



Modern approach to dairy  
goats farming in the  
Netherlands

# Content

1. Global trends in Dairy goat industry
2. Dairy goat industry in the Netherlands
3. Dutch dairy goats
  - I. Breed description
  - II. Husbandry
  - III. Prolonged lactation
  - IV. Health status
4. Dairy goats breeding in the Netherlands
5. Genetics potential of the dairy goats

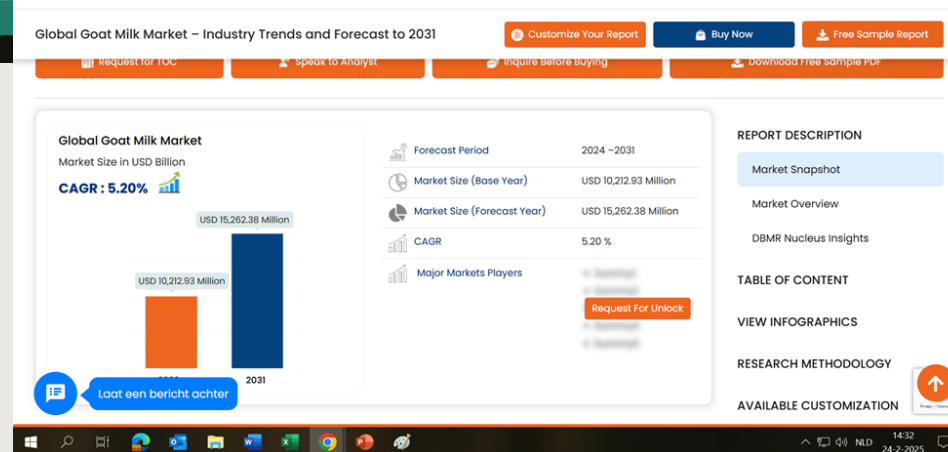
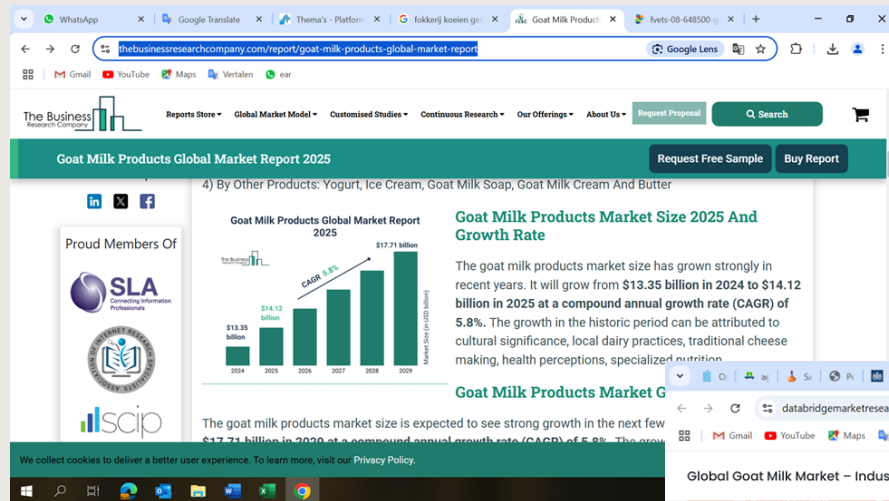


## Global trends in Dairy Goat Farming



# Forecast world dairy goat Business >2025

*google: "economic research dairy goat"*





# Global Trends in goat dairy

## Key factors driving the growth

World population increase

Food preferences

- Calories and protein from dairy products
- Local preferences; traditionally dairy products.

Consumption growth

- Fresh dairy shows highest consumption growth rate compared to meat and vegetables.
  - Split between population growth / per capita growth (Increasing incomes)
- **Food security** → importance of food imports versus self-sufficiency.

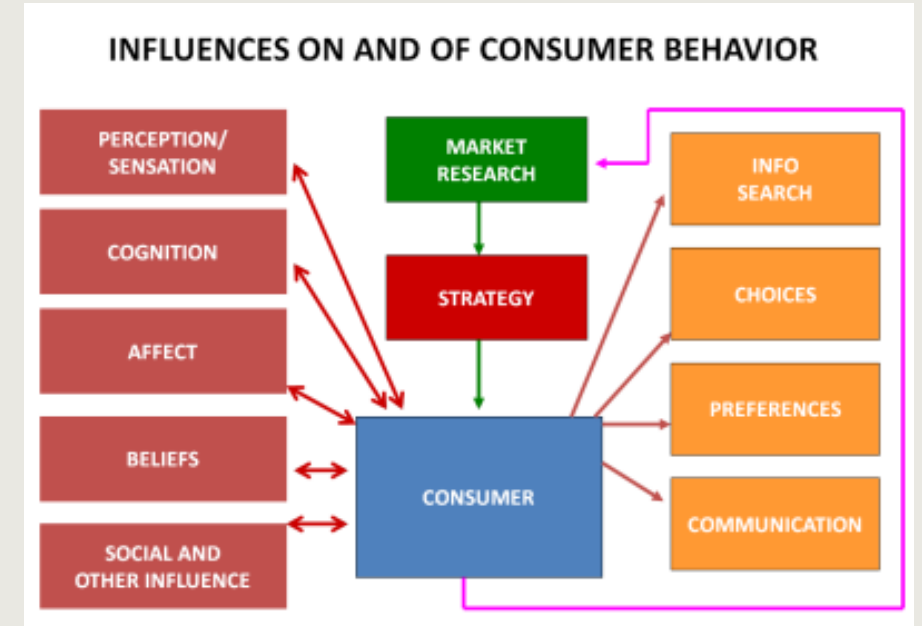
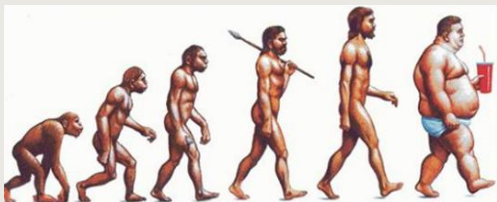


# Global Trends

## Food as a lifestyle:

Personalization, more differentiation,  
more awareness, experimentation,  
sustainable, healthier.

## Goat Milk synonym with Health



# Global Trends

## Goat Milk – synonym with Health

Health claims goat milk:

- Supposed to be produced healthier and more sustainably than cow milk (Natural Feed, no antibiotics, no additives)
- 4 x Higher Vit A than Cow milk
- 2 x Higher Vit D than Cow milk
- Rich on Phosphor, Potassium, zinc, magnesium



Goat milk is ideal as a breastfeeding substitute/infant milk powder:

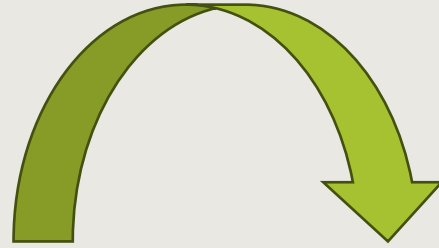
- In composition it is much closer to breast milk than cow's milk.
- Easier digestible because the fat globules are smaller
- Better tolerated in case of cow milk intolerance
- minerals and calcium from goat's milk are better absorbed than from cow's milk





# Global Trends

## From Poor mans cow to elite products



# Global Trends – Consumer vs Farmers

Industrial Dairy goat farming lags decades behind other sectors.



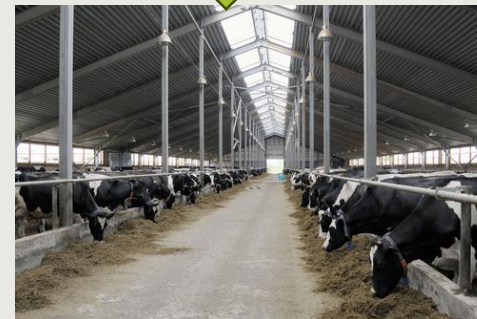
1950-1970



1960-1980



1970-1990



?????





