Report

by Karen Kolkman

To keep current with all CMGA happenings, I'd like to again remind all members to please be sure that I've got your email address on file – industry updates and time-sensitive events are frequently sent to the membership via email. Check the membership listing online (<http://canadianmeatgoat.com/index.php/site/members>) to see if your email address is listed correctly. If not, please let me know at info@canadianmeatgoat.com.

MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS

Memberships & Subscriptions for 2012 are shown below, with 2011 values in brackets:

- Active (includes Junior) – 217 (199)
- Associate – 22 (19)
- Subscriptions – 14 (18).

As in 2012, the annual list of CMGA members will be included in the Summer issue of the Canadian Meat Goat Journal. Only those members who renew prior to May 15 can be published in the membership listing. As always, the most current list of CMGA members will be continually updated on the CMGA website.

REGISTRATIONS

Registration figures for 2012 are shown below, with 2011 values in brackets:

- Purebred registrations (TR, R, CR, RCR) – 1047 (709)
- Percentage registrations (GR) – 463 (303)
- Transfers – 1190 (666).

WEBSITE

We're working on a web-only Breeders Guide which will be available as a pdf on the CMGA website in 2013. The Guide will include information on how to register Boer goats, as well as general information on other management.

The CMGA website also includes information about all of the CMGA's programs, including downloadable brochures and recipe cards, back issues of the Canadian Meat Goat Journal, a downloadable version of the Members' Directory and the 2011-2014 CMGA Strategic Plan. Information is constantly being updated, so check back regularly!



Welcome to the first-ever CMGA

Share your herd Meat Goat Sale!

LOT 1

FERME NADEAU MORISSETTE SENC

www.fermenadeaumorisette.com • 418-466-3232

Ferme Nadeau Morisette is pleased to offer you the 1st choice on a group of $\frac{3}{4}$ siblings (3 doelings and 2 bucklings) sired by Maryber Goldroy VG87 and out of 3 does by PVGR Dimension *Ennobled*.

Goldroy was the Grand Champion Buck at Expo Quebec 2011. Most of the kids out of Goldroy reach their 100 pound weight before 6 months of age, representing an average on-farm daily gain between 200 and 350 grams. The dams represented (Patdale 150Y, Patdale 99Y and Patdale 172Y) are all sired by the only Ennobled buck standing in Canada. PVGR Dimension was imported from the renowned Menger Creek Ranch in Texas, who described him as carrying tremendous thickness, bone and balance.



These kids are 100% TR animals and were all born between Dec 26/12 and Jan 4/13. These are strong flashy kids with lots of style. All teats are clean and teeth are good. This lot represents a great chance to buy a mix of proven genetics from the USA and winning genetics from Canada. The sire and the dams are all negative to CAE (tested in January 2013). Ferme Nadeau Morisette asks that the buyer make their choice by April 1/13 and pick up the goats by May 1/13.

LOT 2

PRYME FARMS

www.prymefarms.ca • 613-397-1782

Ryan and Christie are offering you the first choice of any one buck or doe kid from the following crosses:

1. EGGS Eggstra Flash N' Chrome X Du Biquet Carel 2EX
2. EGGS Eggstra Flash N' Chrome X Du Biquet Pigale 2EX
3. DGBG Ruger's Shot-O-Gold X Du Biquet Capucine EX
4. DGBG Ruger's Shot-O-Gold X Du Biquet Tabourine VG89

DGBG Ruger's Shot-O-Gold has both sire and dam ennobled and is an own son of the great RRD RUGER!! His dam is a proven productive doe with longevity. EGGS Eggstra Flash N' Chrome has been producing aggressive, wide fronted, big boned kids for us. The four does represented are a mix of show champions, a CMGA Permanent Champion, EX evaluated does and on-farm performers.



These kids will be born between Feb. 1st - Feb 15th and the Buyer must make their selection by May 20, 2013 and pick up the animal by June 1, 2013. Pryme Farms will provide GHIP data, weaning weights, herd Type Evaluation Scores, herd Show records and production/performance history to help Buyer make choice. The sires and dams are all tested for CAE and the Pryme herd is CL free. All kids will be vaccinated.

