

All of our does and bucks are ADGA registered. Prices quoted for sale of an animal are for animals picked up here at the farm, by appointment only. At this time we do not ship animals. A buyer is welcome to arrange for outside transportation for any animal purchased and paid for in full. This is at the buyer's expense and risk. Any testing that is requested in addition to what is provided will be at the buyer's expense and will be added to the balance due for a reserved animal.

Goats are herd animals. We will not sell a goat to anyone who does not have a companion goat on their premises. We reserve the right to refuse a sale if we feel the goat will not be cared for properly or for any reason; if a sale is refused by Puffer Plateau Farm a deposit will be returned.

In all possible situations kids are dam raised. We believe that dam raised kids are healthier and develop as well adjusted animals. We will not pull an otherwise dam raised kid to sell as a bottle baby. We handle each kid multiple times a day, every day, from birth to ensure a friendly disposition.

If you would like to reserve an animal, a \$50 non-refundable deposit is due at the time of reservation. This must be paid by check or money order and mailed to the farm. Reservations must be made through email or phone contact and animals will be reserved in the order in which checks are postmarked. If you have expressed interest and are on a waitlist for a specific animal you will be emailed if a kid is available. You will have 24 hours to respond to reserve the animal at that time.

The \$50 non-refundable deposit will hold your kid until weaning, between 8-12 weeks depending upon the animal. All animals will be disbudded unless the animal is paid for in full within 3 days of birth. When animals are available for pick up the buyer will have one week to arrange for pick up from the date of notification. Any pickups outside of this window will be subject to a \$5/day boarding fee for the animal, which will be added to the total balance due at the time of pick up.

We accept cash, money order or credit card at the time of pick up for the remainder due on each animal. If you wish to pay the balance due for an animal with a check it must be sent prior to pick up allowing time for the check to clear prior to the animal leaving the farm.

We reserve the right to retain any kid born here, even if we have taken a deposit on it. If for any reason we are unable to sell you the kid that you placed a deposit on, it will be refunded unless there is another kid available that you would like instead.

All animals are guaranteed healthy and free of disqualifying and/or visible faults to the best of our knowledge when they leave the farm. We cannot control any stress that may occur as a result of traveling, or the animal's environment or management once it leaves our farm, as such we cannot offer further guarantees. For bio-security reasons we can not take an animal back after it leaves our farm, all sales are final, no refunds or returns. Puffer Plateau Farm is not responsible if the goat should become ill, injured or die after it has left our farm.

Should you have to rehome your goat post purchase you may contact the farm and in rare cases the farm may choose to buy back the animal you have purchased if the goat is medically cleared by a veterinary professional and the

goat meets the current needs of the farm. A professional veterinary exam would be required within 7 days of an agreed upon sale and the farm would buy back the animal less the cost of the exam for the original sale price.

All goats sold as registrable will come with their registration applications or their original registration certificates and signed transfers. The buyer is responsible for all registration/transfer fees.

If a doe is listed for sale as being "Exposed" to a buck we do not guarantee the animal is pregnant. "Exposed" means the animal has been with a buck for a period of time and should/could be pregnant. It does not guarantee pregnancy. We can pull blood for pregnancy testing through Biotracking after 30 days following breeding at the buyer's expense. There is a small chance for false positives. There will be no refund of money under any circumstance for a doe that aborts or the kids pass away.

The herd was tested in 2019 for CAE, CL & Johnnes. Since we have been testing all animals have had negative results. We raise all of our animals as naturally as possible and we do not vaccinate.

We retain the right to use any pictures and/or information of any animals sold at any time.

Thank you for considering purchasing a goat from Puffer Plateau Farm. We look forward to introducing you to our goats.

