

GOAT RAISING

An Investment Guide



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GOAT RAISING

Goats are important to man for their meat and milk. Being small animals, goats are commonly known as “poor man’s cow” because their upkeep entails only a small initial investment and correspondingly small risk of loss. Generally, goats are easy to raise, can subsist on vegetation unpalatable to other ruminants, mature early, have high fertility, capable to multiply and undergo short gestation period (can be bred as early as 8 months old). Goats in the foundation herd could yield milk five months after conception. The first carcass or kid crop can be sold in less than a year.

Revenue derived from goat raising is used to supplement the household income and is generally considered for its role in the farming system of the farm family.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

The total goat inventory for Eastern Visayas as of January 2007 is 150,772. Forty percent of the total figure is produced in Leyte, followed by Eastern Samar at 26%. Biliran ranks third in the provinces’ contribution to the goat population in Region 8.

TOTAL GOAT INVENTORY IN EASTERN VISAYAS, 2007

PROVINCE	INVENTORY	% SHARE	RANK
Leyte	59,965	40	1
So. Leyte	10,565	7	5
Biliran	21,301	14	3
W. Samar	7,731	5	6
E. Samar	39,795	26	2
N. Samar	11,415	8	4
Total	150,772	100	

Source: BAS Region 8, as of January 2007

PROVINCE/ MUNICIPALITY	NAME	FARM	ADDRESS	ANIMAL POPU- LATION
Tunga	Tunga RIC		Brgy. San Roque	63
Villaba	Engr. Lucas Tupa	Tupa Farm	Brgy. Tinghub	85
		Villaba Breeding Station	Villaba, Leyte	94
	Francisco Jose Garcia	Francisco Jose Garcia Goat Farm	Brgy. Cagnocot, Villaba	122
SO. LEYTE				
Bontoc	RKKMAFTI School		Bontoc, Southern Leyte	25
Malitbog	Teresita Felicio	TAADS Malitbog	Brgy. Sangahon	87
	Noni Tidalgo		Brgy. Sangahon	21
Hinunangan	Nikko O. Venezuela		Brgy Salvacion.	37
BILIRAN				
Kawayan		Marilou Abrigo	Brgy. Madao	90
Naval		Rebecca Pagos	Lico, Naval, Biliran	19
SAMAR				
Motiong	Eduardo Mosot	Eduardo Mosot Goat Farm	Brgy. Calapi	45
N. SAMAR				
Catarman	Aida Arraiza	Aida’s Farm	Brgy. Washington	22
	Rosalinda Marquez	Marquez Goat Farm	Brgy. Cal-igang	32
	Farmer’s Organization		Sitio Gilalan-agan, Brgy. Somoge	27
Catubig	Alden T. Loberita	UEP Catubig Goat Project	U.E.P. PRMC Campus, Catubig	8
Las Navas	Dr. Rodolfo T. Galit, Sr.	Balinad Farm	Brgy. Bukid	26
Palapag	Roberto Gorgonia		Palapag, N. Samar	25

Directory of Goat Raisers on Region 8

PROVINCE/ MUNICIPALITY	NAME	FARM	ADDRESS	ANIMAL POPULATION
LEYTE				
Abuyog	Rodrigo B. Janola		Brgy. Matagnao,	48
Baybay	Leyte State University		LSU, Visca, Baybay	50
Barugo	Rodolfo E. Arpon		225 Sta. Elena St.	48
Calubian	Federico Eamiguel	Eamiguel Farm	Brgy. Villalon	327
	Reynaldo Garin		Brgy. Villalon	67
	Manuel Nierras	Nierras Farm	Brgy. Villalon	45
Dagami	Dagami RIC		Dagami	47
Hilongos	Alfredo Suarez	VB Kenny Goat Farm	Brgy. Catandog,	60
	Armando Pulache		Hilongos, Leyte	21
Kananga	Narciso Empleo		Kananga, Leyte	21
	Ferdinand Borela		Brgy. Lonoy	30
	Ma. Evelyn M. Dayon		Brgy. Aguiting	33
Leyte	Marcelino Combate	4H Club	Brgy. Mataloto	84
Ormoc City	Anton Simafranca		Ormoc City	50
	Roberto Martinez		Ormoc City	30
	Lito Rodriguez		Ormoc City	35
	Melchor Larrazabal		Ormoc City	70
	Antonio Larrazabal		Ormoc City	50
	Leodegario Horbino		Brgy. Manlilinao	48
	Lucrecio I. Salve		PNOC-EDC Tongonan	34
Palompon	George Liok		Palompon, Leyte	30
	Francisco Tan		Palompon, Leyte	30
Pastrana	Nelson R. Chan		142 San Francisco St.	14
San Miguel		Veloso Farm	Brgy. Busay	50
San Isidro	Jose Lito Yap		San Isidro	25
Sta. Fe			Sab-a Basin, Sta. Fe	100
Tabango	Salvador Po, Jr.		Brgy. Tubig	35
	Ramon Jarque		Sitio Buho, Tabango	103
	Mario Fajardo		Brgy. Tugas	28
	Paul Aznar		Tabango, Leyte	21
	Benjamin Garcia		Sitio Buho, Tabango	76
	Victoriano Fuentes	Hacienda Rachel	Sitio Abobo, Brgy. Tabing	35
Tacloban City	M. Nicolasora		Tacloban City	21