# The Netherlands: pioneer to modern dairy goat farming



2000-2025



2000-2025

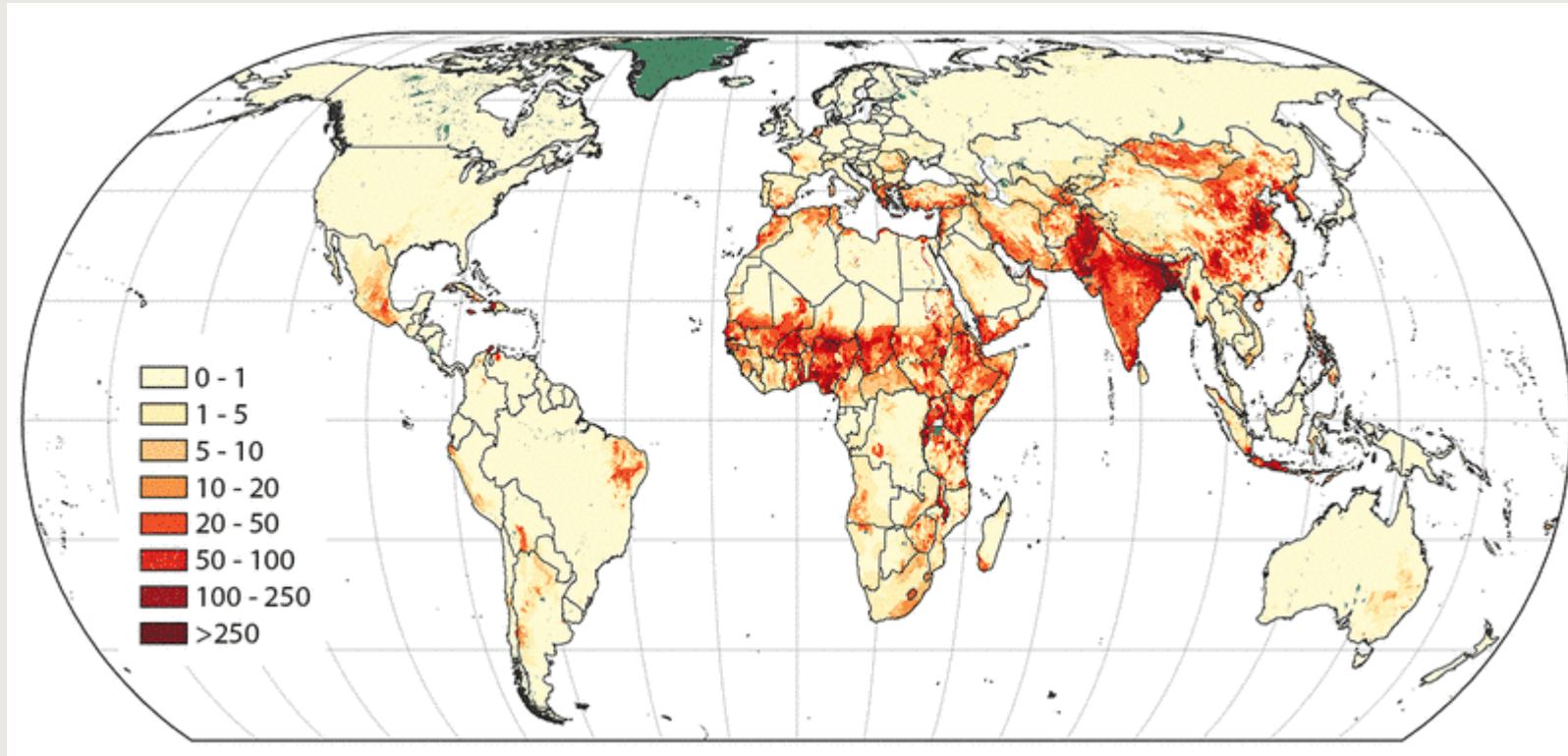






## Development in Dairy Goat farming worldwide and in The Netherlands

# Goats population worldwide



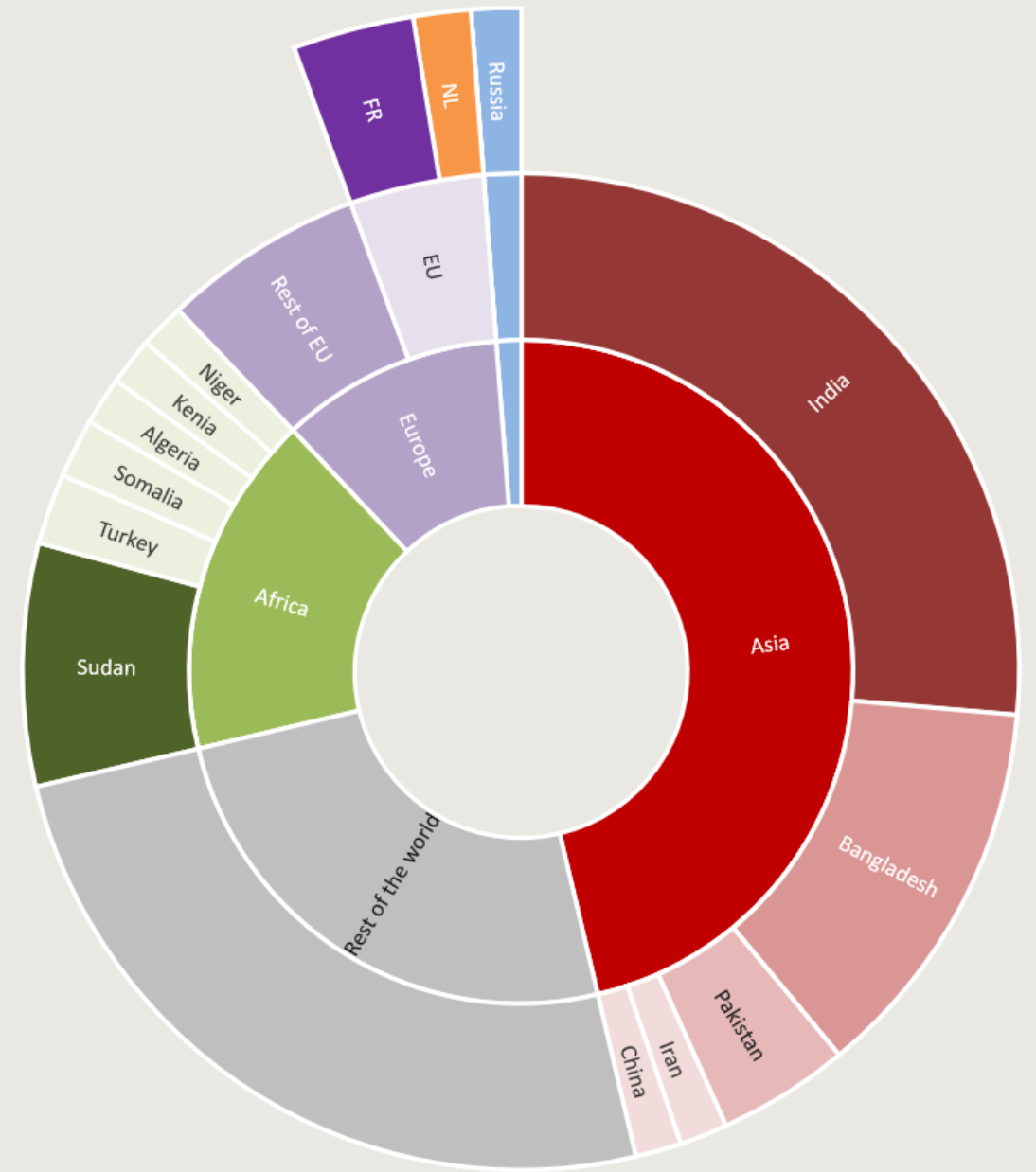
Number of goats per square km (Source FAO)

# Goat Milk Production

## *Worldwide*

### Top producers

1. India	– 26,4%
2. Bangladesh	– 12,5%
3. Sudan	– 7,8%
4. Pakistan	– 4,2%
5. France	– 2,9%





# Dairy goats Europe vs World

## Europe 2017:

- 5% of the world goat population
- 15% of the world goat milk production

## Europe 2023:

- < 5% of the world goat population
- >21 % of the world goat milk production. (FAO-stat)

