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March 2018



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Increasing Goat Production in Brazil: Overview and Challenges

Written by Livio Costa-Júnior, IGA Country Representative for Brazil and Professor of Parasitology at the Federal University of Maranhão

The Northeast Region of Brazil has 90% of the 10 million goats present in the country (Figure 1). The Northeast is characterized by an area of 981,821 km² of a semi-arid interior and 3,317 km of coastline, where it has the highest human population density and a large consumer market for products from this semi-arid region. Consumption occurs in specialized restaurants and bars in all areas of the Northeast region with several typical dishes.

Additionally, the Northeast has 11.6 million sheep that are frequently raised to-

gether with goats on the same farm. Often the owners, who are predominantly small and medium-sized producers, have no knowledge of the particularities of each species. The challenges in the production of goats in Brazil include: 1) feed management and 2) sanitary management, mainly for gastrointestinal nematodes.

It is difficult to produce large areas of forages in Northeast Brazil because this region has a low rainfall index. Nevertheless, a high diversity of native shrubs with elevated protein concentrations for goat production grow in that region. The ability of the goat to adapt to dry seasons, compared to other animal species, is the

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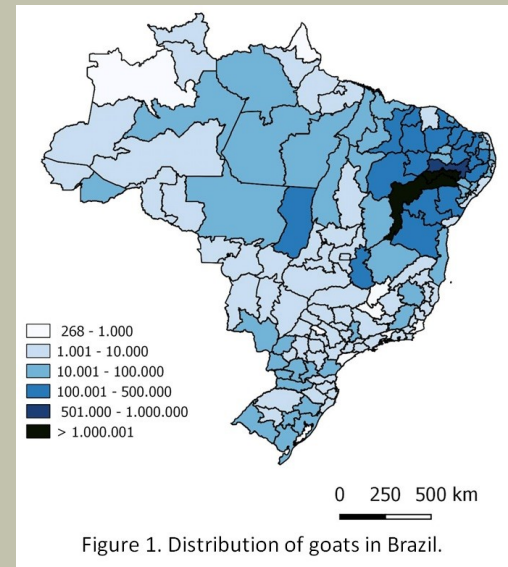


Figure 1. Distribution of goats in Brazil.

Goats from a Swedish perspective

Written by Ylva Persson, IGA Country Representative for Sweden

Associate State Veterinarian, National Veterinary Institute, Sweden



Goat farming in Sweden is a remnant from traditional agriculture. In previous times, this was an important activity for the rural population and was based on an extensive system. Today, there is growing interest in local food production, both among consumers and producers.

Most artisan farm dairies in Sweden keep dairy goats, while cows and sheep are less common. The main purpose of the production is cheese, but there is growing interest and demand for other products, such as meat, butter, raw milk, ice cream, etc. These dairy farms contribute to rural development by producing gastronomic products that can be served by local restaurants and hotels. They are also

targets for tourism and create important work opportunities in villages, especially for women.

As indicated above, milk production is the most important product for the goat industry in Sweden, although most goats probably are kept as pets or for grazing purposes. Most goats are of the Swedish (or Scandinavian) landrace and we have approximately 12,000 goats in the country.

The general health of Swedish goats is good. Still, there is no organized or official goat health service, and few

Continued on Page 3

Increasing Goat Production in Brazil (Continued from Page 1)

likely cause for the high concentration of goats in this semi-arid region. Nevertheless, several farmers believe that native shrubs are not sufficient for the maintenance of the animals. For this reason, native shrubs are frequently deforested for the planting of exotic grasses, which are easier to handle but show adaptation difficulties and easy degradation. Increasing goat production in this semi-arid area also faces the challenge of handling the various shrub species, which are phenologically and grazing capacity specific, which makes this diverse environment really difficult to understand and manage. In the last 20 years, several researchers have addressed the problem and the ability of native shrubs to feed ruminants, including goats. This has been demonstrated but due to the great flora diversity, studies for several plant species and their management are still lacking.

Feed and herd health management are directly influenced by the climate, mainly by the amount of rain-

fall. The inconsistency of rains from year-to-year and the climatic changes that have occurred, make sanitary management difficult. Problems with feed management are frequent in years with hydric deficit (Figure 2). However, high infection rate and high mortality of goats with gastrointestinal nematodes, are verified in years with abundant rainfall. This is the main disease of Brazilian goats, occasionally up to 40% mortality of the herd in a single rainy season. Another factor of great importance is that the farmers use the same anthelmintic dosage to treat sheep and goats, resulting in under-dosing goats and selecting for gastrointestinal nematodes resistance to the various anthelmintic compounds available in the Brazilian market. Additionally, reduction of worm refugia due to the intense period of drought is another factor to fast worm resistance selection.

Brazil and more specifically the Brazilian Northeast show an extraordinary capacity for goat production,

with an expansive herd and the upstream consumer market. Nonetheless, the challenges in animal production, mainly in feed management and in the control of gastrointestinal nematodes, should be considered priorities to increase goat production in the country.

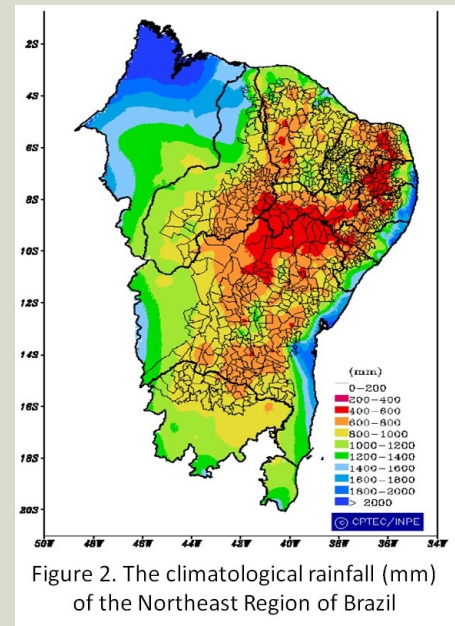


Figure 2. The climatological rainfall (mm) of the Northeast Region of Brazil

Goats from a Swedish perspective (Continued from Page 1)

veterinarians have a deep knowledge of goat diseases. Nevertheless, Sweden is free from many serious goat diseases, including many zoonoses. Tuberculosis, brucellosis, paratuberculosis, scrapie, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and much more are diseases a Swedish goat owner is never concerned about. Common health problems are clostridiosis, lice infes-



tation, and endoparasites.

After a successful eradication program, Norway is free from CAE, pseudotuberculosis, and paratuberculosis. The prevalence of CAE and pseudotuberculosis in Sweden is not fully known. There is a non-mandatory control program for CAE, but not for pseudotuberculosis.

