PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI LESSON NOTES

School: Penang Sangam High School

Subject: Agricultural Science

Year/Level: 11 Week 23

Strand	Strand as 11.4 LIVESTOCK			
Sub Strand	Sub-strand 11.4.1 GENERAL			
Content Learning Outcome	The students will explore on the livestock concepts			
	common to sheep, pig, and goat in Fiji.			

SUB STRAND AS 11.4.2 GOATS

Lesson 1: Introduction

Vocabulary

- <u>Bovidae</u> the family of wild and domesticated mammals including 140 species including antelopes, cattle, gazelles, goats and sheep.
- <u>Caprinae</u> part of the *Bovidae* family of ruminants, consisting of mostly medium-sized bovids referred to as goat-antelopes or caprids
- Neolithic the period of human culture
- Sinew a piece of tough fibrous tissue uniting muscle to bone or bone to bone

Notes

- Member of Bovidae family.
- Historically, goat hide has been used for water and wine bottles in both traveling and transporting wine for sale. It has also been used to produce parchment.





Lesson 2: History of goats in Fiji

Vocabulary

• Carcass - The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food

Notes

Pre-commercial goat rearing	Commercial goat rearing					
When the first missionaries brought their	The goat industry grew out of small holder					
families to Fiji, they could not find a source	farms with farmers concentrating on					
of milk.	producing meat animals.					
To rectify this situation, it is believed that the	In the 1980's the Fiji Government supported					
early missionaries introduced goats in the	the industry with the strengthening of the					
early 19th Century for skin.	goat section of the Nacocolevu Research					
	Station. Improved breeds were developed and					
The Indian indentured labourers from the	introduced to commercial farms.					
Asian sub-continent introduced goats for						
milk and meat purposes						

Lesson 3: Breeds of goats in Fiji

Vocabulary

- <u>Milking stock</u> breed of animals reared because they produce high quality and /or quantity of milk
- Vocal he goat that makes a lot of noise calling it's owner or other goats
- Paint goats with large spots of a different color on their bodies.

Notes

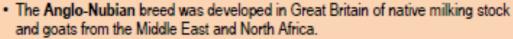
Have a life span of 15 to 18 years



Saanen (http://www.nswschoolanimals.com)

- The Saanen breed was originally developed in Switzerland, south of Canton Berne in the Saanen Valley.
- The profile of the head is straight or dished (concave), with erect, forward-pointing mid-sized to large ears.
- Due to their white or cream-colored coloration, they can be sensitive to harsh sunlight and hot climates.
- Saanens are the largest of the goat dairy breeds, and one of the largest milk producers.
- Saanen does are known for their ease of management in herds, mellow temperament and adaptability.

Anglo-Nubian (http://www.nswschoolanimals.com)



- Its distinguishing characteristics include large, pendulous ears and a "Roman" nose
- Due to their Middle-Eastern heritage, Anglo-Nubians can live in very hot climates.
- Anglo-Nubians are large in size and carry more flesh than other dairy breed, they
 have a longer breeding season than other dairy goats.
- Considered a dairy or dual-purpose breed, Anglo-Nubians are known for the high butterfat content of their milk.
- The Anglo-Nubian temperament is sociable, outgoing, and vocal and it is quick to learn routines.



Alpine(http://www.imgbuddy.com)

- The Alpine breed originated in the French Alps.
- They are of medium size and have no set markings. They have horns, a
 dish-face and erect ears. The face is straight with a straight nose.
- Alpine goats can range from white or gray to brown and black. These are hardy, adaptable animals that thrive in any climate while maintaining good health and excellent production.
- Alpine goats are renowned for their docile manner.



Boer (http://www.suggestkeyword.com)

- The Boer goat was developed in South Africa in the early 1900's for meat production. Due to selective breeding it has a fast growing rate and excellent carcass quality, is resistant to diseases and adapts well to hot climatic conditions.
- It is a homed cross breed with lop ears that are large and usually have white bodies with distincive brown heads but may be all white, all brown or paint.

Homework

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