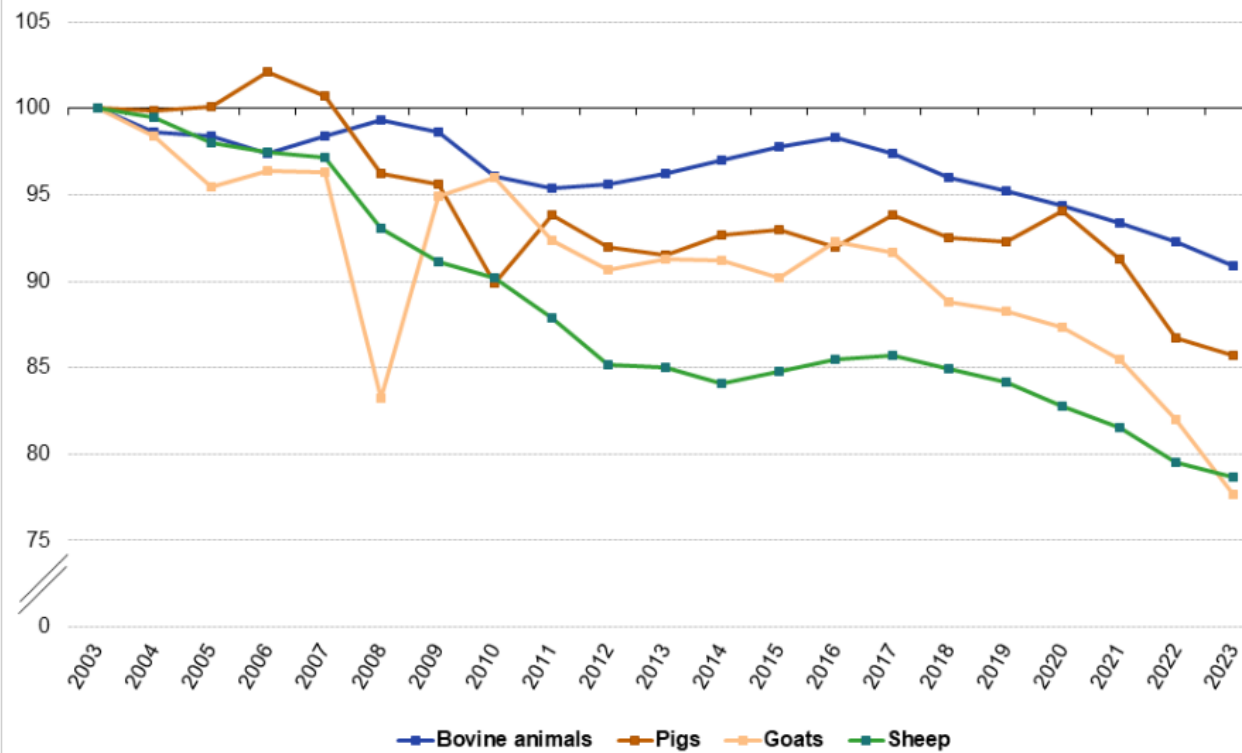
Conclusion: Production per goat > 4 times higher

# Goats (dairy,meat,hobby)

## *In Europe*

### Developments of livestock populations

(index 2003=100 based on heads of animals, EU, 2003-2023)

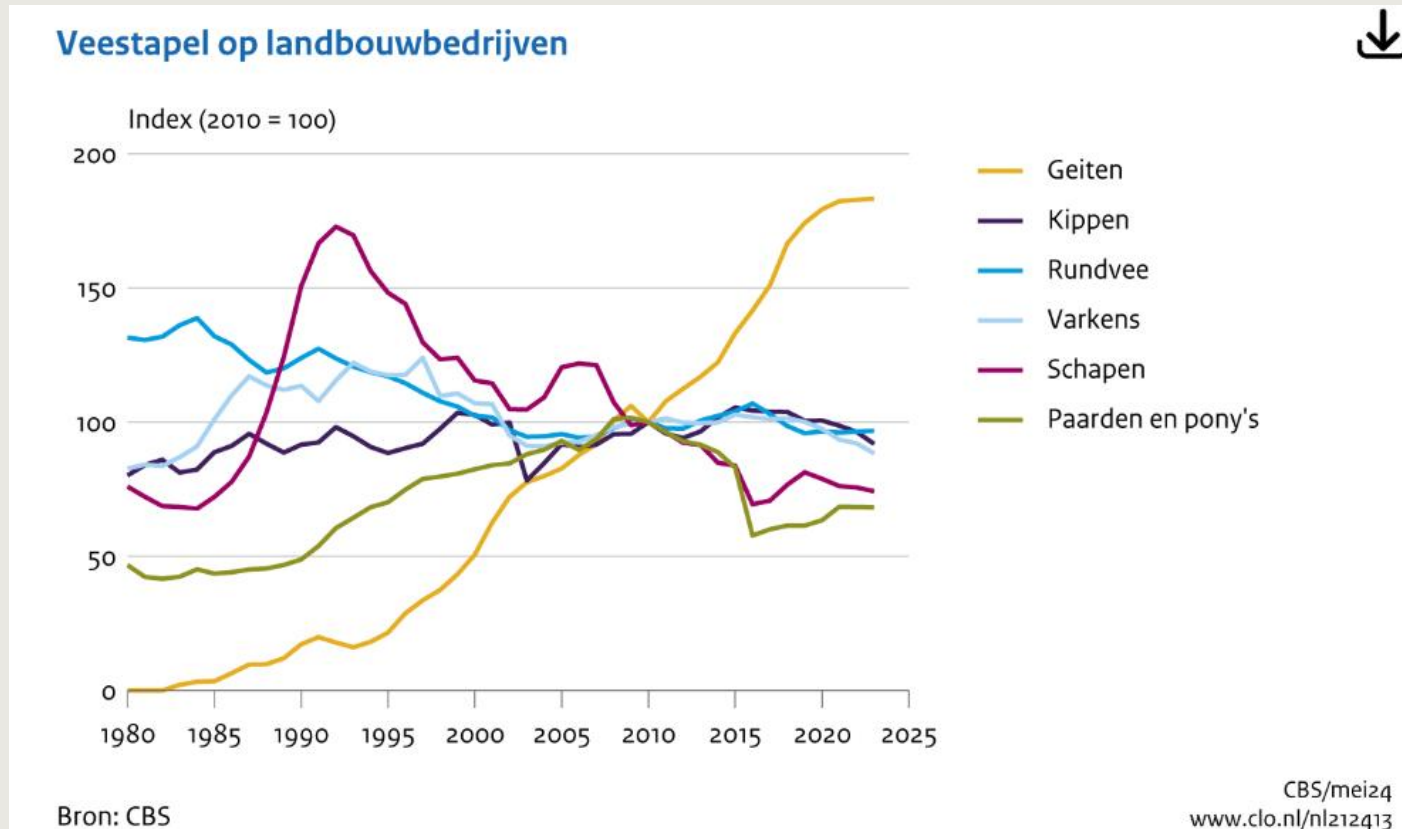


Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro\_mt\_lscatl, apro\_mt\_lspig, apro\_mt\_lssheep and apro\_mt\_lsgoat)

eurostat

# Dairy Goats

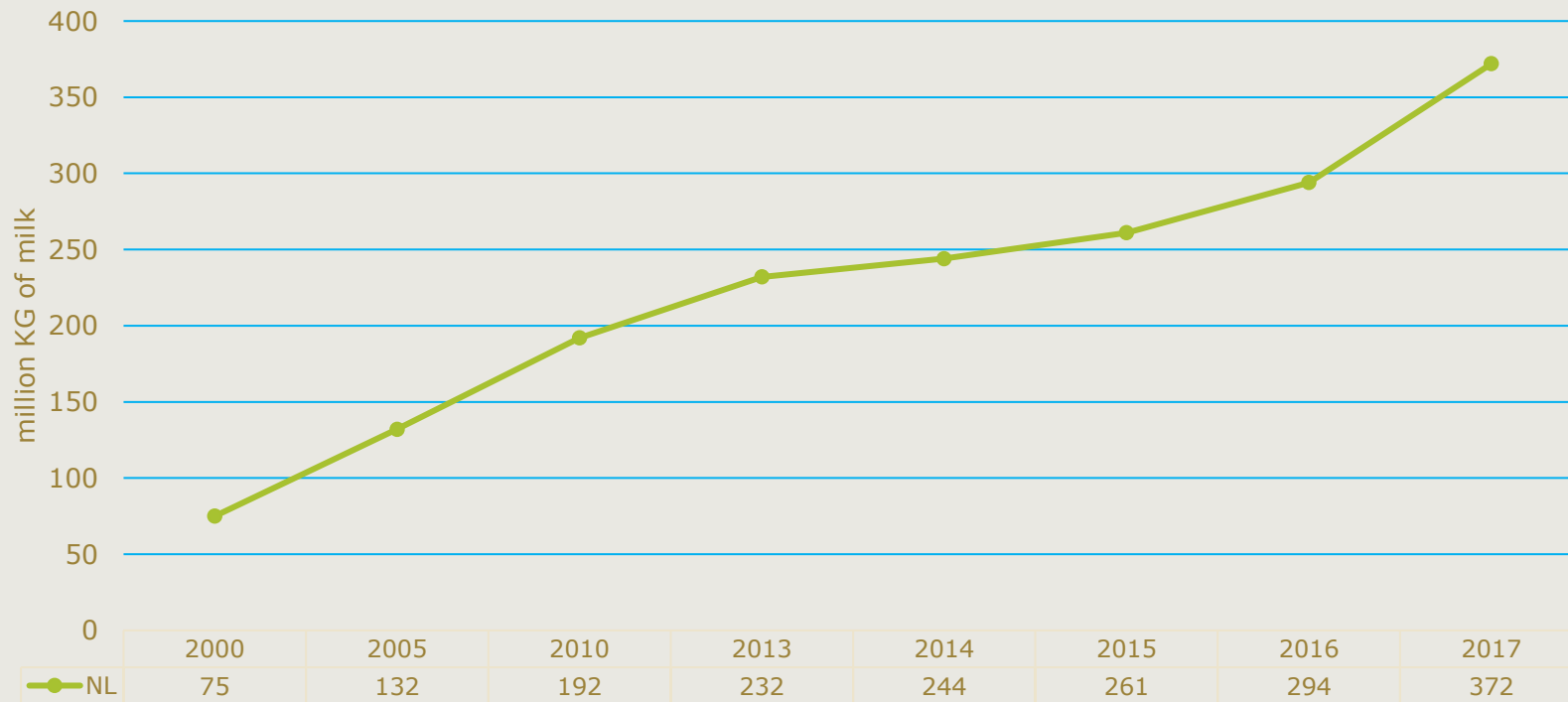
## *In The Netherlands*





# Goat Milk Production

*In The Netherlands*



## Market share in EU

- In 2000 – 3.5%
- In 2016 – 12.9%
- In 2023 – 21,4 %

# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Overview*

In 2024

- Number of commercial farms 410
- Commercial dairy goats milked 490.000
- Total production per year 500.000.000 liter



Majority of the dairy goats are held in family farms with:

- an average farm size of about 1.100 goats  
(650–10.000)



# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## Overview

The goat milk industry in The Netherlands is demand-led.