In Sweden, like in many other countries, mastitis is the most important and costly disease in dairy goat production. National surveys on somatic cell count (SCC), mastitis prevalence and microbial etiology have not been performed. In one study, the mean bulk milk SCC for all herds was 709,000 cells/mL. The best herds have bulk milk SCC below 100,000

cells/mL in early lactation. In two limited studies on subclinical mastitis in dairy goats, the most frequently isolated bacterial species were coagulase negative staphylococci (CNS) followed by *Staphylococcus aureus*. In one of the studies, the most common CNS species was *Staphylococcus warneri* (25%), followed by *Staphylococcus caprae* (20%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (16%) and *Staphylococcus xylosus* (15%). β -lactamase production was rather prevalent among CNS isolates in both studies (27-34%). In recent years, MRSA has been found in a few goat herds in Sweden, although not in milk samples.

A growing risk related to the production of unpasteurized goat cheese is
Continued on Page 3

Goats from a Swedish perspective (Continued from Page 2)

related to climate change. Over the last decades, rising temperatures caused the spread of ticks throughout Swedish territory, which led to an increase in the incidence of tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV). In Sweden, the TBE cases have been increasing for decades but there have not yet been any confirmed cases of transmission from raw goat milk products.

Read more:

Persson, Y and Olofsson, I. Direct and indirect measurement of somatic cell count as indicator of intramammary infection in dairy goats. *Acta Vet Scand.* 2011 53:15. doi: 10.1186/1751-0147-53-15.

Ylva Persson, Torben Larsen and Ann-

Kristin Nyman. Variation in udder health indicators at different stages of lactation in goats with no udder infection. [http://www.smallruminantresearch.com/article/S0921-4488\(13\)00301-5/fulltext](http://www.smallruminantresearch.com/article/S0921-4488(13)00301-5/fulltext)

Paulina Rytkönen, Madeleine Bonow, Magnus Johansson & Ylva Persson (2013): Goat cheese production in Sweden - a pioneering experience in the re-emergence of local food, *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B - Soil & Plant Science*, 63: suppl. 1, 38-46

Ylva Persson, Åsa Järnberg, Patrice Humblot, Ann-Kristin

Nyman and Karin Persson Waller. *Staphylococcus aureus* intramammary infections and somatic cell counts in dairy goat herds. [http://www.smallruminantresearch.com/article/S0921-4488\(15\)30105-X/fulltext](http://www.smallruminantresearch.com/article/S0921-4488(15)30105-X/fulltext)



Announcement: Three New Country Representatives

The IGA Board of Directors is pleased to announce three wonderful new Country Representatives. They have each demonstrated their commitment to IGA and knowledge of the goat sector.

These recently elected Country Representatives are:

- Vicki McLean - New Zealand
- Ylva Persson - Sweden
- Livio Costa Júnior - Brazil

Ylva Persson is an associate state veterinarian in ruminant diseases at the National Veterinary Institute (SVA) of Sweden, a governmental agency with expert authority



on infectious diseases in animals. As part of her duties, Ylva is responsible for the goat activities at SVA, which include doing research, communicating with goat veterinarians and farmers, arranging workshops and training for goat associations, farmers and veterinarians. Ylva's research is mainly focused on udder health in dairy goats. Ylva graduated as a veterinarian in 1997 and obtained her PhD in bull fertility the same year. Ylva has been employed by SVA since 2007.



Dr. Livio M. Costa-Junior graduated in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Maranhão, Brazil and obtained a Ph.D. in Parasitology from the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil, with a collaborative period in Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany. He has been studying natural products to control goat gastrointestinal nematodes for the last 12 years. He has been an academic advisor of several Ph.D. and Master's theses focusing on different nutraceuticals plants to control gastrointestinal goat nematodes.

[Read more about IGA Country Representatives](#)

Comparing Meat Breeds

Which meat goat breed is best?

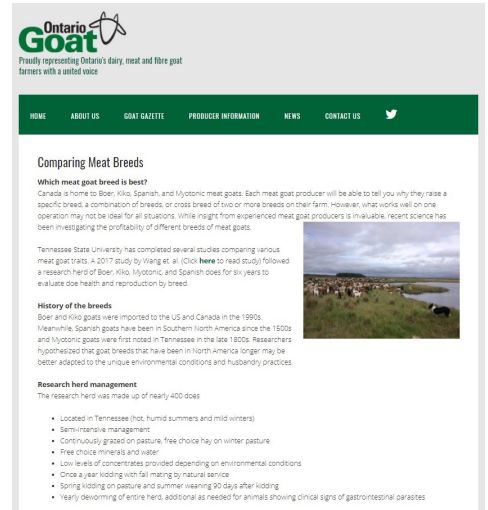
Canada is home to Boer, Kiko, Spanish, and Myotonic meat goats. Each meat goat producer will be able to tell you why they raise a specific breed, a combination of breeds, or cross breed of two or more breeds on their farm. However, what works well on one operation may not be ideal for all situations. While insight from experienced meat goat producers is invaluable, recent science has been investigating the profitability of different breeds of meat goats.

Tennessee State University has completed several studies comparing various meat goat traits. A 2017 study by

Wang et. al. (Click [here](#) to read study) followed a research herd of Boer, Kiko, Myotonic, and Spanish does for six years to evaluate doe health and reproduction by breed.

History of the breeds

Boer and Kiko goats were imported to the US and Canada in the 1990s. Meanwhile, Spanish goats have been in Southern North America since the 1500s and Myotonic goats were first noted in Tennessee in the late 1800s. Researchers hypothesized that goat breeds that have been in North America longer may be better adapted to the unique environmental conditions and husbandry practices.



The screenshot shows the Ontario Goat website with the article 'Comparing Meat Breeds'. The article text is as follows:

Which meat goat breed is best?
Canada is home to Boer, Kiko, Spanish and Myotonic meat goats. Each meat goat producer will be able to tell you why they raise a specific breed, a combination of breeds, or cross breed of two or more breeds on their farm. However, what works well on one operation may not be ideal for all situations. While insight from experienced meat goat producers is invaluable, recent science has been investigating the profitability of different breeds of meat goats.