DOMESTIC PRICES

Production of goat meat is highly seasonal which resulted to fluctuating prices. The output is usually low during the fourth quarter of the year, then peaks up slightly in the first quarter. Production peaks up during the second quarter then start to decline on the onset of the third quarter. The fall on the fourth quarter maybe attributed to the influx of meat substitutes during the Christmas season. The peak season coincides with the celebration of town fiestas especially in May and June. Prices are usually high during this period.

CHOOSING THE FOUNDATION STOCK

The success of a goat project will primarily depend on the kind and type of animals used in the foundation stocks. The goats should be able to perform well under good management and feeding conditions. The important factors in choosing a herd are blood composition, constitution and vigor, breeding quality and aggressiveness. The buck should be the heaviest in the herd, should have come from does with high percentage of twinning, should be active and always ready to breed a doe that comes in heat.

On the other hand, does should be chosen based on milk production ability, reproductive capacity, dairy temperament and motherly instinct. The udder should have plenty of capacity and well held up to the body by the suspension ligament. It should also be pliable, soft and balanced in shape with teats hanging at uniform length. The teats should be slightly tilted forward.

The middle of the doe should be long and rib well-sprung, allowing the rump for roughage and 2 or more kids. One finger should be able to slide through in between the ribs. The floor of the chest should be wide enough for the front legs to be set

apart. For both buck and does, large size, high feeding capacity, long life and fertility are desirable characteristics.

HOUSING AND FENCING

A goat house or shed is necessary to protect the animals from strong winds, heavy rains, wet grounds and attack of predatory animals. Goats usually prefer to stay in elevated place like benches, steps of houses and filed lumber. Regardless of the type, houses must be well ventilated, well drained and easy to clean. Materials used must be suitable for local conditions. When ten or more goats are raised, the housing plan should allow for the efficient handling of heavy materials such as hays, concentrates and manure. It should also provide for easy feeding and cleaning. Whenever possible, the front side, covered with an interlink of hog wire, must face the location of wind breaks. If not possible, the front side must be partially covered.

GOAT HOUSE

For goats raised in the backyard, the shed maybe constructed with bamboo, cogon or nipa. A shed, 2 m wide and 3 m long, is sufficient for 2 goats, although extra space is needed for the kids. The floor maybe elevated from the ground using bamboo slats evenly spaced to allow the manure to pass down. A feed box for the salt, hay, straw., concentrates or forage and a watering trough maybe provided in the shed, especially during inclement weather.

For goats raised in semi-commercial scale, a barn 2 to 3 m high and sloping to about 1.5 m behind is suggested. Nipa, cogon or other indigenous roofing materials maybe used. If galvanized iron sheets are used for roofs, it must be thatched to provide maximum comfort to the animals. Wooden slats (2.5 cm thick and 5 cm wide)maybe used for flooring. The floor must be

Cost and Return Analysis (Five Doe Level)

Assumptions:

1. The project consists of five (5) head breeding does. The owner should seek the availability of buck service in the area.
2. Kidding potential, three times for two years or 3 production cycle for two years.
3. Breeding Does– Upgraded
4. Approximate age - 1 to 2 years
5. Purchase value, P 5,000.00 per head
6. Feed Resource Assumptions:
 - A) Roughage comes from the area
 - B) Concentrates, 4.5 kg.
 - Breeding does—0.25 kg./day for 90 days
 - Growing - 0.10 kg./day for 90 days

• Estimated Gross Income

Sales of:

- A) Stocks, 22 hd averaging 35 kg/hd.
 - 11 hd. @ P75.00/kg slaughter P 28,875.00
 - 11 hd. @ P150.00/kg as local breeder 57,750.00
- B) Milk, 675 liters @ P24/liter 13,500.00

Note: Current Price of Carabao milk is P48/liter

P100,125.00

• Expenses

Purchase of Stocks @ P5,000	25,000.00
Housing	7,500.00
Feeds/Concentrates	2,214.00
Vet. Supplies & Services	2,000.00
Buck Services	1,500.00
Labor	10,950.00
Contingencies	4,970.00