- The most valued products are soft and (half) hard goat cheese and infant milk powder (China)



- > 80% of the produced goat milk or goat milk products are for export; (Most important export countries Germany, France, China)

# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Overview*

### 2019: Ban on expansion of goat farming in NL.

NL is one of the most densely populated countries in the world (except city states like Singapore and Vatican)

NL has the highest livestock density in the world!

- Competition on space.
- Issues for climate, the environment and biodiversity.
- Suspicions of health risks to citizens living next to industrial farms.



18,3 million citizens

- 100 million chickens
- 11,5 million pigs
- 4 million cows,
- 0,9 million sheep
- 0,5 million goats





## The Dutch Dairy Goats

# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Overview*

About 90% of the dairy goats in commercial farms are the White (Swiss) Dairy Goat breed (Dutch Saanen)

Average Milkproduction per goat per year all over the country:

- About 1150 liter
- 4,30% Fat content
- 3,65% Protein content

Top 10% Farms: > 1.500 liter per goat per year

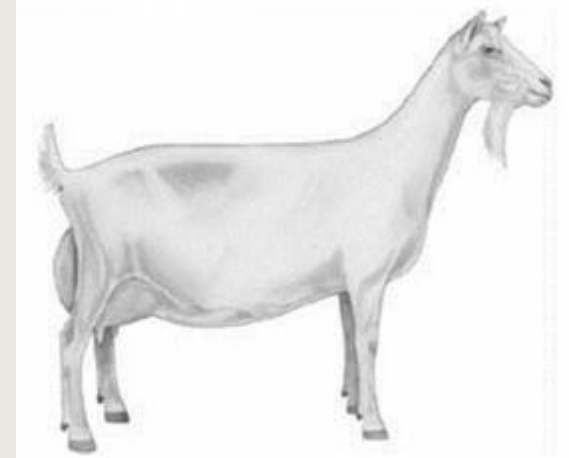
Individual 350-day productions of >2000 liter are not rare anymore!



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Breed Description (Saanen)*

- A long-legged, stretched, milk-rich goat
- Ratio: Body Length / Height 117%
- Ratio: Foreleg Length / Withers Height 50%
- Withers Height in adulthood 80 cm
- pelvic is wide, long and slightly sloping 155 degrees
- long, broad and high attached udder
- teats length 5 cm
- finely carved head with long, stanning ears
- straight nose bone
- wide mouth with well-developed jaws
- White color, some creamy shading and small pigment spots



# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

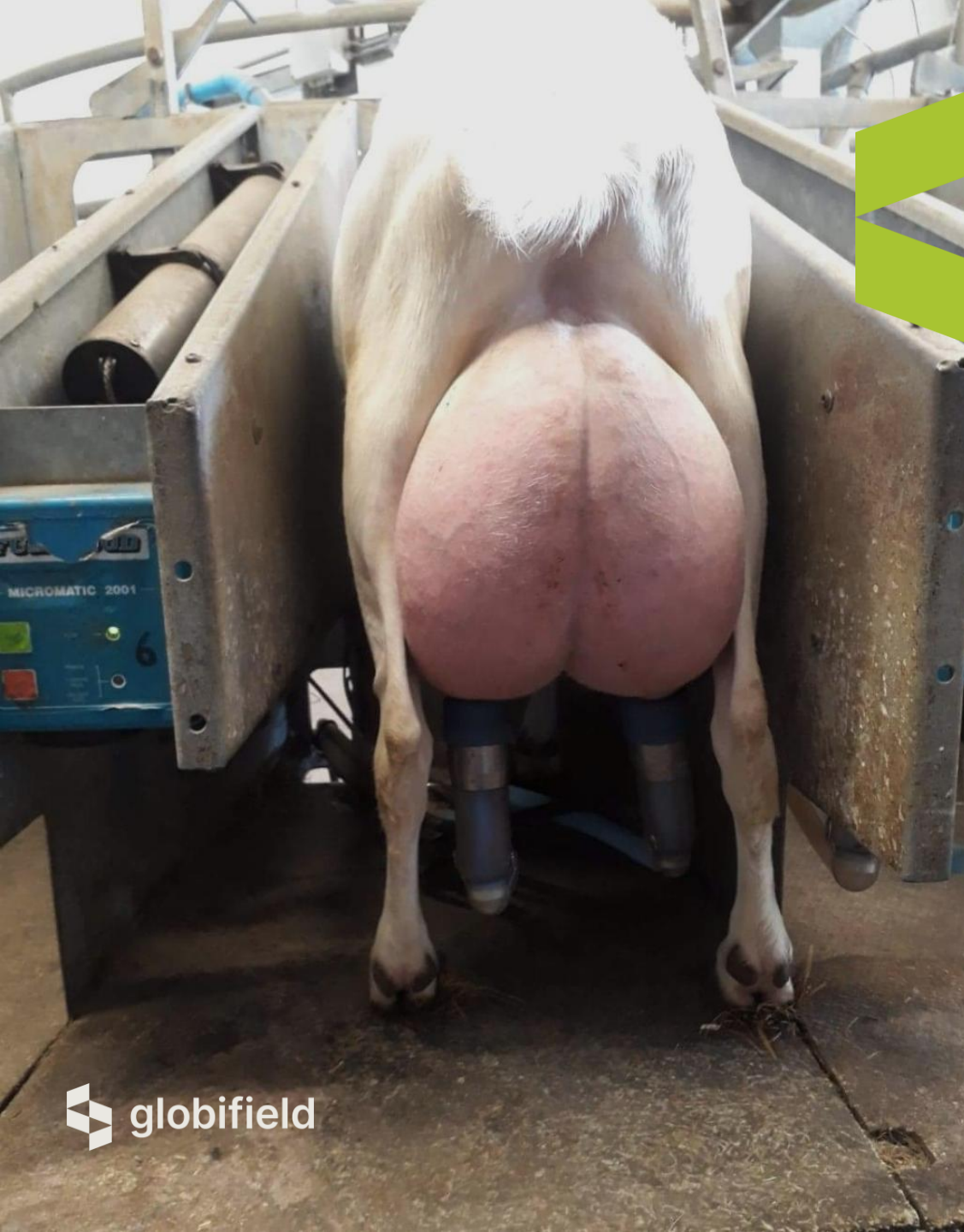
## *Overview*

Dutch goat farmers distinguish themselves by focusing on 3 important pillars:

- Balanced nutrition
- Prolonged lactation
- Extremely high health status







## The Dutch Dairy Goats

*Balanced Nutrition*

# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Farming Style*



Intensively managed farms in closed barns with straw covered floors

# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Farming Style*

The main goat feeds are grass silage, hay, corn silage, alfalfa in combination with concentrates



Concentrates contain high energy and high protein products as barley, wheat, brewer grains, soya, sunflower etc



# High ratio concentrates versus roughage in high productive farms in NL

Per 100 kg produced milk

- 68 kg concentrates and 19 kg Dry Matter roughage
  - Variation: concentrates: 65 – 80 % of the total ration
- 2– 2,5 kg concentrates per goat per day.





# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Farming Style*

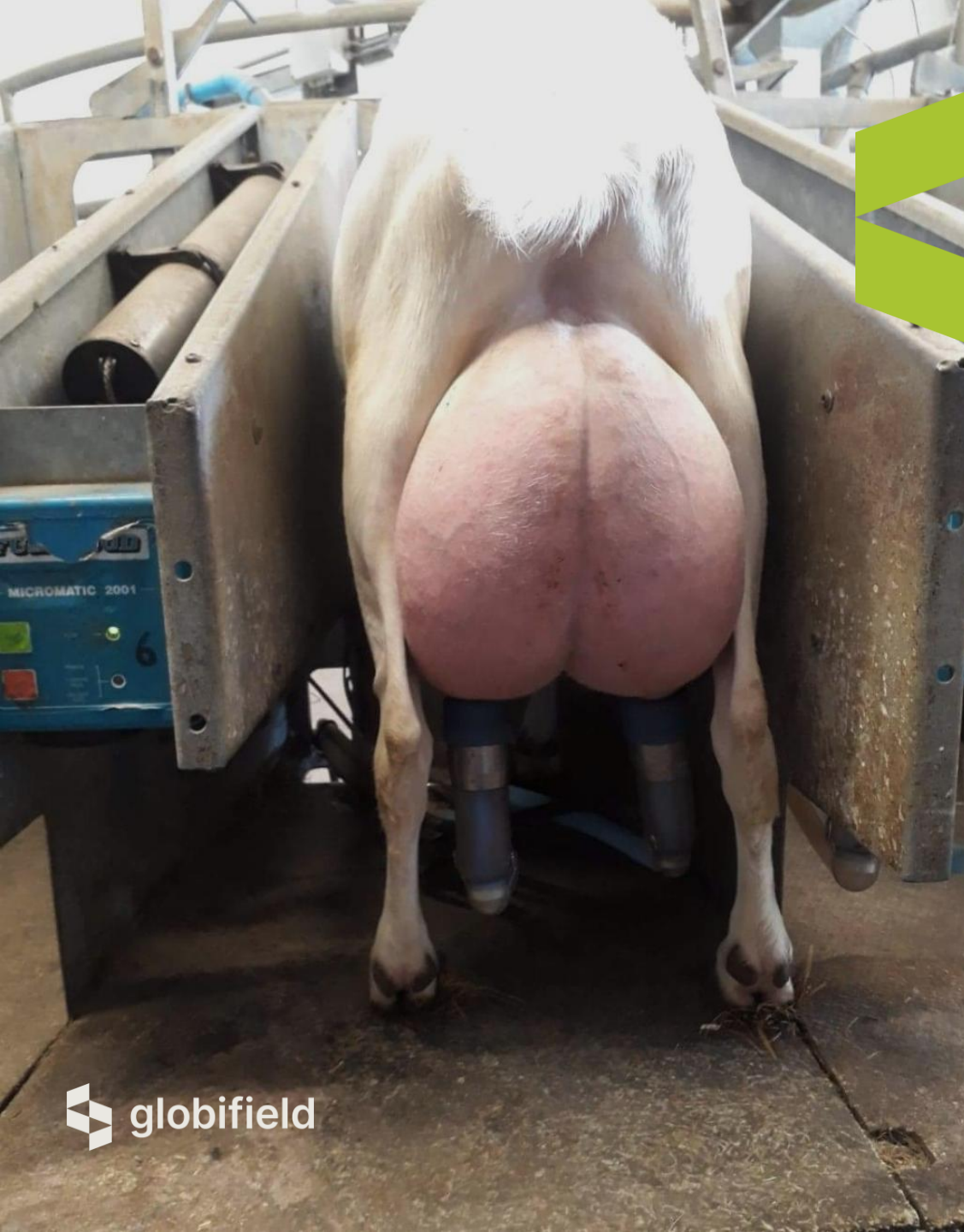
Strictly controlled feeding systems – not roughly but exactly



concentrates feeding station based on individual recognizing

TMR with robot feeding





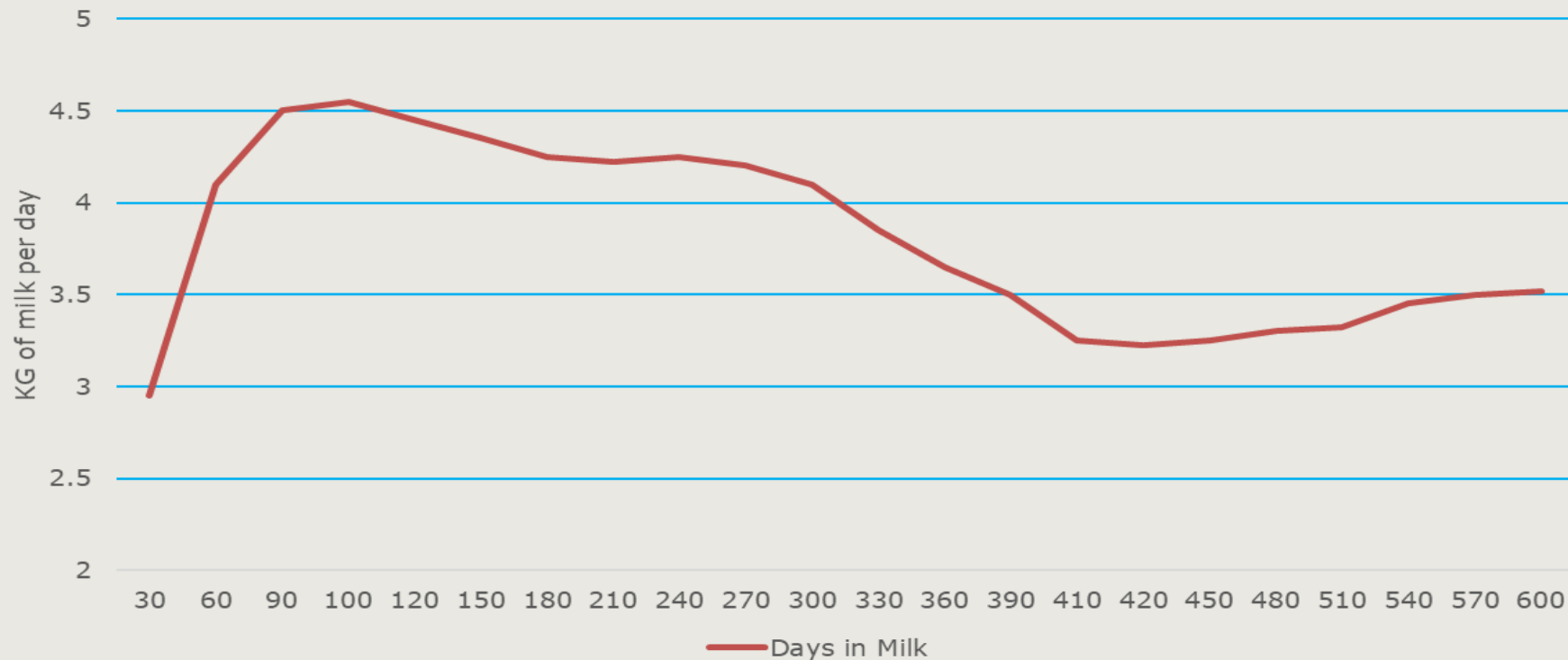
## The Dutch Dairy Goats

*Prolonged lactation periods*

# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Prolonged lactation Periods*

Dutch Dairy goats have milk yield persistency of 600 days up to > 1.500 days without kidding



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Prolonged lactation Periods*

Prolonged lactations is very common for the majority of the goat dairy farms in the Netherlands.

- Kidding only for replacement.



Goat live productions of > 10.000 liter in 2 or 3 lactations.



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Prolonged lactation Periods*

### Advantages of prolonged lactation period

- Increase incomes
  - Higher total kg production per goat / year
    - No dry period
    - No decrease during pregnancy
  - Increasing fat and protein content
    - + 0,15% Fat
    - + 0,05% Protein
  - More milk in **winter period** (higher prices)
- Decrease costs
  - Culling mother goats at time of kidding
    - 5-10%
  - Employment
    - kidding is very **labor intensive**
  - Costs of **rearing** youngstock
  - Less investments in housing and **equipment** for youngstock barns

# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Prolonged lactation Periods*

### Disadvantages of prolonged lactation period

- Costs
- Less earnings from sales of male goats for fattening
- Less earnings from selling female goats for breeding
- Extra attention and treatment against pseudopregnancy / hydrometra in not mated adult goats
- Extra attention to too fat goats



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Prolonged lactation Periods*

**Prolonged lactation is very common for the majority of the goat dairy farms in the Netherlands**

### **Different systems:**

I. breeding based on efficient fixed farm system

- 1st kidding at age of 1 year (start lactation)
- 2nd kidding at age of 2 or 3 years
- 2nd kidding is followed by «everlasting» / prolonged lactation

II. Breeding based on individual production:

- 1st kidding at age of 1 year (start lactation)
- 2nd, 3rd, 4th kidding at age of 3–6 years (Depending Production)
  - after 320 – 1000 days lactation
  - breeding 40–50% of the herd, only to produce replacement youngstock.