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Research herd management
The research herd was made up of nearly 400 does

- Located in Tennessee (hot, humid summers and mild winters)
- Semi-intensive management
- Continuously grazed on pasture; free choice hay on winter pasture
- Free choice minerals and water
- Low levels of concentrates provided depending on environmental conditions
- Once a year kidding with fall mating by natural service
- Spring kidding on pasture and summer weaning 90 days after kidding
- Yearly deworming of entire herd; additional as needed for animals showing clinical signs of gastrointestinal parasites

[Read more at Ontario Goat - Goat Gazette](#)

Goat Artificial Insemination - Short Course

Presented by North Carolina State University, August 6-8, 2018

Course Description:

This 3-day short course is designed to provide participants with both theoretical background and significant opportunity for hands-on practice needed to facilitate the adoption of artificial insemination into their goat breeding programs. With the use of improved transcervical AI breeding techniques for goats, pregnancy rates comparable to those routinely achieved for AI in cattle are now possible. This short course will consist of an initial series of lectures on Monday morning coupled with four hands-on practice sessions (Monday pm, Tuesday am & pm and Wednesday am). Lecture topics will include anatomy & physiology of the female reproductive tract, estrous & ovulation synchronization, AI breeding techniques (standard and improved), and the use of frozen semen for AI.

Who Would Benefit:

Livestock agents, Producers, Veterinarians, Veterinary Technicians, International Agriculture Workers, Animal Science and Veterinary Science Students

Continuing Education Credit:

15 AVMA CE hours available for qualified individuals (AVMA Event ID# To Be Announced)

Registration Costs:

\$600 (early bird); \$650 after July 10, 2018

All registrations must be completed online: www.cals.ncsu.edu/ncsugoatAI/

Registration Fees Include:

Morning and afternoon refreshment breaks, boxed lunches for Monday and Tuesday, manual, parking passes for personal vehicles for all course venues. All supplies for working with the animals and AI practice will be provided. Barn boots and coveralls will also be provided. Visa letters available upon request. For more information, contact course coordinator.

Course Dates and Times:

Monday, August 6, 2018 (8:30am-5:00pm; AM Lectures with PM Laboratory Practice Session)
Tuesday, August 7, 2018 (8:30am-5:00pm); AM Laboratory Practice Session & PM Laboratory Practice Ses-

sion)

Wednesday, August 8, 2018 (8:30am-noon; AM Laboratory Practice Session)

Course Coordinator:

Dr. Charlotte Farin
(Char_Farin@ncsu.edu)

For Course Information and Online Course Registration, go to our website at:

www.cals.ncsu.edu/ncsugoatAI/



NC State University SHORT COURSE
Goat Artificial Insemination
August 6-8, 2018

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Fighting Child Malnutrition in Haiti – With Goats



Written by [Chelsea Kellner](#)

For more than a decade, Professor Charlotte Farin and the NC State Haiti Goat Project have joined the country's struggle against rampant childhood malnutrition: the project provides high-protein lunch supplements to rural schools while working to improve the genetic stock of local goat herds.

Now they plan to expand, doubling the number of protein-rich meals provided to schools each month.

It's a success story uniting agricultural know-how and aca-



demic data with the passion of local residents to help improve living conditions in the poorest country in the western hemisphere.

"We have a responsibility to help other people. That's what this grew from," Farin said. "Agriculture built the United States, and it's a beautiful vehicle for helping build other societies as well."

Up to 25 percent of Haitian children under 5 are malnourished due to a diet composed mostly of rice, beans, and fruit. Farin founded the project 11 years ago in Gressier, Haiti, in an effort to establish sustainable agriculture development and improve children's diets. Access to high-quality animal protein, like the meat from Farin's goats, has been shown to significantly increase test scores and improve overall health in nutritionally compromised children.

Broadly, the project helps the people of Haiti by providing them the tools and knowledge to build a long-term solution to alleviating hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

The program has established a successful goat herd that produces high-quality genetic sires to distribute locally. This helps improve animal breeding and encourages sustainabil-

ity, health, and improved income.

To get quality nutrition to the children who need it, Farin and her team cooked up a couple recipes for highly nutritious "Chili Kabrit" – Creole for "goat chili" – prepared according to USDA safety guidelines and delivered to schools once a week.

The initial school was chosen to receive chili kabrit lunch supplements because a University of Florida study showed that 85 percent of its students were anemic. The chili kabrit meal provides children with 100 percent of their daily requirement for protein, along with high doses of iron, vitamins A and C, calcium, and other key micronutrients like zinc, fluoride, and magnesium – all packed into about 280 calories.

"And it tastes good!" Farin said. "The kids eat it because they like it. In one school, the principal told us the children have a 'chili kabrit song' they sing every Wednesday when the chili kabrit lunch arrives."

Farin leads a team made up of local residents, Haitians who are passionate about helping their community. The project has prospered due to collaborations with the University of Florida, World Relief, Heifer Project International and the Christianville Foundation, which hosts the program on its 65-acre campus.

In 2016, the program was serving 450 chili kabrit meals in schools each month. That jumped to 900 in the 2016-2017 academic year. For 2017-2018, Farin's team plans to make their biggest leap yet, expanding to two more schools and doubling the number of meals served, to 1800 meals per month.

Because the program's demand is greater than the project's farm resources can supply, the majority of

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Fighting Child Malnutrition in Haiti – With Goats (Continued from Page 5)



ingredients for the weekly production of chili kabrit are obtained from local goat producers and vegetable farmers. Producing and serving chili kabrit to rural school children cre-

ates a regularly occurring market for products from the local agricultural community.

“It’s fun, it’s fantastic and it’s exciting,” Farin said. “Our team says they can see the improvements.”

On a recent visit to the school where the chili kabrit program began, the principal told Farin they have seen a major difference since the start of the program: students are more attentive and more able to focus on

their studies.

“It’s great to see it all come full circle,” Farin said.



Call for AASRP Abstracts – Small Ruminant Research Summaries, American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP) Meeting at 51st American Association of Bovine Practitioners (AABP) Annual Conference, Phoenix, Arizona, USA, September 14, 2018

The 51st AABP Annual Conference will feature a scientific session focused on small ruminant research applicable to the health, welfare and productivity of goats, sheep, camelids or farmed deer. Research projects having direct application to small ruminant practitioners are being sought for the Oral Session on Friday, September 14. Each presentation should be limited to 15 minutes. Faculty, graduate students, practitioners or veterinary students are urged to share information with practitioners.

Project summaries focused on all

areas of small ruminant health, welfare and production are welcome including pharmacology, epidemiology, medicine, surgery, economic analysis, pathology, preharvest food and environmental safety, diagnostics, and health monitoring. Projects should have relevance to practitioners and may be broadly applicable or more specifically applicable.

New this year! A \$1,000 cash prize will be awarded to the winning oral presentation if there are at least three graduate student oral presentations in the AASRP session.

Abstract submissions for the Small Ruminant Research Summaries session must be submitted electronically to AABP by May 1, 2018 for consideration. The submission site will open February 1. For more information and to submit an abstract, go to www.aabp.org and select the Conference link, then Research Summaries-AASRP for the Abstract Submission link located in the submenu.

