



Wooden raised platform housing

Housing management:

Raised platform housing system is suitable for coastal rainy areas to avoid foot rot condition. The floor should be elevated with bamboo or wooden slates about 1-1.5 meters. This housing system is also beneficial for collecting goat pellet which can be used as manure for fodder cultivation as it is rich in essential nutrients for plant growth.



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Space requirement under stall feeding conditions

Category of goats	Per goat space requirement in m ²	
	Covered space	Open space
Kids upto 3 m	0.2-0.3	0.4-0.6
3 to 12 m	0.75	1.0
Pregnant & lactating	1-1.5	1.5-2.0
Breeding bucks	1.0-1.5	1.5-2.0



PPR Disease

Reproductive management:

Goats are seasonal breeders and can be breed round the year. Goat usually come in heat during September to November and March to April. Depending on body condition of does, it should be flushed with 300-400g of concentrate daily with ample amount of green fodder to improve the body condition. Pregnant doe should be fed on adequate green fodder with 300g of concentrate daily. During pregnancy period an increase of 10-12 kg body weight is desirable. Gestation period is 5 months 5 days.

Health management:

PPR, FMD, HS and Brucellosis are major diseases of economic importance in goats.

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is an acute viral disease of goats characterised by fever, oculo-nasal discharges, stomatitis, diarrhoea and pneumonia with foul offensive breath. Once the disease comes, it causes heavy mortality and morbidity in goats affecting entire flock leading to severe economic losses to goat farmers. Vaccination of young animals with PPR vaccine is the only remedy to control this deadly disease in goats.

Care of newborn: A goat's normal temperature is 102°-103°F. Cut the umbilicus (naval cord) to 1.5 inches in length and spray it with tincture iodine. Colostrum should be fed @ 1/10th of kid's body weight within half an hour of kidding

Deworming calendar for goats

Infestation	Age	Drug-dose and route
Coccidiosis	2 – 4m	Baycox (toltrazuril) 5% Oral single dose 2-3ml
Endoparasites	Above 3m	Pre & Post monsoon Panacur/Fenbendazole
Lice and Ticks	All	Cutirose 0.1% cypermethrin Every 6 m

Vaccination calendar for goats

Disease	Initial Vaccination		Annual vaccination
	Ist Injection	Booster	
Peste-des-petits ruminants (PPR)	At 3 m age		Confer immunity for 3 years
Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD)	At 4 m age	3-4 weeks later	Every 6 –12 m. interval
Goat Pox	At 3-5 m age	3-4 weeks later	Annual vaccination
Enterotoxaemia (ET)	At 3-4 m age	3-4 weeks later	Annual vaccination (two dose)
Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS)	At 3-4 m age	3-4 weeks later	Annual vaccination



Vaccination

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Introduction

Scientific goat farming practices essentially consists of a good housing, breeding, feeding, reproductive and health managemental practices for gaining better price for goats. It requires understanding the common goat farming practices to adapt and practice for profitable income. Balanced nutrition, good ventilated and high raised housing systems, effective and timely vaccination and deworming is required to achieve the objectives of scientific goat farming.

Goat breeds suitable in coastal region:
Konkan Kanyal, Telicherry/Malabari and Black Bengal goats are best suited to coastal climate. Stall feeding (intensive) type with raised platform housing may be adopted. Male to female animals ratio of 1:10 is sufficient for breeding.
Konkan Kanyal : It is a meat type breed adapted to high rainfall and hot and humid climate. They are native to the Konkan region of Maharashtra and are reared mostly by the Dhangar and Maratha communities for meat. It is a prolific breed which gives twins. Adult male and females weighs 36-38 kg and 32-34kg at the age of 8 months respectively. Konkan Kanyal goats are regular breeders and breed round the year, with a twinning percentage of about 75 %.



Female



Male



Black Bengal: Black Bengal goat is small native breed of goat found in North east India and some part of Bangladesh. It is most prolific Indian breed, multiple births are common with two, three or four kids born at a time with kidding twice in a year. Average litter size 2.1 and average age at first kidding is 9-10 months.



Telicherry/Malabari: The breed is widely distributed in Kasargod, Trichur, Kannur, Kozikode and Malappuram districts of Kerala and mainly concentrated in and around Tellicherry district. Majority of the goats are white or black but goats with mixed colours of black, white and brown are also found. The average body weight of adult male and female is 35 and 28 kg, respectively. The breed is very prolific with 45% twins and 4.5% triplets.




Feeding and Nutrition:
Goats are energetic, inquisitive and versatile in their feeding habits. They are browsers; they like to pluck the tender leafy twigs of herbs, shrubs, small trees. Goats are recognised as a machine that can convert bushy shrubs and plants into a nutritious product like milk and meat.

Common fodder plants for goats

Type of fodders	Example
Tree leaves	Subabul, drumstick, jackfruit, neem, papal, mulberry, banyan, ber etc
Grasses	Paragrass, CO3, CO4, CO5, Guinea grass,
Legume pasture	Stylo santheshamata, S. scabra, sitaro, butterfly pea etc.
Legume fodders	Berseem, lucerne, cowpea etc.
Cereal fodder	Maize, jowar, oats etc.
Dryfeeds	Straw like gram straw, arhar straw, gram husk, dry pods of babul etc

The complete pellet feed formulation for goats was standardised at institute’s feed technology unit by using locally available materials. The composition is given below:

	Pellet Feed		
	Ingredients	% composition	Kg for 100 Kg
	Grains-Maize	45-50	45-50
	Oil cakes-GNC, CSC	15	15
	Soyabean Meal	15	15
	Rice Polish	15	15
	Mineral mix	2	2
	Salt	01	01
	Jaggery	01	01



Mulberry



Drumstick



Subabul

Age Group	Qty. (grams/day)
Young ones (1-3 months)	100-150
Adult breeding male (6-12m)	400-500
Adult females (6-12 m)	350-450
Pregnant animals	450-500