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Health Status*



# Dairy Goats Industry in the Netherlands

## *Farming Style*



High health status is an important characteristic of the Dutch dairy goat sector (efficiency of farming and legal ban on the use of antibiotics)

# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Health Status*

**The Netherlands is OFFICIAL FREE from the following diseases**

- Tuberculosis
- Leucosis
- Brucellosis
- Food and Mouth disease
- Goatpox , Lumpy Skin Disease
- Antrax
- Pest de petit ruminants (sheep/goat pest), rinderpest



**Free status controlled by strict governmental nationwide monitoring systems, according regulations of the OIE (world animal health organization)**

# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Health Status*

**Majority of dairy goat farms in the Netherlands are certified FREE from the following diseases**

- Leptospirosis
- Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL) / Pseudotuberculosis
- Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE)
- Scrapie
- John Disease (paratuberculosis)



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Health Status*

**High health, disease free status** is an important and indispensable condition for high productive farms.



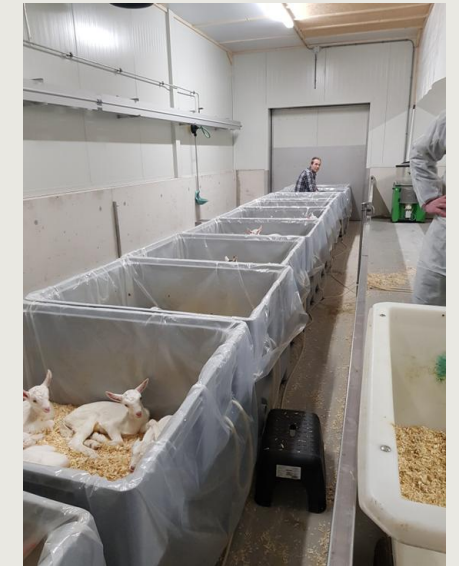


# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Health Status*

High health requires a secure Internal and external biosecurity

- Closed farms
- Visitors pass strict disinfection barrier
- No any contact between adult goats and kids and youngstock
- Extended hygiene- and disinfection protocols



# The Dutch Dairy Goats

## *Health Status*

### High health status requires strict vaccination protocols:

Example of vaccination and treatment protocol in NL

Age / Period	Vaccination	Treatment
2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Paratuberculosis</li><li>• Pasteurella</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dehorning</li></ul>
6 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pasteurella (booster)</li></ul>	
4 month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clostridium</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ectoparasites</li></ul>
5 month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clostridium (booster)</li><li>• Chlamydia</li></ul>	
4 weeks before kidding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clostridium</li><li>• Pasteurella</li></ul>	
2 x per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clostridium</li></ul>	
after kidding		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ectoparasites</li></ul>
1 x per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Q fever*</li></ul>	



\* *Obligatory vaccination according Dutch law*



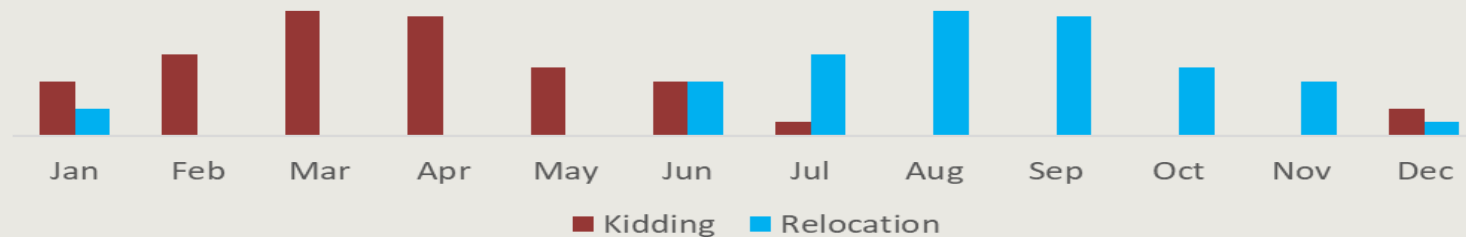
## Dairy Goat Breeding

# Dairy Goats Breeding

## *Seasons and Availability*

### Seasons in dairy goats breeding in the Netherlands

- Kidding season
  - Start in December
  - Peak in January – March
  - Run-out period in April – June
- New trend: year-round kidding



- Relocation of goats between farms
  - June – December
  - 5 – 8 month old
  - easy for adaptation than young kids and adults
- Breeding after adaption at the new farm at age of 7-9 month

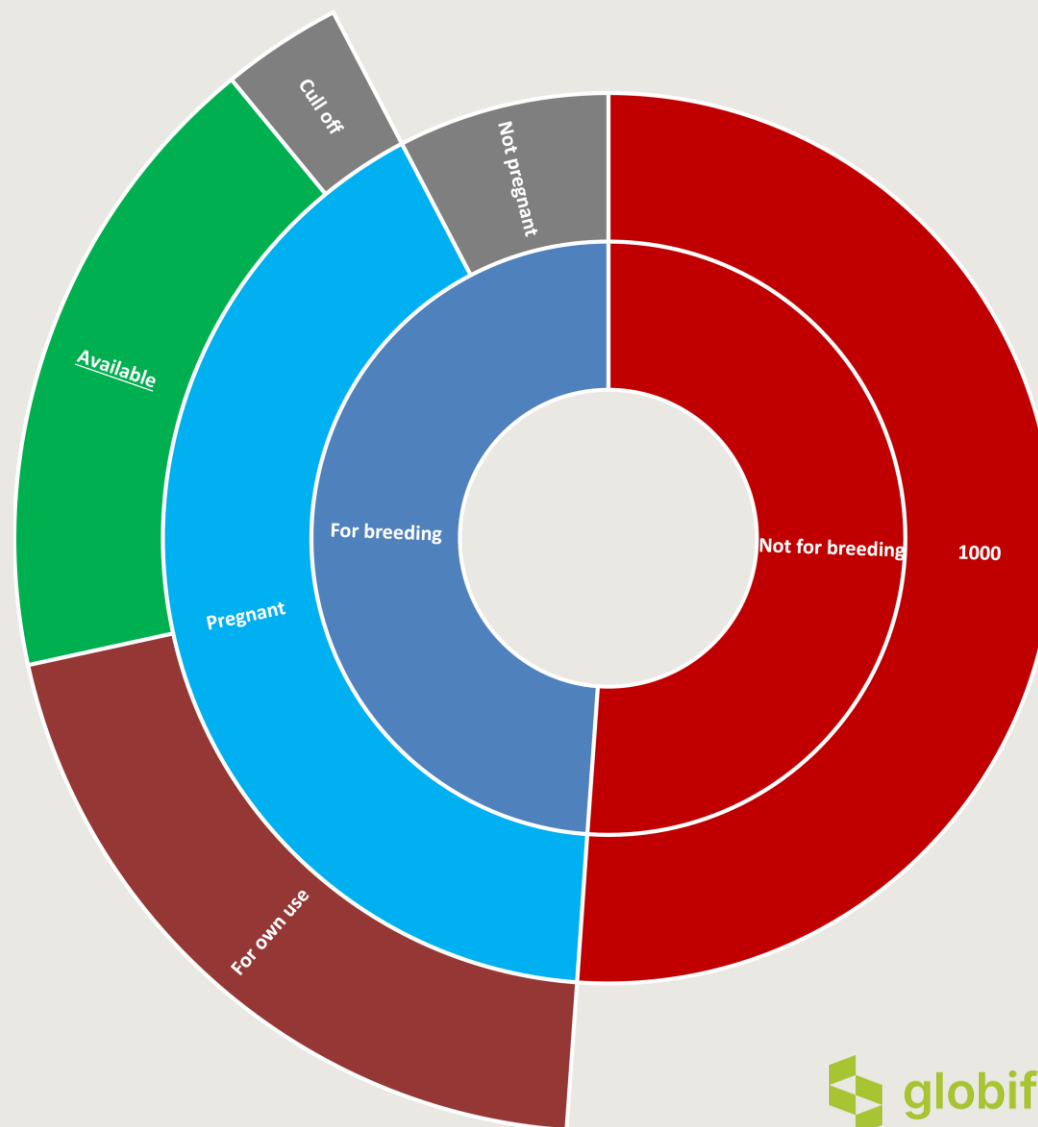


# Dairy Goats Breeding

## *Herd Structure*

Example of dairy goats herd flow in case of prolonged lactation

– Total herd size	2000 heads
– Herd for breeding	50% (1000 heads)
– Pregnancy success	85% (850 heads)
– Kidding ratio	1.9 (1615 heads)
– Female kids	50% (808 heads)
– Cull-off / death kids	8%
– For own use	20% (400 heads)
– Remaining available	17% (340 heads)



# Genetics potential of the dairy goats

## *Moving Forward*



### GENETIC POTENTIAL

- 12.283 liters
- In 1487 days
- 6,00 liters per day, year-round, > 3000 liter per year.
- Genomic Testing, AI, Sexed Semen, Embryos Transplantation.