If you have questions about the AASRP research summaries program, contact Dr. Fred Gingrich (fred@aabp.org) or Dr. Patty Scharko (pschark@clemsn.edu).

Interesting article from Progressive Dairyman about dairy goats in the USA

All joking aside: Goats step from comic relief to dairy spotlight (in the USA)

Sara T. Bredesen for *Progressive Dairyman*

There are plenty of jokes shared among cow dairymen that praise one breed at the expense of another, but at the bottom of the heap in nearly every joke is the lowly goat. Lowly in stature compared to their bovine

sisters perhaps, but America’s dairy goats are making headway in the dairy industry as contenders for the attention of cheese-savvy consumers.

Milk goats were brought to the New World 300 years ago by its first English settlers in Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, and by Spanish explorers nearly two centuries before that in the American Southwest. The animals were gregarious, easy keepers, infinitely more transportable than

cattle and could consistently deliver as many as three or four offspring annually. The young, in turn, would produce milk and meat within one year of birth. Dairy goats became the mainstay of small homesteads and were as much a part of diversified farming as pigs and chickens. A USDA census in 1900 estimated dairy goat numbers at 1.2 million.

<https://www.progressivedairy.com>
[READ ONLINE](#) or
[DOWNLOAD THE PDF](#)

Global Cheesemaking Technology: Cheese Quality and Characteristics

Description

Global Cheesemaking Technology: Cheese Quality and Characteristics reviews cheesemaking practices, and describes cheeses and the processes from which they are manufactured. In addition, the book examines new areas to stimulate further research in addition to the already established knowledge on the scientific principles on cheesemaking.

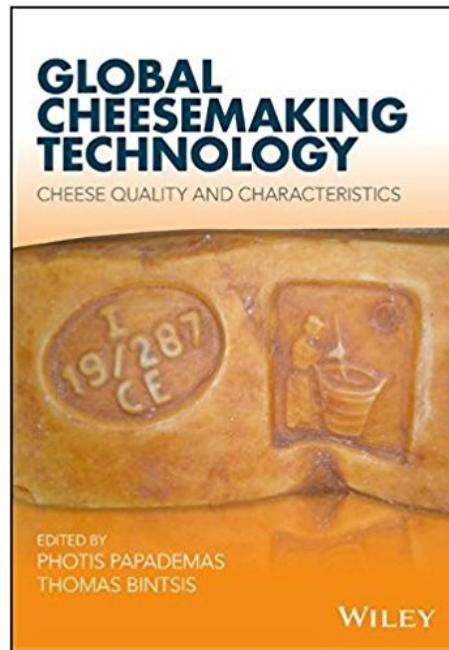
Part I provides an account on the history of cheese, factors influencing the physicochemical properties, flavour development and sensory characteristics, microbial ecology and cheese safety, traceability and authentication of cheeses with protected labels, and traditional wooden equipment used for cheesemaking, while an overview of the cheesemaking process is also presented.

Part II describes 100 global cheeses from 17 countries, divided into 13 categories. The cheeses described are well-known types produced in large quantities worldwide, together with some important locally produced, in order to stimulate scientific interest in these cheese varieties. Each category is presented in a separate chapter with relevant research on each cheese and extensive referencing to facilitate further reading.

From the Back Cover

A scientific guide to the cheesemaking processes and technology that puts the focus on how the unique characteristics of cheese are formed

Global Cheesemaking Technology: Cheese Quality and Characteristics offers a comprehensive review of the most common cheesemaking practices, the science that drives the process, and addresses important issues of safety and legal regulations. The authors describe the characteristics of a variety of major cheeses and explore their manufacturing processes. The text covers a wide range of topics including a fascinating account of the



history of cheese, an exploration of the factors that influence the physicochemical properties, as well as the development of flavor and sensory characteristics.

The authors include a broad overview of the cheesemaking process and explain the issues related to microbial ecology and cheese safety. The text also offers information on the traceability and authentication of cheeses with protected labels and describes the role of wooden equipment in traditional cheese manufacture. This important resource explores well-known types of cheeses produced in large quantities worldwide and some important locally produced cheeses. Global Cheesemaking Technology is a vital guide that:

- Offers a global review of cheesemaking processes and technology and describes 100 cheeses from 17 countries, divided into 13 categories
- Provides details of major cheeses' quality characteristics and a scientific explanation of how these characteristics are formed
- Contains dedicated chapters on safety management and interna-

tional legislation/quality standards

- Includes well-known expert contributors from all major cheese-producing regions of the world

Written for scholars, students and professionals, Global Cheesemaking Technology is a valuable reference that is comprehensive in scope. The text covers information on the characteristics of cheese, as well as covering topics of technology, science, and safety.

About the Editors

Photis Papademas is Assistant Professor of Dairy Science and Technology at the Department of Agricultural Sciences, Biotechnology and Food Science, Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus.

Thomas Bintsis is a consultant to the dairy industry and auditor of food safety management systems, and was formerly an adjunct lecturer at the Technological Education Institute of West Macedonia, Greece.

Photis Papademas (Editor), Thomas Bintsis (Co-Editor)
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admin@iga-goatworld.com

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ARCG 2018 conference website is open!

Visit the new website here: www.amity.edu/arcg2018

Goats were among the first farm animals to be domesticated. Goats disseminated all over the world because of their great adaptability to varying environmental conditions and the different nutritional regimes under which they were evolved and subsequently maintained. The global goat population currently stands at 921 million, of which over 90% are found in developing countries. Asia is home to about 60% of the total world goat population and has the largest goat breed share of 26%. India is the second largest producer of the goats. Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) in India is Asia's only institute dedicated to Goat Research. Asia contributes approximately 59% to world goat milk production and India is the largest producer of the goat milk. Rajasthan state of India has the second highest population of goats after Andhra Pradesh and has two renowned research institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Central Arid Zone Research Institute) are executing R & D beside promoting goat-based animal husbandry in the country.

Goats play a vital socio-economic role in Asian agriculture, particularly for resource-poor people. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies in India, goats are a source of additional income and act as insurance against disaster. Goats are also used in ceremonial feasts and mobile bank / ATM for the payment of social dues by the

rural poor, especially women. There are many advantages of goat rearing including, low initial investment, cheap housing requirements, high fertility rate with twinning, can thrive well on wide variety of crop residues, agricultural by-products, goat meat is lean (low cholesterol), Goat milk is easy to digest due to small fat globules and is naturally homogenized etc. With the exception of a few large-scale commercial enterprises, goats are often raised at the margins of communities. This is true in the physical sense that goats (and sheep) are well adapted to the harsh conditions and poor-quality feed found at the interface between deserts, mountains, and cultivable land, and on "waste" land within cropped areas where poor and landless people are also found. In a financial sense, goats and sheep husbandry represent the smallest investment needed for the poor to engage in livestock production as a new enterprise. Demand for goat production has been fueled by increasing populations and growing disposable incomes is increasing at a high rate.