Goat Health and Husbandry

- Temperature = 102.5 - 104 - This varies depending on the temperature of the goat's surroundings
- Pulse rate = 70 - 80 beats per minute
- Respiration = 15 to 30 per minute
- Rumen (stomach) movements = 1 - 1.5 per minute
- Puberty = 7 weeks - 8 months (separate bucks from does at 2 months)
- Estrus/Heat Cycle = 17 to 23 days
- Gestation = 143 to 155 days
- Life span:
 - Does = 11-12 years average age, but... usually the death in does is kidding related. Does that are "retired" from breeding around age 10 live longer: 16-18 years (and I just recently found a doe who was 24; she was retired from kidding at age 10).
 - Wethers = 11-16 years average age
 - Bucks = 8-10 average age - bucks usually live shorter lives than does and wethers due to the stresses of going into rut each year.
- Full growth size: Most goats do not reach their full size until they are about three years of age. (They keep growing for about three years)

Feeding

Goats are ruminants; they have four stomachs. Their stomachs act like big fermentation vats. When you feed a goat, you are actually feeding the bacteria in this fermentation vat. The bacteria, in turn, make the nutrition in the food bio-available. A goat's rumination method of processing food requires plenty of roughage and fiber to work properly. Although the goat's digestive system is similar to that of other ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, who are "grazers" and eat grass, goats are more related to deer, who are "browsers". As browsers, goats are designed to eat, and prefer, brush and trees more than grass. It is natural for them to nibble a little here, and nibble a little there.

Goats need access to high quality hay 24/7, unless otherwise determined based on nutritional needs. In the winter months the process of rumination is what keeps goats warm and it is especially important that hay is constantly available. More fibrous "stemmy" hay is perfect for the coldest winter days as it is more complex for the system to break down, thus creating more heat in the system.

Goats that are not involved in a breeding program do not need grain but can be grain trained and fed very small amounts. If feeding grain feed only a goat specific grain or goat and sheep grain. Goats are prone to Urinary Calculi, the calcium phosphorus ratio in the feeding program must be constantly maintained at 2:1.

Never make big changes in the way you feed a goat all at once, or feed large quantities of a new food that the goat has never had before, if you do this, you will throw off the bacteria in the goat's rumen, which can cause the goat to bloat, or the rumen to shut down. When changing a goat's diet, do so slowly, to give the bacteria in the rumen time to adjust.

Goats need 24/7 access to loose minerals. Hard block minerals that could be used for horses are inadequate for goats. Sweetlix Meat Maker NON MEDICATED minerals are the recommended choice.

Copper: Goats need copper; sheep should not have copper. Due to this, do not feed your goats feed or minerals intended for sheep. If you do, you may experience copper deficiency health related issue with your goats. This may not show up for years, but can be a serious problem.

Kelp, food grade diatomaceous earth and small amounts of BOSS can be offered to goats in addition to regular grain rations/mineral supplements.

Hoof Trimming

How to trim a goat's hooves:

- Clean out any dirt with a hoof pick or the tips of your trimmers.
- Trim the side walls of the hoof, and the heel down so that they are even and flat with the sole of the foot (sometimes referred to as the "frog"). You may trim the sole if necessary.
- Trim slowly and carefully until you start to see pink. Once you see pink, stop, or you will cause the goat to bleed.
- Trim any excess between the two heel areas, if necessary.
- If you encounter a dirty pocket, or the wall of the hoof separating from the hoof, you need to totally trim this out/off until it is open and clean. Leave no dirt, or you risk "hoof rot"
- You're shooting for nice, relatively flat sole with no dirty pockets.

FAMACHA

FAMACHA, named with the acronym of the originator, is a measure of ocular mucous membrane color, which is evaluated with a color chart to determine anemia. Check ocular membranes at each full moon to determine overall goat health. Parasitic worms are most active at the full moon and as such it is best to check membranes at this time. This is also the most efficient time to worm goats if indicated by FAMACHA scoring guide. Always run a fecal exam to determine type and load of worms prior to worming, otherwise resistance to wormers can develop making any parasite harder to eliminate.



Rotationally pasture goats in order to eliminate parasite concerns, keep housing and bedding clean and dry and use Diatomaceous Earth in the base of bedding to help eliminate parasites. Only food grade DE should be used and it should never be applied to the top of the bedding, rather it should be spread and then topped with pine shavings. It will work its way into the bedding to help control worms, lice and mites without irritating the goats. It should never be applied directly to the goats.