# Genetics potential of the dairy goats

*Top 100 goats in The Netherlands (350 days production)*

Volgnummer	Naam	Geboortjaar	Vader	Selectie-index	KG Vet + Eiwit	Persist, KG V+E	% Btbh KG V+E	KG Melk	Persist, KG Mel	Kg Vet	Kg eiwit	Naam/UBN* bedrijf (Vet=aanwezig) *in overleg met eigenaar wordt ubn/naam weergegeven
1	MERILLA JELLE	2018	MERILLA STEIN	125	154	17	73	1828	26	87	68	Mts Meekma-van der Meer
2	ERIK FD GEITEBRECHE	2018	JEEN FD GEITEBRECHE	131	129	-6	86	2296	-11	54	75	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
3	Japio	2017	NH IMPULS	120	131	5	79	2027	11	73	58	Mts Nootboom
4	JEEN FD GEITEBRECHE	2017	Sven fd Geitebreche	117	116	-5	83	2032	-3	51	65	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
5	BLAKE KI FD GEITEBRE	2020	ERIK FD GEITEBRECHE	115	119	-1	61	1810	-2	58	61	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
6	NH JOSEF	2017	NH HERO	113	124	10	81	1926	19	70	54	Mts Nootboom
7	JAPPIE KI FD GEITEBR	2019	BOELE FD GEITEBRECHE	110	116	-2	75	1670	-1	61	56	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
8	MERILLA LOUIS	2017	C195 Chili	108	121	5	83	1693	8	73	48	Mts Meekma-van der Meer
9	IMMO KI FD GEITEBERC	2018	Sven fd Geitebreche	107	114	1	87	1559	-2	61	53	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
10	NH JAMAICA	2017	C195 Chili	106	113	4	64	1378	8	63	51	Mts Nootboom
11	NH KUNA	2018	NH Inca	105	114	4	71	1457	5	65	50	Mts Nootboom
12	ROMER GRAZIE QK	2016	RÄ-MER EGON	104	114	16	80	3298	34	62	53	De Römer Dairy Goats
13	BOELE FD GEITEBRECHE	2015	JH MERVIN	103	111	-1	83	1457	-3	60	50	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
14	ELIAH FD GEITEBRECHE	2019	BROEKLANDER RICHARD	103	104	-6	73	1642	-10	48	56	H en A van der Veen-Meijer
15	MERILLA STEIN	2017	MERILLA HOLSTEIN	100	109	16	67	1185	22	64	46	Mts Meekma-van der Meer
16	ROMER GALLY QQ	2016	ROMER 38391	99	107	4	63	2921	0	55	52	De Römer Dairy Goats
17	NH KWANTUM	2018	NL100172230096	98	107	2	63	1742	5	60	47	Mts Nootboom
18	MERILLA BRIT	2017	MERILLA MILLER	98	106	12	52	1482	15	60	47	7042322
19	MERILLA SIKKE	2017	MERILLA FABIAN	97	106	9	84	1234	17	61	46	6052674
20	MERILLA IDS	2020	MERILLA BLITZ	97	107	4	64	1366	-3	62	45	Mts Meekma-van der Meer
21	NH LAURENS	2019	Japio	97	105	3	50	1279	3	58	47	Mts Nootboom
22	JH LION	2019	JH DOMIN 55859	96	105	3	75	1432	-5	60	46	Mts. Alting



# The Dutch approach worldwide applied

Kazakhstan

Russia



Turkey



Poland





# The Dutch approach worldwide applied

Romania



Bulgaria



Greece



Australia



# Modern Goat Farming in the Middle East:

# Success Story in Iraq

○ Presented by Dr. Arkan Sanahmmed.

# Rasan Dairy Farm: A New Beginning

Established in 2021, Rasan Dairy Farm marked a turning point.

It began with importing 345 does and 15 bucks from the Netherlands.

The farm has expanded to a herd of 1300 goats. This signifies substantial growth.

Started in 2021

Imported goats from Netherlands

Herd of 1300 goats

Signifies substantial growth





# Focus on Saanen Goats: The Right Choice

## Biggest Breed

Saanen goats are the largest dairy goat breed.

## Climate Adaptability

They thrive in diverse climates, suitable for both large and small farms.

## Good Health

High natural health and easy to manage. Perfect for varied breeding goals.



The breed's adaptability and health makes it ideal for commercial farming.





Rasan  
Animal Farm

# Rasan Goat Farming: Overcoming Challenges

Addressing the hurdles faced by Rasan Dairy Farm.

- New Business
- Milk Prices
- Non-Skilled Workers
- Diseases

# Addressing Challenges: New Farming Business

FAO reports goat milk only contributes 2% to global milk production.

Poorer farming technology, and limited scientific research.

2%

Goat Milk

81%

Bovine Milk



# New Farming Business

Poor farming technology comparing to diary cow farming.

Less scientific researches.

# Goat Milk: A Valuable Commodity

## Milk Price Comparison

- Cow Milk: \$0.66 USD (1000 IQD)
- Goat Milk: \$0.90 USD (1350 IQD)

Goat milk fetches a higher price. This creates a great opportunity for farmers.

Average milk production per goat: 3-3.5 kg daily



Goat milk is becoming increasingly popular. Consumers are recognizing its health benefits.





# Addressing Challenges: Non-Skilled Workers

Challenge

Solution

Lack of Expertise

Training programs for workers

Inefficient practices

Adoption of Modern Farming  
Techniques

# Disease Challenges in Goat Farming



## Blood Parasites

Theleriosis is a common threat.