But the importance of this valuable genetic resource is underestimated and its extent of contribution to the livelihood of the poor is

inadequately understood. Part of this attitude towards them is probably due to the recognition of their capability, rather any prejudice against them, as it is believed that goats are intelligent, independent, agile and tolerant to many diseases and parasites and can look after themselves much better than other livestock species.

Research investments are at a relatively low level for goats compared to their potential. Nevertheless, goats are a more important source of livelihood for many more people in coming years and, thus, they deserve greater attention at both the micro and macro levels.

At Amity University, Jaipur ARCG-2018 has been planned with support of International Goat Association (IGA), USA and in association with other renowned national institutes (Central Institute for Research on Goats, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute,

Continued on Page 9



In collaboration with



ARCG 2018 conference website is open! (Continued from Page 8)

Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary Education & Research - Jaipur, College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry - Dantiwada, Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Genomix CARL Pvt. Ltd. etc) under the. The sole objective of the event is to promote the Goat Husbandry. The event has following technical sessions:

Theme: Current Challenges in Goat Industry and the Strategies to Combat in Asian Region

- Goat Health Management and Welfare
- Nutrition management and alternative feeding systems
- Breeding & Genetics
- Production systems and climatic changes in Asia
- Innovations in Reproductive Technologies
- Goat Products
- Socio-Economic, Marketing and Financial Issues in Asia

We are giving a discount to IGA / ISSGPU members and faculty/ researcher from collaborator institution. We have kept lesser fee of low-income countries to help researchers/ students from these countries.

Registration fee includes:

- Welcome dinner with beverages and Indian cultural heritage eve
- Gala Dinner with beverage with Rajasthan cultural heritage eve (camel rides, Kalbelia dance, magic show, astrology etc)
- Tea/ Coffee/ Juice breaks with snacks (two per day)
- Lunch on each day
- Registration Kit with bag, stationery and abstract book
- Technical tour to Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute
- University hostel accommodation on first come first serve basis

Abstract Submissions Open:
November 14, 2017

Abstract Submissions Deadline:
August 31, 2018

General Guidelines

- Only abstracts from registered participants will be published
- One author at least per submitted paper must be registered for the Conference
- Contributions will be reviewed by Scientific Committees
- Instructions for poster or oral presentation will be provided at

the time of acceptance

- Authors must ensure use of standard English
- Errors in the text will not be corrected, the content and literary standard of abstracts is author's responsibility
- Committee reserves the right to accept or reject abstract
- Committee reserves the right to decide on oral or poster presentation

Guidelines for Abstract Preparation

- Abstract should contain Title (20 words max.), Authors & Affiliations, Presenting Author, keywords (6 words max.), abstract body should contain (250 words max.), brief introduction with objectives, brief remarks of methodology, findings and conclusion
- No bibliography or images are accepted
- All symbols in the text must be inserted through the insert symbol menu and not through the Symbol font
- Submit abstracts using the online portal only
- Authors are required to generate User Name and Password for abstract submission

Early Bird Registration Fee (in Indian Rupees) up to June 30, 2018

Category	India	Other SAARC Nations (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)	Other Countries
Industry Professional	10000	15000	25000
Faculty / Researcher	8000	13000	20000
IGA / ISSGPU Member	7000	10000	15000
Collaborator Institution Faculty / Researcher (India)	7000	-	-
Student	3500	4000	8000
Accompanying Person	3000	5000	5000

ProAgria Etelä-Pohjanmaa joins IGA

We are proud to welcome the newest IGA institutional member, ProAgria Etelä-Pohjanmaa.

Based in Finland, the region of Southern Ostrobothnia, ProAgria Etelä-Pohjanmaa provides an extensive network of expert services and know-how to develop competitiveness in agriculture and rural businesses. They produce advisory and development services to members and customers bringing added value, quality, competitiveness, and productivity to their operations.

From their website

“Mission Statement

We offer services which benefit the competitiveness of the rural businesses. An advantage is generated utiliz-

ing our experts and the specialists from other advisory organizations.

Core Competence

Our core competence comes from the expert services that focus on the day-to-day management, development, leadership and the strategic management of rural businesses. This is supported by maintaining and developing both member- and customer relations. Our network of stakeholders and partners supplement our core competence.

In our service portfolio, we focus on easiness and customer benefit. Together these aspects form a positive experience to our customer.”

Learn more about ProAgria Etelä-



Pohjanmaa by visiting their website:

<https://etela-pohjanmaa.proagria.fi/>

<https://www.proagria.fi/en>

(nationwide website in English)

Latvian Goat Society (Latvijas Kazkopības Biedrība) joins IGA

The Latvian Goat Society (Latvijas Kazkopības Biedrība) was established in 2006. Our aim is to make goat breeding more popular in Latvia, to unite goat breeders as well as offer a wider variety of goat breeds for Latvian breeders. Our main tasks include providing services of pedigree and popularizing goat breeding in Latvia and around the world.

The LGS works on two pedigree programs:

- 1) Milk goat breeds (Latvian Local goats, Saanen goats from France and Holland, Alpine goats, Anglo Nubian, Thuringian goat)
- 2) Boer goats

Our society provides the breeders with all the necessary information, offers consultations on different topics like goat breeding, feeding, pedigree etc. The Latvian Goat Society evaluates goats and gives a certificate of ancestry. It also certifies male goats which are found as good examples for continuing the breed. In order to improve the productivity of goats' milk and meat, our society has estab-



lished grounds of cooperation with other EU countries. We have a practice of buying breeder goats from Germany, Holland, the UK and the sperm of Saanen goats and Alpine goats.

There are about 14,000 goats in Latvia which are held mostly in biological farms. Around 70% are Latvian local goats which are selected specifically for Latvia and its weather. Latvian goats are productive (milk yield averages 400-500 liters a year), durable and comparatively modest. They also produce milk with a high level of fat (4.2%) and proteins (3.1%). There are

several other breeds in Latvia, e.g. Saanens from France and Holland are the second most popular breed in Latvia (about 20%), Alpine goats (3%), Boers (2%), and Anglo Nubians (British and German) (1%).

Mostly goats are used for milk. There are three small milk processing companies in Latvia. They use milk for producing fresh cheese and medium-hard cheese. These products are sold in the local market. Meat processing is developing.