54,134.00

NET INCOME

P45,991.00

6. *Practice sanitation in the pens if animals are individually confined or herd quartered. Dispose wastes to rid houses and pens of pests and insects which thrive on manure and other wastes.*
7. *Graze in pastures relatively safe from infective stages of internal parasites, particularly liverfluke. For the latter, snail control and pasture management should complement regular deworming with an effective flukeicide.*
8. *Delouse with effective chemicals of proper concentration following frequency of application.*
9. *Cull unproductive breeding stocks out of the herd and replace with tested or potentially good breeders.*
10. *Conduct regular checks for the presence of parasitic diseases. Conduct random fecal examination at regular intervals to help check the increase on the incidence and severity of internal parasitism.*
11. *Segregate immediately animals that are visibly ill and during disease outbreak and seek immediately veterinary assistance. Intensify environmental control through sanitation and disinfection of contaminated quarters and utensils*
12. *Immunize regularly against disease prevalent in the area, arrange community vaccinations with the proper authorities way ahead of expected disease outbreaks.*
13. *Segregate the goats from any other animal like carabaos, cattle and sheep to avoid inter-transmission of the disease and parasites among these species.*
14. *Add vitamin/mineral supplement to the concentrates for all gats especially those raised in confinement.*

elevated approximately 1 to 1.5 meters to facilitate the cleaning underneath. In this type of housing, a minimum of 1 square meter space is required for each animal. The barn should be partitioned to separate the general herd from the kids and does ready to give births. Hay, straw or forage racks, concentrates and mineral boxes, watering troughs should be placed in front of the goat house. This way, feeding and other activities are done outside the house.

FENCING

T*he height of the fence should be 1.5 m to confine goats successfully. Hog wire nailed to wooden posts at 3 to 4 equally distanced points is good fencing materials. If wooden posts are use, tie wire to attached the hog wire. Hard wood, preferably yakal, must be used as corner posts to stand the pressure of stretched wire. Post should be buried deep enough to prevent it from falling. It should be staked every 3 to 4 meter. It is advisable to plant 2 to 3 ipil-ipil trees in between wooden posts to replace them if they rot and fall.*

FEEDS AND FEEDING

G*oats, like other livestock require the same nutrients such as protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins and water, but their need for some of these nutrients may not be as critical. Goats are known to relish paragrass, star grass, napier grass, guinea grass and centrosema over many improved tropical grasses and legumes. It is also known that goats, if in bush country, can browse on leaves of shrubs and bushes for their feed requirements. Considerable care in feeding is required if goats are to produce large quantities of milk or are to grow quickly and to produce high quality meat.*

PRACTICAL FEEDING GUIDES FOR GOATS

A practical feeding program for goats, being ruminants, should be based on the type and quality of roughage available. This is because the quality of roughage determine both the amount and the quality of concentrates needed to supplement the diet.

Lactating Does. Confined goats should be given good quality forage by free choice of approximately 6kg/head/day. To increase water consumption, molasses can be added at the rate of 1 kg/20 liters of drinking water. Provide vitamin-mineral-salt, ad libitum.

Pregnant Dry Does. Pregnant dry does should be adequately fed with quality feeds to build reserves for coming lactation and to nourish the coming fetus . Does should be allowed several access to good quality forage and roughage, vitamin-mineral plus concentrates at a level of 0. 20 to 0.70 kg/day depending on the body condition of the does.

Yearling Does. Yearling does should be fed enough for maintenance and desirable growth, but not for fattening them. Generally, liberal supply of good uality forage/roughage plus 0. 20 to 0.70 kg/day of concentrates is enough to obtain desired growth rate. Under complete confinement yearlings maybe fed up to 5 kg/day/head of good quality forage plus vitamin-mineral-salt. Ad libitum.

Breeding Bucks. Breeding bucks could be maintained on good pasture alone when not used for breeding. Two weeks before and during the breeding season, the ration of the buck should be supplemented with 0.45 to 0.90 kg concentrates.

Young Kids. Most kids should be fed on milk replacer because of the relatively high value of goat's milk.

The following have been suggested in feeding the kids:

- A. Warm the milk or milk substitute to about 40 C.
- B. Wash and sanitize the bottle and nipple or open after each feeding.
- C. Feed the kid 0.5 to 1.0 liter of milk substitute daily.
- D. Feed the kids 3-5 times a day, particularly the first couple of weeks.
- E. Provide access to good milk replacer or whole milk (goat or cow milk) when the kids are two week old; and
- F. Discontinue the feeding of milk when the kids are 3-4 months old or as soon as the kid can eat roughage and concentrates.

GOAT HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT

1. Start with healthy stocks. Animals must be rigidly examined for abnormalities, defects or signs of illness. They must come from reliable sources of known sturdy parent stocks and must be isolated for a minimum of 30 days after purchase.
2. To control parasites and diseases, deworm, delouse and immunize during the isolation period.
3. For the confined stock or pastured herds, maintain a similar program on a continuing basis. In areas where there is a high incidence of internal parasites, deworm with effective anti-helminthics every 3-4 months to help control this problem.
4. Provide adequate quality ration since well-nourished goats do not only perform better but are most resistant to infections and parasites.
5. To protect from environmental stresses, provide proper housing and a comfortable environment.