LOT 3

MILO MEADOWS FARM

www.milomeadows.ca • 905-701-5369

2013 marks the year we welcome Kikos to the CMGA and Kitty Milo offers the best from her buckling pen to mark the occasion. Milo Meadows Farm offers the Buyer's choice of three purebred Kiko Bucklings, which represent the top of the 2012 crop.

They are all sired by FJH Wildfire and were born in April of 2012. Kitty comments on the liveliness of Wildfire kids right after birth. Wildfire kids have consistent performance and he is very much leaving his mark in the Milo herd. Wildfire is from the TAY Starbuck paternal line, a buck that has been the cornerstone in Quebec's Northern Kiko Genetics.



The three purebred bucks have pending registrations with the IKGA and will be transferred to the Buyer. Milo Meadows Farm asks that the Buyer make selection and pick up the goat by April 1, 2013.

LOT 4

TREELINE BOERS

www.treelineboers.com • 613-397-3178

Greta at Treeline Boers has dug deep to the heart of her breeding program to offer you the choice of a buckling or doeling sired by Treeline Mustang's Mach 1 and out of a group of 5 select does. Treeline Mustang's Mach 1 VG 89 placed first in the yearling buck class at the RAWF 2011! Mach 1's offspring are very structurally correct and stand out in the pen from the start. His sire, Mustang Red, was also bred by Treeline Boers and now assumes herdsire duty out west in the Kae Ronne herd.

The dams represented (born December 2011) are all sired by ACR Antelope Creek Big Rumble, a grandson to the famous U.S. buck Tarzan T66! Big Rumble has produced very growthy offspring. All of these does carry the colour gene, and 4 of them are red.



Mach 1 was with these does since Dec. 9th, 2012, so kids are expected in May and June 2013. The choice should be made by September 1/13 and picked up by October 1/13 with birth and weaning weights provided. While Treeline has every degree of confidence in the genetics presented, should the offspring born turn out not meet with their own quality standards, Treeline Boers reserves the right to offer additional animals of suitable breeding quality for the client's consideration, or to refund the purchase price.

LOT 5

STUART CHUTTER

306-599-9152

From the Chutter herd in Saskatchewan, Stuart is offering a "pick a pen of 3" commercial doelings. The Buyer will have the exclusive right to pick the top three doelings from over 400 exposed does. This doeherd has been culled ruthlessly for low maintenance, easy care production traits in an extensive grass-based setting. For 2013 the herd will be managed using FarmWorks management software with all data forwarded for GHIP evaluation.

These does were exposed to 11 herdsires with all sires either being colored Boers from Pat Fuhr's Giant Stride Farm or purebred Savannahs from Brian Payne's Keri-Rose herd. Both of these herds have practical performance based breeding programs. The Savannah influence in this offering is a rare opportunity to add grade Savannah females to your herd.



Weaning is expected at the start of July and Stuart asks for selection and pick-up to take place by August 1, 2013. The herd is on a veterinary prescribed herd health and vaccination program. The farm is located right off of Hwy #1 so the Seller is happy to help arrange transportation logistics.

LOT 6

VENTURE 2 BOER GOATS

306-487-2672

Ken and Cindy Lischka are building one of Western Canada's most prominent herds of Boer goats and offer you the first choice from their most elite 2013 breedings. The Buyer can choose a buckling or doeling from the following four breedings:

- Maryber Sky Chief (2011 Royal Grand Champion) x Du Sillon Amour EX (2 time Agribition Champion). This pregnancy is due February 28.
- Du Sillon Tempete VG 89 (2010 Yorkton and Agribition Grand Champion) x Sugarfield Talia VG 89. This pregnancy is due March 25/13.
- ACR Antelope Creek Texas USA (Agribition champion and Tarzan T66 descendant) x Du Sillon KCF Tammy VG86 (Yorkton 2012 Grand Champion). This pregnancy is due April 19.
- Pryme G-Spot VG 89 (2011 CMGA Buck of the Year) x Venture 2 KCF 21 (fantastic udder!). This pregnancy is already on the ground (born Jan 24th) and is twin doelings.