There is a project this year which will test goat DNA for diseases such as scrapie and Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus (CAEV). We have plans to create a recovery program for ill animals after the tests and results are known.

We are currently organizing an association website. It will be ready in April. I will inform you individually.

Respectfully,
Kristina Piliena

Head of Latvijas Kazkopības Biedrība

The 1st announcement: International Conference on Asian-Australasian Dairy Goat Conference (AADGC 2018)

Dear researchers, colleagues, and stakeholders in animal production-veterinary medicine, agriculture, environment, and economic.

The first Asia-Australasian Dairy Goat Conference was held on April 9th-12th, 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia by FAO joined with the University Putra Malaysia (UPM), Department of Veterinary Science, Malaysia and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). That provided a platform to share technical information and experiences and to network for the promotion of dairy goat farming.

Following the success of the Third one, the Fourth AADGC will be held in Tra Vinh University, Vietnam in October 17th-19th, 2018. Theme of this conference is Strengthening Development of Dairy Goat Production Adapting to Climate Change.

The conference will be a forum for collaboration between scientists, managers, educators, national and international experts and enterprises to share experiences research results, management, veterinary and business for promoting the development of dairy goat for milk and meat and for climate change adaptation in Vietnam and in the world.

TraVinh city located in South-East of VietNam with many unique features and cultural antiquities name as Ang Pagoda, Ba Om pond, Ba Dong Beach, Tra Vinh city is one of the prettiest cities in the Mekong Delta, still lined with shady trees, harking back to an earlier era. With more than 140 Khmer pagodas dotting the province, Tra Vinh is a quiet place for exploring the Mekong's little-touted Cambodian connection.

On the schedule time of conference, we are looking forward to you sharing your science and experiences with us after the field trip in Cu Chi district where the livestock production of dairy goat cattle located. Cu Chi is also a famous place with Cu Chi tunnels constructed during the Vietnam War, and served as headquarters for the Viet Cong. Cu Chi tunnels recognized by Misnistry of Culture as National cultural and historical relic that provide places of interest fascinating traditions, cultures, cuisines, and reappear history scenery.

We, the Organizing Committee of the conference cordially invite all of the Researchers, Colleagues, and Stakeholders in Agriculture and Animal Production to attend the conference. We look forward to your active support and participation for the success of

the conference.

We invite your submissions for papers and posters relating dairy goats on the following topics:
Breeding and Genetics;
Feed and Nutrition;
Management;
Health and Diseases;
Milk and Milk Products;
Socio Economic Effects;
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

Language: English

Further details about the conference, please contact:
Ms. Diep Bao Anh
Mobile: +84.967.723.679
Email:anhdiep@tvu.edu.vn

Dr. Truong Van Hieu
Mobile: +84. 919.375.328
Email: vanhieu@tvu.edu.vn;
aadgc2018@gmail.com

We would like to seek collaborations and supports from academic/research institutions and commercial companies as partners or sponsors.

Chairman
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pham Tiet Khanh, Rector

Student and Lifetime memberships

IGA is proud to announce the addition of three new memberships.

- 1) Student membership* for only \$10.
- 2) Student membership for only \$32.50 that includes online access to *Small Ruminant Research*.
- 3) Lifetime membership* for retirees

(60 or older) for only \$200. NEVER have to renew your IGA membership!

All three memberships include: IGA website access, newsletter, voting, the ability to serve as an IGA CR, RD, or Board member, and the ability to

join the consulting group, etc.

Be sure to send us a scanned copy of your student id or other valid proof of school enrollment when you apply.

* *These membership does not include online access to SRR.*

Student membership
\$10

Student membership with
online access to SRR
\$32.50

Lifetime membership
(60 or older)
\$200

Sustainable Goat Production in Adverse Environments: Volume I

Welfare, Health and Breeding

Editors: Simões, João, Gutiérrez, Carlos

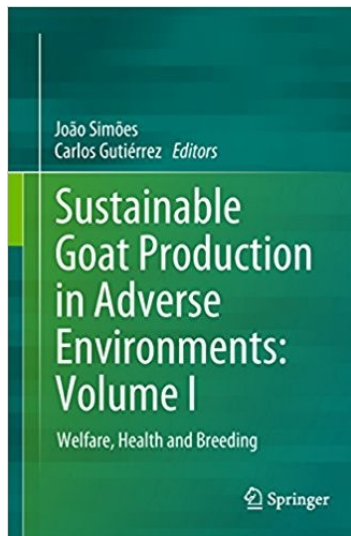
Some chapters were written by *IGA members*.

1. Introductory Chapter: Is There a Future for Goat Pastoral Systems? - **Landau, Serge Yan**
2. Sustainability of Local Goat Genetic Resources in the Mediterranean Region - Agossou, Dehouegnon Jerry and **Nazan Koluman**

About these books

This book explores the current trends and challenges of sustainable goat meat and milk production in different global contexts, providing valuable insights into this industry in adverse environments like mountain, semiarid and arid regions. It also includes contributions from international experts discussing goat reproduction, genetic diversity and improvement, as well topics such as animal health, welfare, socioeconomic aspects, and many other issues regarding the environmental-friendly and economically viable exploitation of goats.

This is a highly informative book providing scientific insight for readers with an interest in sustainable agriculture and socio-economic aspects, as



well as goat breed conservation, genetic diversity, and veterinary care. These subjects are complemented in a second volume providing a detailed description of more than 40 indigenous goat breeds and several ecotypes found in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America.

About the authors

João Simões

Born in 1967 in Portugal and son of small farmers, João Simões soon developed an affinity for agriculture and livestock that was to shape his professional life and career. From 1993, as a DVM he mainly worked in large-animal

clinics. Simultaneously, he joined the Portuguese academy as a professor at the School of Veterinary Sciences, University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro. His academic research is focused on goat reproduction, and he obtained his PhD degree in Veterinary Science on the subject in 2004. He has written numerous scientific and technical publications in collaboration with veterinary students, producers and national agricultural associations. He lives with his wife and two small children in the mountain region of northeast Portugal.

Carlos Gutiérrez

Carlos Gutiérrez received the DVM in 1986, Diploma in Public Health in 1988, PhD in 1995, M.Sc. in 2003, and Diplom ECSRHM in 2013. Currently, he is a professor at the School of Veterinary Sciences, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, and Head of the Large Animal Unit, Teaching Veterinary Hospital. He is particularly interested in tropical animal diseases (trypanosomosis in particular), zoonosis and metabolic diseases affecting dairy goats.

Digital and Hardcover editions available at:

[Amazon](#) or [Springer](#)

Sustainable Goat Production in Adverse Environments: Volume II

Local Breeds

Editors: Simões, João, Gutiérrez, Carlos

Some chapters were written by *IGA members*.

