

New Kid Checklist

Directly after birth (kid):

- Clip Umbilical cord and dip in iodine solution
- Administer NutriDrench (or equivalent)
- Check kid for any abnormalities
- Make sure kid is able to drink milk fully on its own before leaving - kids need colostrum within the first couple hours of birth
- If cold, provide a heat lamp for the first week

Directly after birth (doe):

- Provide the doe with plenty of high quality hay and grain.
- I like to make a molasses water mixture for them. It hydrates them and replenishes all the calories they lost giving birth, plus they love it.
- Make sure she safely passes the placenta. This could take a couple hours but anymore than 12 and you should call a vet. In most cases the placenta is passed within two hours of the birth of her final kid.
- For the next couple weeks use a warm washcloth to wipe off her backside, there will be blood (a little is normal) and other discharge.
- Be sure the doe's milk supply is ready for a kid by milking each teat a couple of times. It should be thick and a pale yellow or offwhite color because it is colostrum.

Day 1:

- Check on the doe and kid frequently making sure mom is eating and drinking and kid is up and able to drink milk
- Begin getting the kid used to humans by picking it up and touching it often

Day 3 - 7:

- Continue touching and picking up the kid with emphasize on their hooves because it will make hoof trimming later on very easy

Day 7 - 10:

- Disbud the kid if necessary. Bucklings tend to need it closer to day 6 or 7 and doelings tend to need it day 9 or 10

Day 14:

- If desired, begin separating the kid from the doe at nights and milking in the mornings. Continue until the kid is weaned then milk twice a day.

Week 4:

- I like to begin introducing the kid to hoof trimming and the milk stand at this age. Hoof trim regularly until the kid is comfortable then every 6 - 8 weeks after that.
- Administer the first CD&T vaccination

Week 8:

- Administer the second CD&T vaccination. Administer yearly after this.
- At this age you can completely wean the kid but I prefer to wait to completely wean until 10 - 12 weeks old
- Bucklings can (not likely but still possible) begin breeding at this age it is best to separate them from the does at 8 - 10 weeks until they are castrated at at least 12 weeks of age.

Other information:

- If you notice persistent diarrhea in a baby goat, contact a vet and send a fecal sample in. It could be coccidia which is fatal in baby goats. Diarrhea could also mean too much milk, worms, or stress but it is best to be safe and send in a sample. There are medicated grains you can feed as prevention or other treatments. We have never had a run in with coccidia so we do not use preventative care.
- Also keep an eye out for selenium deficiency in kids. It is very common and can be fatal. Signs include overall weakness, poor growth rate, progressive paralysis, coughing, and unable to suckle. The best way to prevent this is to dose your does with a selenium supplement such as BO-SE before they are bred. If you think a kid might be deficient in selenium, see a vet immediately.
- Kids should always have access to fresh, clean water. They do obtain water through their dam's milk but it is best to always have another option for them. Make sure it is in a smaller bucket that is shallow enough that should they accidentally fall in they can easily get back out.

- Kids should be in a small kidding pen with their dam for at least 24 hours after birth to ensure they bond and the dam accepts the kid. Kids shouldn't be introduced to the rest of the herd until about two weeks of age if they are dam raised. If they are bottle fed it will be longer.
- This checklist is written for dam raised kids. If you would like to bottle feed or need to bottle feed, it's a little bit more complicated and will be on another sheet.
- This checklist was written based off of my preferences and routine, everybody likes different things so feel free to change it up so it works best for you!