Weaning weights and production history will be available for the Buyer's evaluation. Ken and Cindy ask that the Buyer make their selection and pick up the animal by September 1, 2013. The Seller is happy to provide assistance arranging trucking to any Canadian location.



LOT 7

FERME DU SILLON

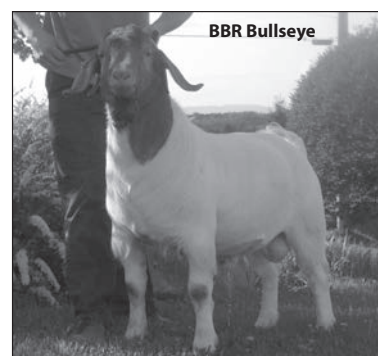
www.fermedusillon.e-monsite.com • 418-495-5331

The Marquis family is proud to participate in the first edition of the "Share your herd" Sale. Their first offering is your first choice from a selection of 2 daughters and 2 sons of BBR Bullseye VG89, a buck with 100% outcross Australian bloodlines. These four offspring of Bullseye are the best among the thirteen offspring born in early winter 2012.

The four kids are as follows:

- Du Sillon Marcia (doeling) - Born November 24, 2012, 1 & 1 teats
- Du Sillon Flower (doeling) - Born November 27, 2012, 1 & 2 teats.
- Du Sillon Demon Blond (buckling) - Born November 27, 2012, 1 & 1 teats.
- Du Sillon Rockstar (buckling) - Born November 29, 2012, 1 & 2 teats.

Video of each animal can be seen on the Ferme du Sillon website. The Marquis family is pleased to assist with transportation planning for any destination across Canada. Ferme Du Sillon asks the buyer to make selection and pick up the animal by April 20/13.



LOT 8

ROCKING J BAR

819-574-8443

Rocking J Bar Livestock is proud to offer you the opportunity to choose either a buck or a doe kid off one of five does and sired by the solid red senior herdsire, Lazy S-T Rockwell. Rockwell is sired by the one and only Lazy S-T Outback Jack who was a cornerstone to the Lazy S-T breeding program.

Three of the does represented (Du Sillon Yang, Yasmine and Yahoo) are sired by ACR Antelope Creek Wizard. The fourth doe is Patdale 11Y. She is a daughter of Central Alberta Roark, CMGA Supreme Champion buck in 2006. The fifth doe is Couture Painted Nancy, a beautiful paint doe. Yang, Yasmine and Yahoo are due to kid March 18th. 11Y and Nancy are due March 6th. All of our 2013 kid crop will be participating in CMGA GHIP performance testing to help the Buyer make their selection.

Rocking J Bar has a long term interest in the meat goat industry and strives to produce deep pedigreed functional stock for today's markets. Should we feel that the kids from the expectant does do not turn out with adequate quality to be considered for our own herd replacements, Rocking J Bar reserves the right to present additional animals of suitable breeding quality for the buyer's consideration or refund the purchase price. It is Rocking J Bar's primary goal to have a satisfied buyer. Rocking J Bar asks the buyer to make selection and pick up the animal by September 1, 2013.



LOT 9

FERME DU SILLON

www.fermedusillon.e-monsite.com • 418-495-5331

For those who love color, Ferme du Sillon presents a second consignment offering YOUR FIRST CHOICE from a selection of 4 daughters and 1 son of Lazy ST A73 Red Flame. Progeny of Red Flame are limited so this is a rare opportunity. Red Flame was purchased at the Dispersal Sale of Lazy ST Boer goats, a Texas Boer goat farm recognized for quality and color.