6. Adaptation of Local Meat Goat Breeds to South African Ecosystems - **Carina Visser**
16. The Canary Islands' Goat Breeds (Majorera, Tinerfeña, and Palmera): An Example of Adaptation to Harsh Conditions - **Noemí Castro, Anastasio Argüello and Juan Capote**
18. Current Status of Goat Farming in the Czech Republic - **Zuzana Szt-**

ankoova and Jana Rychtarova

About this book

This book covers more than 40 indigenous goat breeds and several ecotypes around the globe and describes genotypic and phenotype traits related to species adaptation to harsh environments and climate change. It also addresses sustainable global farming of local goat breeds in different production systems and agro-ecosystems. Discussing three main global regions: Asia, Africa, and Europe, it particularly focuses on adverse environments

such as mountain, semiarid and arid regions.

The topic of this highly readable book includes the disciplines of animal physiology, breeding, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and veterinary science, and as such it provides valuable information for academics, practitioners, and general readers with an interest in those fields.

Digital and Hardcover editions available at:

[Amazon](#) or [Springer](#) or [Google Books](#)

Francisco de Asís Ruiz: “The potential of indigenous goat breeds and the increase in consumption of cheese”

IGA is proud to announce that Francisco de Asís Ruiz is our new Regional Director for Western Europe. Below is a translation of an interview by OVIESPAÑA with Francisco. Special thanks to OVIESPAÑA for allowing us to use this information. To read the original Spanish version, [click here](#).

Francisco de Asís Ruiz is one of the most reputable researchers in the goat sector in Spain. He works as a technician in the Economics Department of the Agrifood Chain of the Andalusian Institute for Agricultural Research and Training (Ifapa) in Granada and has recently been appointed Regional Director of the International Goat Association (IGA) for Western Europe. In this interview, Ruiz analyzes the role played by the IGA, the structure of the European goat sector and its future.

OVIESPAÑA. *You have recently been elected as the representative of the International Goat Association (IGA) in western Europe. How is this association organized in Europe?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. Each country has a number of members who elect the Board of Directors (IGA board) every four years, and the board each year evaluates the proposals and elects the representatives of each country. In the case of Spain, in 2014 a proposal was made from the Spanish goat sector at the V National Goat Forum held in Seville and it was decided to propose me as the Country Representative from Spain. Based on the Country Representatives' activities during the previous four years, the corresponding IGA Committee chooses a Director in each region, and in this case, I was recently elected as Regional Director for Western Europe.

OVIESPAÑA. *Who are its members? How many researchers do you have?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. The mem-

bers of the IGA have different profiles: researchers, technicians, extension agents and livestock producers, but there are also other types of members that are the institutional ones, as is the case here in Spain for the Spanish Federation of Associations of Selected Livestock (Feagas). With respect to the number of researchers, it oscillates every year between 200-300, out of 60-80 countries of the world.



OVIESPAÑA. *Is it the only structure that brings together European goat researchers or are there other groups? How is the relationship with them?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. It is the only existing association of a global nature in the goat sector and, therefore, also for researchers. Another aspect is the individual projects that any researcher can request from the institution where he works, so for example the project 'Capara' at the time brought together the principal goat parasitologists from Europe. In these cases, the IGA can act as a collaborating entity or as an institutional support to the project. Regarding the relationship between IGA members, it is intended to be a relationship of horizontal exchange, as involved as

possible to allow progress in all facets related to the goat.

OVIESPAÑA. *What structure does IGA have in Europe? How is your relationship with IGA worldwide? Is it integrated into other research structures?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. IGA is not a research structure per se, although research plays a most important role within the association as the number of its members as researchers is important. In Europe at the moment 15 countries are represented, although there are talks to expand this number, especially in Eastern Europe. The researchers at any given time can be included in the different IGA committees or projects, as was the case for the IFAD project completed in 2016, in which IGA members from different countries participated. In any case, the researchers meet once every four years within the framework of the International Conference on Goats (ICG) organized by the IGA. The next International Conference on Goats will be held in Hungary in the year 2020.

OVIESPAÑA. *What are the most important objectives that IGA has in Europe? In the short term, are there urgent issues?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. Right now, the main objective to be solved in the short term, is to restructure the relationship between the different European countries, which lately was uncoordinated. And the second objective is to collaborate in certain actions of the IGA, such as the creation of a worldwide Goat Breed Directory.

OVIESPAÑA. *Which are the most important projects in which IGA is embarked in Europe to advance in its structure? And as far as the research work is concerned?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. At the
Continued on Page 14

Francisco de Asís Ruiz: “The potential of indigenous goat breeds and the increase in consumption of cheese” (Continued from Page 13)

moment, I am contacting the representatives of the different countries to create a permanent exchange network with the Regional Director. In the same vein, one of the Country Representatives' responsibilities is to create a network with the representatives of the goat sector of their respective country. The idea is to have a continuous information exchange concerning what happens in the goat sectors of the different European countries, a source of information that practically does not exist today. As far as research is concerned, the IGA does not directly carry out research, but it can be a way to connect researchers from various countries and, for example, request supranational projects.

OVIESPAÑA. *How is the European goat sector oriented currently? Which are the most important countries and their respective productive orientations? Is there a country that has emerged strongly in recent years?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. In the first place, our European goat sector is currently specialized in the production of milk. Meat, in spite of its nutritional qualities and the fact it was very much consumed and appreciated by the consumers several decades ago, has been replaced by other meats, consumed exclusively on certain calendar dates such as Christmas or Easter. There are goat breeds specialized in meat production, many of them in danger of extinction, therefore we need to devote attention them in the coming years. In the case of milk, it would be necessary to differentiate between three strata: livestock, industry and products. For livestock, the framework is repeated in all European countries, farms with a strong family character, where the farms are managed by members of the same family, who sell their milk to the dairy industry. Second comes the industry, dominated by the French sector as the main buyer of goat milk

in the countries that produce the largest amount of goat milk, as is the case of France itself, Spain and the Netherlands. Then, we can find an important artisanal sector in some European regions, such as the French region of PACA (Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur), which has increased its production in recent years. In terms of goat dairy products, consumption is increasing significantly. The reasons for this rise are diverse: diversification and differentiation of milk production, nutritional quality of goat milk and therefore of its products, sensory quality of the goat cheeses and other dairy products. Concerning milk production, the main European countries are France (31.3%), Spain (24.7%), Greece (18.2%) and The Netherlands (13.2%). The Netherlands has been the last European country to strongly enter the European goat sector. According to FAO data, between 2006 and 2014 the production of goat milk in the Netherlands has increased by 46.3%. This increase has been based on a diversification of its dairy market, changing goats for cows, and very intensive and technology-advanced systems.

