

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

**School: Penang Sangam High School**  
**Subject: Agricultural Science**  
**Year/Level: 11**

**Week 23**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Strand</b>                   | Strand as 11.4 LIVESTOCK  |
| <b>Sub Strand</b>               | Sub-strand 11.4.1 GENERAL   |
| <b>Content Learning Outcome</b> | 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**

- Bovidae - the family of wild and domesticated mammals including 140 species including antelopes, cattle, gazelles, goats and sheep.
- Caprinae - 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.



British Primitive Goat



## Lesson 2: History of goats in Fiji

### **Vocabulary**

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

### **Notes**

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

## Lesson 3: Breeds of goats in Fiji

### **Vocabulary**

- Milking stock - 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>)

- The **Anglo-Nubian** breed was developed in Great Britain of native milking stock and goats from the Middle East and North Africa.
- 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 distinctive brown heads but may be all white, all brown or paint.

### **Homework**

If you were requested by your family to develop a milking goat herd, explain which breed you would raise.

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