The five kids are as follows:

- Du Sillon Red Brésila (doeling) - Born July 1, 2012, 1 & 1 teats.
- Du Sillon Jacuzi (doeling) - Born July 5, 2012, 1 & 1 teats. Canadian Registered.
- Du Sillon Cybel (doeling) - Born August 30, 2012, 1 & 1 teats.
- Du Sillon Red Ritournel (doeling) - Born September 1, 2012, 2 & 2 teats.
- Du Sillon Red Element (buckling) - Breeders take note, this is a true breeders buck. Born in July 2012, 2 & 2 teats.



Du Sillon Red Ritournel and Du Sillon Red Brésila

Video of each animal can be seen on the Ferme du Sillon website. The Marquis family is pleased to assist with transportation planning for any destination across Canada. Ferme Du Sillon asks the buyer to make their selection and pick up the animal by April 20, 2013.

LOT 10

MILO MEADOWS FARM

www.milomeadows.ca • 905-701-5369

Kitty Milo makes a second feature Kiko offering with the Buyers choice on three Ki-bo composite kids. These Ki-bos (1/2 Boer and 1/2 Kiko) were all born January 2013. There is one buck and two does in the selection.

The doelings available (38A and 39A) are twins from a traditional white twin-born Kiko doe with Franc-Nord breeding. This is her second kidding with twins both times. Buckling 42A is single-born from a Brown Fawn coloured Kiko doe with names like Goliath, Generator, Moneymaker and Starbuck in her pedigree.



The sire of these kids, Little Dans Jack, is a twin-born 100% TR registered Boer buck. His pedigree is deep in Canadian Boer notables with the likes of Ram H Tipper, Ram H Dakota and J5 Rascal represented. The sire is registered with CMGA and dams are registered with the IKGA, so any breeder looking at either a Boer or Kiko breed-up program could register the doe kids as 50% of either breed. Milo Meadows Farm asks that the Buyer make selection and pick up the goat by April 1, 2013.

LOT 11

PRYME FARMS

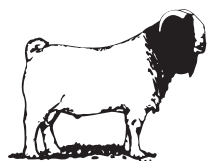
www.prymefarms.ca • 613-397-1782

This flashy dapple headed 50% Boer doe kid is what it looks like when style and production collide! "Pryme Ultimate Distraction" is sired by Maul La Hombre, a buck imported from Mauldin Boer Goats, for the purpose of producing fast gaining market kids. Hombre and his twin sister were the fastest gaining kids of their crop, with Hombre himself gaining at a rate of 0.64 lbs/day for his first 90 days.

"Ultimate Distraction" is out of a purebred, loudly dappled Nubian doe "Capricorn View Sweet A's Spots". Spots was a champion at the 2011 RAWF as a dry yearling and then went straight to work kidding twice for us in 2012 with a set of twins each time. Her udder attachment is A1! This kid was born Oct. 17th, 2012. She is 2+2 super clean and separate on her teat structure. She has been vaccinated and both sire and dam tested as CAE free. The Pryme herd is CL free. She is now ready to go to your herd and start making you money!

This doeling is ready to go and can be picked up after the sale and after receipt of full payment. Pryme Farms is located very close to Codrington. Pryme Farms asks that the Buyer pick up the doe prior to March 23, 2013. Ultimate Distractions will be registered and transferred as 50% Boer.





**CANADIAN
MEAT GOAT
Association**

**Association
CANADIENNE
de la CHÈVRE
de BOUCHERIE**

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info@canadianmeatgoat.com
www.canadianmeatgoat.com

2013 AGM and Conference

Share Your Herd Meat Goat Sale

TERMS OF SALE:

1. The Canadian Meat Goat Association (CMGA) is the facilitator of this sale. The CMGA acts as an agent for the Seller and not as principle.
2. Both Buyers and Sellers agree to act in accordance with the CMGA Code of Ethics. This code is designed to give equitable treatment to both buyer and seller alike and to create justifiable buyer confidence in meat goat sales. This Code is available for viewing on the CMGA website.
3. All persons attend the sale at their own risk. While every precaution will be taken to protect the safety and comfort of attendees, neither the CMGA, the auctioneer, nor the consignors assume any responsibility in this matter and disclaim any liability, legal or otherwise, in the event of accident or loss of property.
4. Each lot of animal(s) will be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The auctioneer reserves the right to accept or reject any bid and in all cases of dispute the auctioneer's decision shall be final.
5. Telephone bid service and absentee bidding are services provided by the CMGA. The CMGA acts as agent only for the Buyer and not as principle.
6. All buyers must register for the sale by reviewing and signing the Terms of Sale, upon which time they will receive a bidder card.
7. All sellers must be current members of the Canadian Meat Goat Association (in good standing).
8. Unless otherwise stated in the catalogue or at the sale, the payment terms of each consignment are \$250.00 due sale date with the balance of the purchase price due upon pick up of the purchased animal(s). For absentee buyers, the deposit must be sent to the Seller within 7 business days of the sale date. Sellers reserve the right to request final payment by certified cheque or money order. All cheques are to be made payable to the Seller including deposit funds. Both Buyer and Seller acknowledge the Agreement of Purchase and Sale. The Seller agrees to provide a written receipt for all deposit money.
9. Sellers have the right to place a "reserve price/bid" on sale animals. It is up to interested bidders to find this information directly from the Seller(s). Reserve price/bid and any other pertinent information in regards to this MUST be given to the sale facilitator prior to the start of the sale. Any animals that do not reach those reserved prices will not sell and will be passed through the sale ring.
10. Health guarantee(s) and breeding soundness of animals will be in accordance with the Registering Association's Rules (for registered animals) or per individual seller's personal guarantee(s). The CMGA will not be held liable for any of these guarantees and it is advised to have these agreements in writing between the Buyer and the Seller. The CMGA assumes no responsibility for the health status of animals in the sale.

11. If and/or when it is announced, either in the sales catalogue or at the time of auction, that an animal(s) has been semen tested, pregnancy tested or had specific health test(s) it is understood that the seller has provided a written statement to that effect signed by a licensed veterinarian. There will be no further guarantee in regard to these tests.
12. A registration certificate issued by the applicable breed association and a certificate of registry duly transferred will be furnished to the buyer of each animal (with the exception of those sold as commercial) after final payment has been made. Rules on registration and transfers will be in accordance with Breed Associations and Canadian Livestock Records Corporation. Sellers are encouraged to wait on the transfer of ownership until all cheques are cleared.
13. For any consignment with a "Buyer's Choice" there may be additional terms and conditions for the offering listed in the catalogue or disclosed from the auction block. These additional terms and conditions may include but are not limited to, description of the choice and any limitations on the choice, deadlines for making the choice, access to herd information and access to the farm for making the choice.
14. For any consignments with a "Buyer's Choice" offering, deadlines for both selection and pick up of the animal(s) are printed in the catalogue and must be adhered to by the Buyer. Should any Buyer not comply with these deadlines, they lose their deposit and their right to the purchase, unless otherwise mutually agreed with the Seller in writing.
15. Shipping of livestock is the responsibility and expense of the Buyer. Each animal becomes the risk of the purchaser as soon as loaded from the farm of origin.
16. The information contained in the sales catalogue is believed to be true and accurate. The Seller has provided this information to the CMGA and the CMGA assumes no responsibility if the information supplied is not accurate.
17. In the case of errors in the catalogue, the auctioneer or designate shall announce corrections and updates. Any announcement from the auction block will take precedence over the printed matter in the catalogue. Buyers are therefore cautioned to pay attention to any such announcements.
18. All buyers agree to be bound by the above terms of sale as well as any other conditions announced by the auctioneer and are required to sign and date the Terms of Sale agreement. Each buyer agrees to be responsible for all charges to them.
19. All sellers agree to be bound by the above terms of sale and are required to sign and date the Terms of Sale agreement.

Signature of Buyer and/or Seller

Date

Print name in full: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____