OVIESPAÑA. *What are the potentials of the goat sector in Europe? And what are its biggest limitations?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. The potential of the goat sector in Europe are several: the indigenous breeds, the presence of a structured sector in the main producing countries, the increased consumption of cheese and other goat dairy products in different countries and the image that the consumer has of the goat and its products as natural, rural and sustainable. But for me, the main potential we have is in the raw material itself as goat milk has a high nutritional quality with excellent nutritional qualities still to be exploited. Thus, goat milk can serve as an example considering that some infant feeding companies are promoting milk products for children derived

from goat milk. Goat milk, in the case of Spain and other areas of Mediterranean Europe, is the milk of the Mediterranean Diet, known as a diet upheld for its health benefits and named Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. The use of goat milk was displaced at a time by cow milk for various reasons, but from now we have to start placing goat milk in its proper place. Regarding the major limitations, there is a major problem, not only in the goat but in all the livestock sectors. This limitation relates to the generational change in farming activities, a limitation that needs urgent attention such as making goat raising more attractive to young people from different fronts. And then in terms of goat products, on the one hand they are still unknown to many consumers, and on the other hand we must focus on the diversity of these products according to goat breed, the feeding systems of these animals (diet biodiversity), the varied technologies used to elaborate products, similar to what is happening in the winemaking sector.

OVIESPAÑA. *What are the differences of the European goat with that of other parts of the world? Can Europe be competitive in world markets?*

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. The main differences of our goat sector is the high specialization in goat milk production, with a presence of indigenous breeds with a high productive potential, every day we have milk with better hygiene-sanitary conditions and with a sector, more or less organized and structured. Finally, with some dairy products (cheeses, yogurts, desserts ...) very attractive not only in our own market, but also in foreign markets. With these precedents, we can conclude that yes, we are competitive in the world markets, although, a lot more work still needs to be done.

Francisco de Asís Ruiz: “El potencial del caprino son las razas autóctonas y el aumento en el consumo de quesos”

La Asociación Internacional de Cabras se enorgullece en anunciar que Francisco de Asís Ruiz es nuestro nuevo Director Regional para Europa del Oeste. Abajo se encuentra una entrevista de OVIESPAÑA con Francisco. Nuestro agradecimiento especial para OVIESPAÑA por permitirnos usar esta información. Para leer una versión traducida al Inglés, [presione aquí](#).

Francisco de Asís Ruiz es uno de los investigadores más reputados del sector caprino en España. Trabaja como técnico del Área de Economía de la Cadena Agroalimentaria del Instituto Andaluz de Investigación y Formación

Agraria (Ifapa) de Granada y recientemente ha sido nombrado director regional de la Asociación Internacional del Caprino (IGA) para Europa Occidental. En esta entrevista, Ruiz analiza el papel que desempeña la IGA, la estructura del sector caprino europeo y su futuro.

OVIESPAÑA. Acaba de ser elegido recientemente como representante de la International Goat Association (IGA) en Europa. ¿Cómo está organizada esta asociación en Europa?

FRANCISCO DE ASÍS RUIZ. Cada país cuenta con un número de miembros

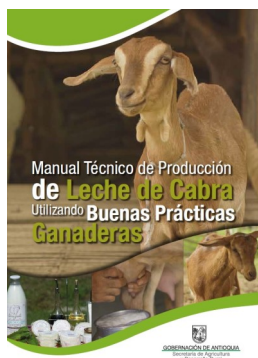
que vota cada cuatro años a la Junta Directiva (IGA board), y esta cada año evalúa las propuestas y elige los representantes de cada nación. En el caso de España, en 2014 se hizo una propuesta desde el sector caprino español en el V Foro Nacional de caprino celebrado en Sevilla y decidieron proponerme como representante en España. Entre los representantes nacionales, la comisión correspondiente del IGA Board en función de su actividad en los cuatro años anteriores elige un Director en cada continente, y en este caso he sido elegido recientemente como Director de Europa Occidental. [READ MORE...](#)

Manual Técnico de Producción de Leche de Cabra Utilizando Buenas Prácticas Ganaderas

Autor: Clara Viviana Rúa Bustamante, Miembro de la IGA Investigador Master y Zootecnista, Coordinación de Innovación Regional, Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria (CORPOICA), Augustin Codazzzi, Cesar, Colombia

Presentación

La leche de cabra y derivados, se consideran una fuente de proteína animal de alta calidad nutricional, excelente



alternativa para los programas de seguridad alimentaria y fuente de ingresos en sistemas de producción diversificados; es una especie que favorece la participación de mano de obra

femenina; es una especie la cual, además de la leche, se puede realizar un buen aprovechamiento de productos y subproductos (piel, heces, vísceras). La construcción del presente manual constituye un aporte para el desarrollo y mejoramiento de los sistemas de producción de leche de cabra en el departamento de Antioquia y en Colombia.

La Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural de Antioquia, en su Plan de Desarrollo y su Programa de Fomento a la Producción Agropecuaria Sostenible; plantea el apoyo y promoción de prácticas responsables y amigables con el ambiente, apoyando proyectos que involucren los conceptos de Buenas Prácticas Agrícolas -BPA y Buenas Prácticas de Manufactura -BPM. Es así como se han venido realizando alianzas con entidades y profesionales independientes de gran expe-

riencia en diferentes sistemas de producción agropecuarios, para el desarrollo de manuales de actualización tecnológica, en este caso de producción de leche de cabra utilizando Buenas Prácticas Ganaderas -BPG.

Con este MANUAL TÉCNICO DE PRODUCCIÓN DE LECHE DE CABRA, UTILIZANDO BUENAS PRÁCTICAS GANADERAS, se pretende dar a conocer y difundir los aspectos básicos para la crianza de cabras lecheras. Se incluyen aspectos técnicos y prácticos que han demostrado ser eficaces bajo los diversos sistemas de producción del país. Diseñado para ser utilizado por capricultores que están o se inician en la actividad caprina, por estudiantes, técnicos y profesionales que deseen conocer y aprender sobre el tema.

[Descargue su copia](#)

El CITA, galardonado en la primera fase del premio 'Brucellosis Vaccine Prize'

Un proyecto desarrollado conjuntamente por la biofarmacéutica CZ Veterinaria (CZV), el Centro de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentaria de Aragón (CITA) y la Universidad de

Navarra (UNAV) ha recibido 100.000 dólares como primera parte del premio para desarrollar una nueva vacuna segura y eficaz contra la brucelosis ovina y caprina, un prob-

lema sanitario muy grave de los países en desarrollo.

[leer más aquí](#)