

Caring for Baby Kid Goats of an Unknown Age

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This information is provided to individuals who purchase one or more kid goats at a livestock auction, a livestock dealer, or a farm and who are not sure how to properly care for the lamb(s). **If you obtain a kid(s) and you are not quite sure of their age(s), then follow these steps.**

1. If you obtained the baby goat at an auction or from a farm, you don't always know if the goat had consumed its mother's first milk (colostrum). Colostrum is naturally fortified with vitamins, minerals and antibodies that are essential for a newborn's survival. If you believe the goat did *not* receive colostrum, obtain some from a local goat producer. Well-prepared goat farmers typically keep a supply of colostrum frozen to thaw and warm for such instances. Artificial colostrum for goats is also available commercially. Newborn goats need colostrum as their first food within eight hours after birth. The sooner they consume colostrum, the better.
2. Adding new animals to a farming operation is a potential route for introducing disease. Keep new goats separate (quarantined) from other animals on the farm for at least 3 weeks. Observe these animals daily and watch for any signs of illness or disease. If they become ill, don't add them to your herd. In performing your chores, care for the new animals after caring for all others.
3. Determine if the goat is male or female. Male goats (bucks) typically grow faster and larger than females (does). If the goats are likely to be kept more than eight months of age, castration of male goats at a young age (under 30 days of age) is recommended.
4. Check both eyes to make sure they are clear, there is no sign of tears, and the eyelid is not inverted and irritating the eye. An irritated eye is red or tearing (wet around and under the eye).
5. Check the mouth to determine if there are sores or scabs around the mouth. If sores or scabs exist, wear disposable gloves when handling the goat. The goat may have a disease called "sore mouth" that is communicable to people. In humans, the disease is called "orf" (contagious pustular dermatitis). Wash your hands and arms thoroughly with soap and water if you have handled goats with sore mouth.
6. With one motion, pinch and pull the goat's skin by the neck and see if the skin easily returns to the animal's body. If the skin takes a while after being "tenting", the goat is likely dehydrated and needs fluids quickly. Purchase unflavored and clear electrolyte from the baby section of the grocery store or drug store to restore the fluid level in dehydrated animals. Use a baby bottle with nipple to provide the electrolyte.
7. Weigh the goat by holding the goat and standing on a bathroom scale. Subtract your weight to get the weight of the goat. If the goat weighs less than 15 pounds, it could be 1 to 20 days of age (depending on the breed). Goats less than 30 days of age will need a liquid diet until about 60 days of age. They will start to nibble goat ration pellets at about 30 days of age. Provide fresh drinking water at all times for the goat in a clean bucket that the goat can easily reach.
8. If you determine that the goat is 30 days of age or younger, purchase a baby bottle with nipple from the grocery store or lamb/goat nipples from the farm feed store or livestock supply catalog. Make the hole in the baby bottle nipple larger by slicing a small X across the tip of the nipple with a sharp straight razor blade or utility knife. Don't make the hole too large. The act of the kid sucking the nipple will allow the milk to flow at a suitable rate.
9. Purchase goat milk replacer (specifically formulated for kid goats) from the farm/feed store. Read and follow the directions for mixing the formula. For young goats, make the liquid about the warmth of body temperature. Do

not overheat or microwave the formula. The best way to mix the formula is to use warm water and a whisk. As the goat reaches about two weeks of age, the formula does not have to be warmed. For efficiency, goats can be trained to suck from a bucket nipple feeder.

10. Provide the formula to the kid goat via the baby bottle and nipple at regular intervals (every 2-3 hours) throughout the day and night as prescribed by the directions on the milk replacer bag. Make sure to thoroughly wash bottles and nipples after use. If the goat is unable to suck, you may need to provide the formula via a stomach tube. For information about stomach tubing a lamb, contact Cooperative Extension at 207.581.3188 or 800.287.0274 (in Maine), extension@maine.edu
11. Keep the kid goat warm in a small pen and away from any drafts. The pen should be dry with clean bedding. Pine shavings under a layer of straw works well as bedding. A heat lamp will likely be unnecessary—even in Maine. If the air temperature is below 40 degrees F, keep the kid goat inside the home or warmed area. Single kid goats can be kept in a large cardboard box (open topped) or a baby playpen. Most kid goats that are fed a formula will be able to keep themselves warm even in a barn. Some goat farmers cover young kid goats with a “jacket” to help them maintain body temperature. A jacket can be made with a single piece of fleece or woolen fabric. Fit the jacket by simply cutting slits for the rear legs and pin the front with safety pins.
12. Stools (droppings) from a healthy baby goat are usually yellow or light brown in color and has the consistency of caulking compound. As the goat matures (at about 30 days of age) their stools will become pelleted. Take time to observe that the kid is relieving itself regularly. Watch that the goat is both urinating and defecating.
13. Watch for pelleted droppings from the goat(s). If your kid goat’s stools are loose, cut back on the amount of grain you are providing. Each kid goat will likely consume one half to two pounds of grain per day depending on its age.
14. If the goat’s age is determined to be over 45 days of age, it can be fed grain (make sure it is a grain mix formulated for kid goats), water, and high quality hay (preferable 2nd crop hay) as their rumen is starting to develop. Be sure to provide fresh, clean water at all times.
15. To avoid a common disease of goats called “overeating disease”, it is recommended that kid goats be vaccinated subq (subcutaneous meaning—under the skin) with a CDT vaccine (2 cc/lamb) at about 30 days of age, then boosted (another 2 cc/lamb) between three and four weeks later. An overview of the CDT vaccine can be found at https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/cdt_vaccinations_for_sheep_and_goats. A small vial of CDT vaccine can typically be purchased with 20-gauge needles and 12 cc capacity syringes at the farm/feed store or from your veterinarian. Keep the vaccine refrigerated. A higher gauge needle means a thinner diameter. Thinner diameter needles are less intrusive when used to give an injection for kid goats.
16. Weigh the kid(s) every 7-10 days to make sure it is gaining weight. Keep a record of its weight on a wall calendar. By 2 months of age, a healthy young goat should weigh 30 to 50 pounds.
17. If you believe the young goat(s) has been on pasture, it is possible that the goat has internal parasites. A common blood-sucking parasite of sheep and goats is the barber pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus*). Don’t deworm the goat unless it is confirmed via a stool sample (by your vet) and/or an anemia check (FAMACHA).
18. If the kid goat is not doing well or appears to be ill, contact your local veterinarian.

If you have any questions or concerns about raising the goat(s), don’t hesitate to contact your local Cooperative Extension Office, Extension Livestock Specialist, Dr. Colt Knight (colt.knight@maine.edu), or Extension Veterinarian, Dr. Anne Lichtenwalner (anne.lichtenwalner@maine.edu). Sending photos via smart phone or email is also an option

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