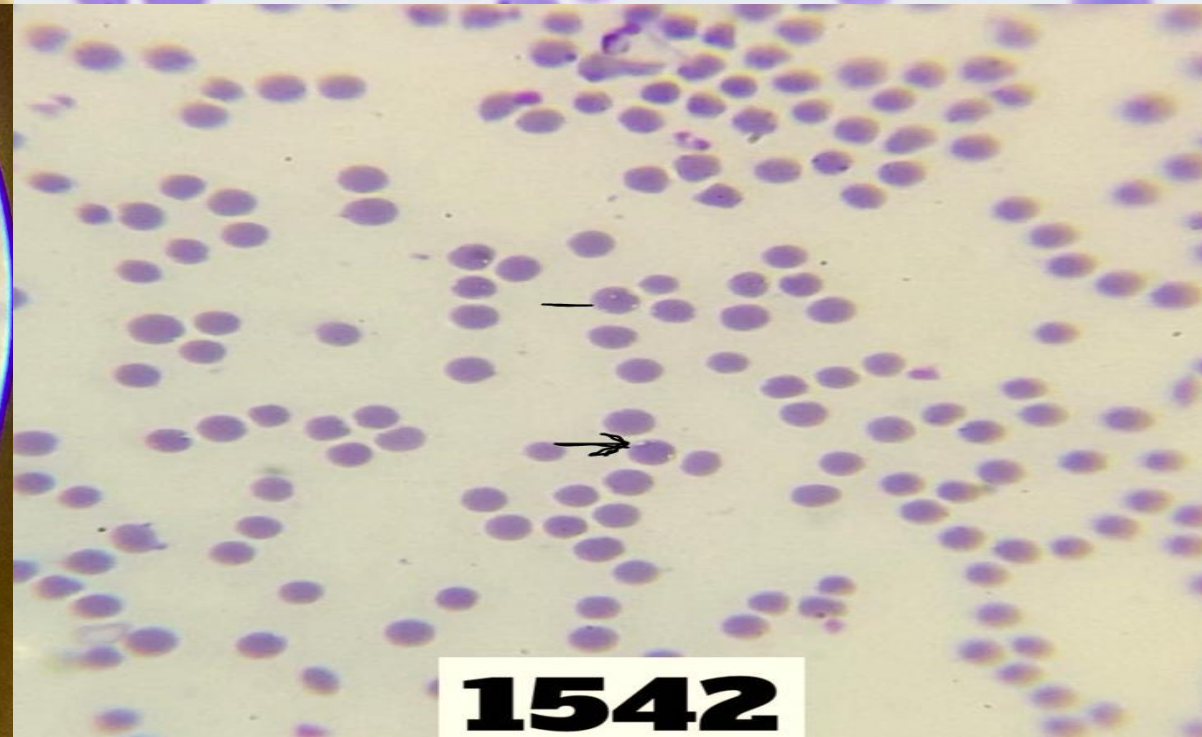
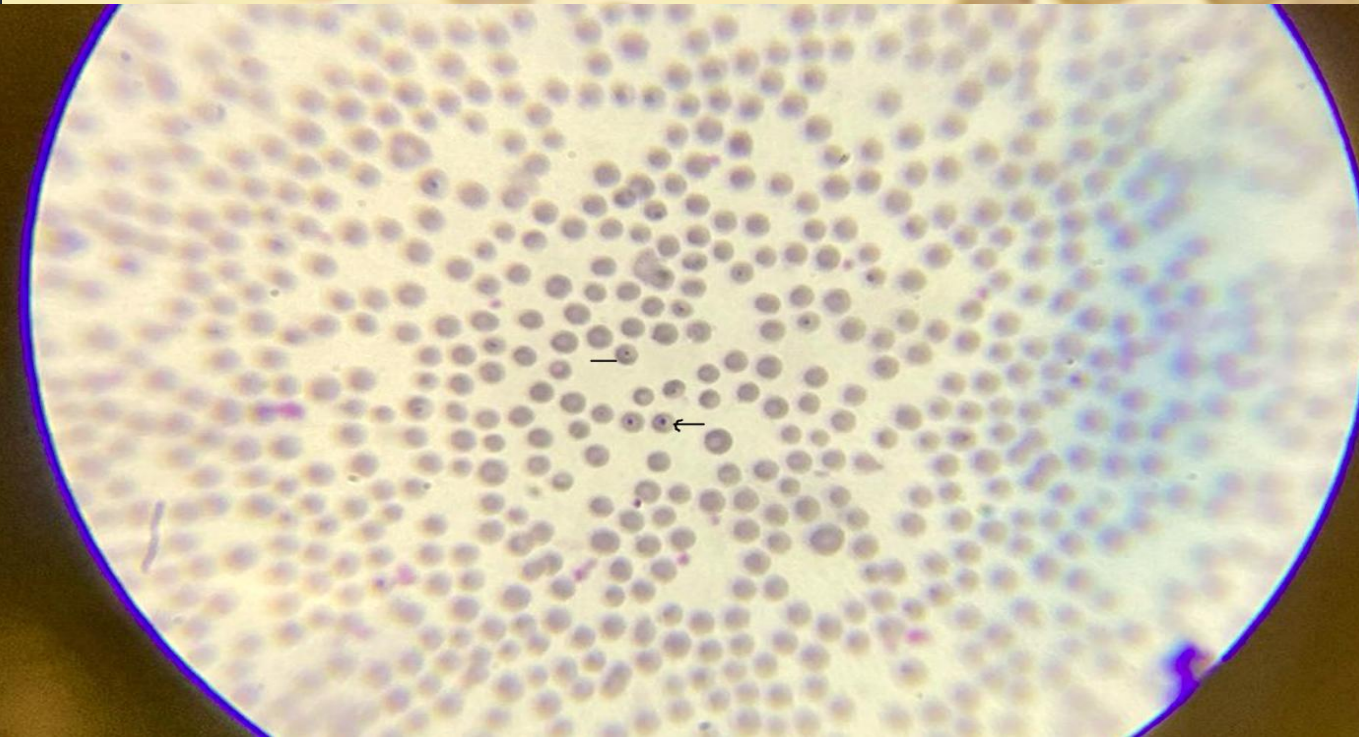
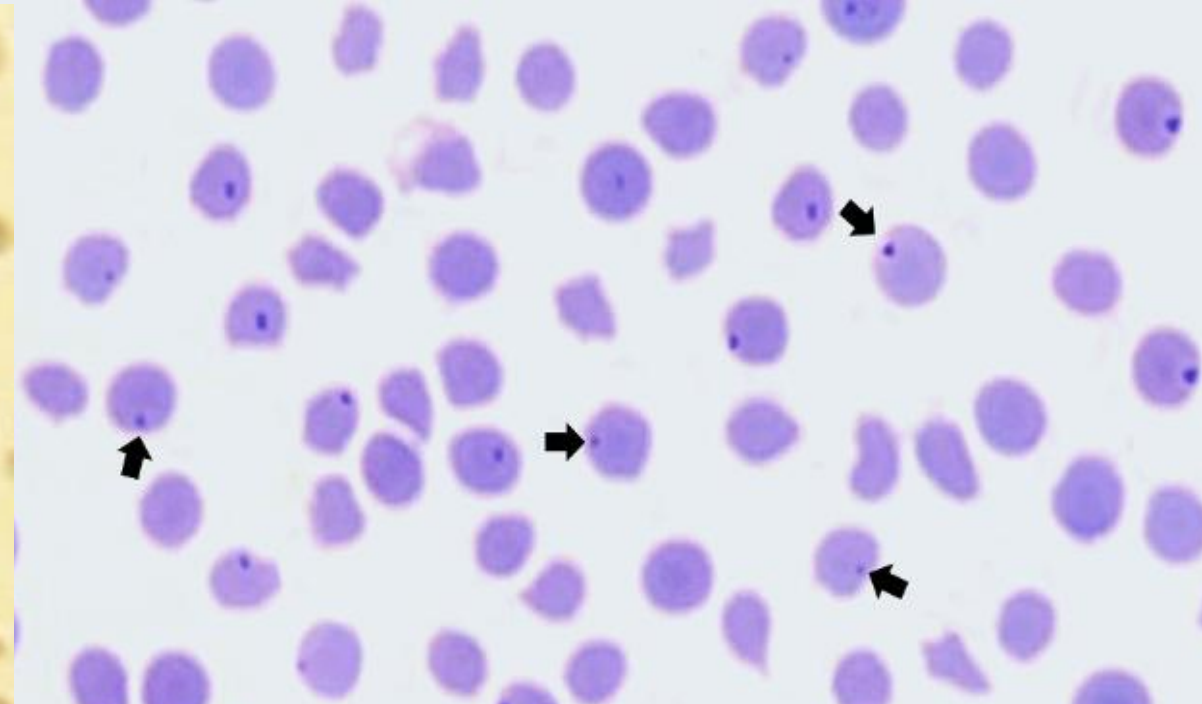
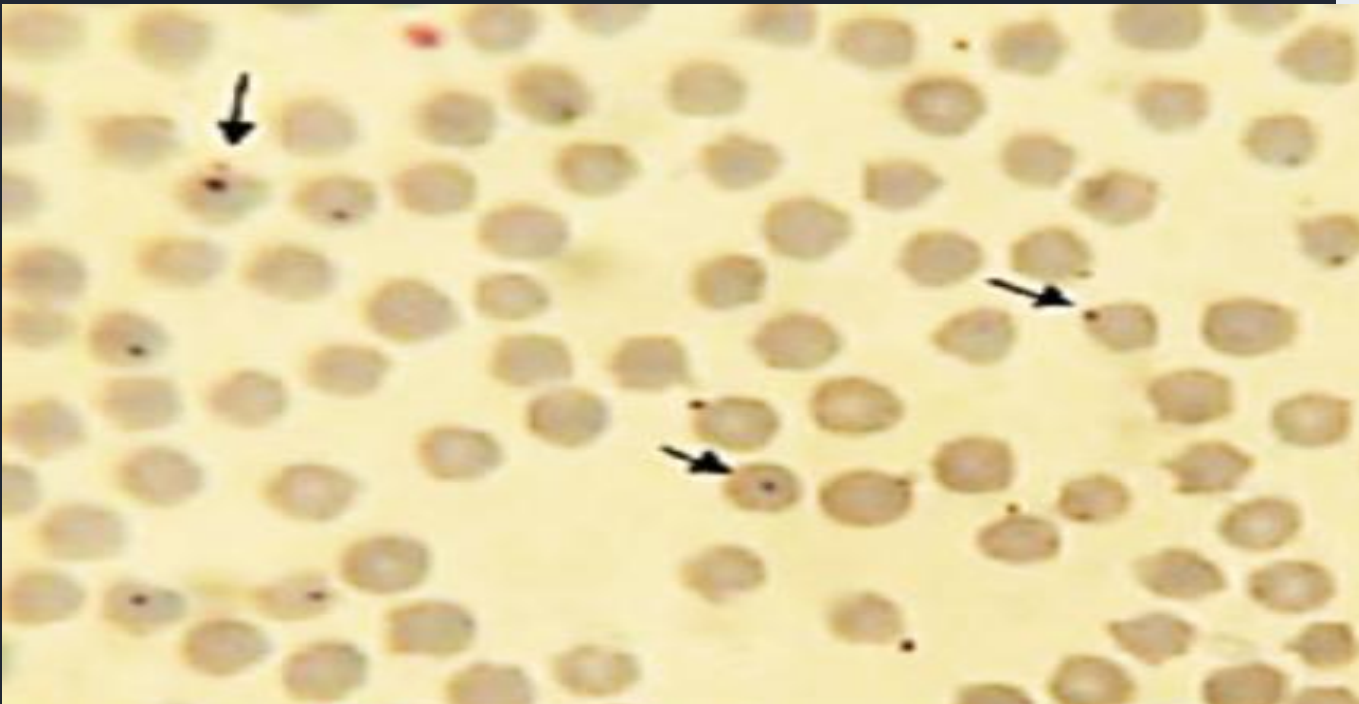
## Anaplasmosis



## Enterotoxemia

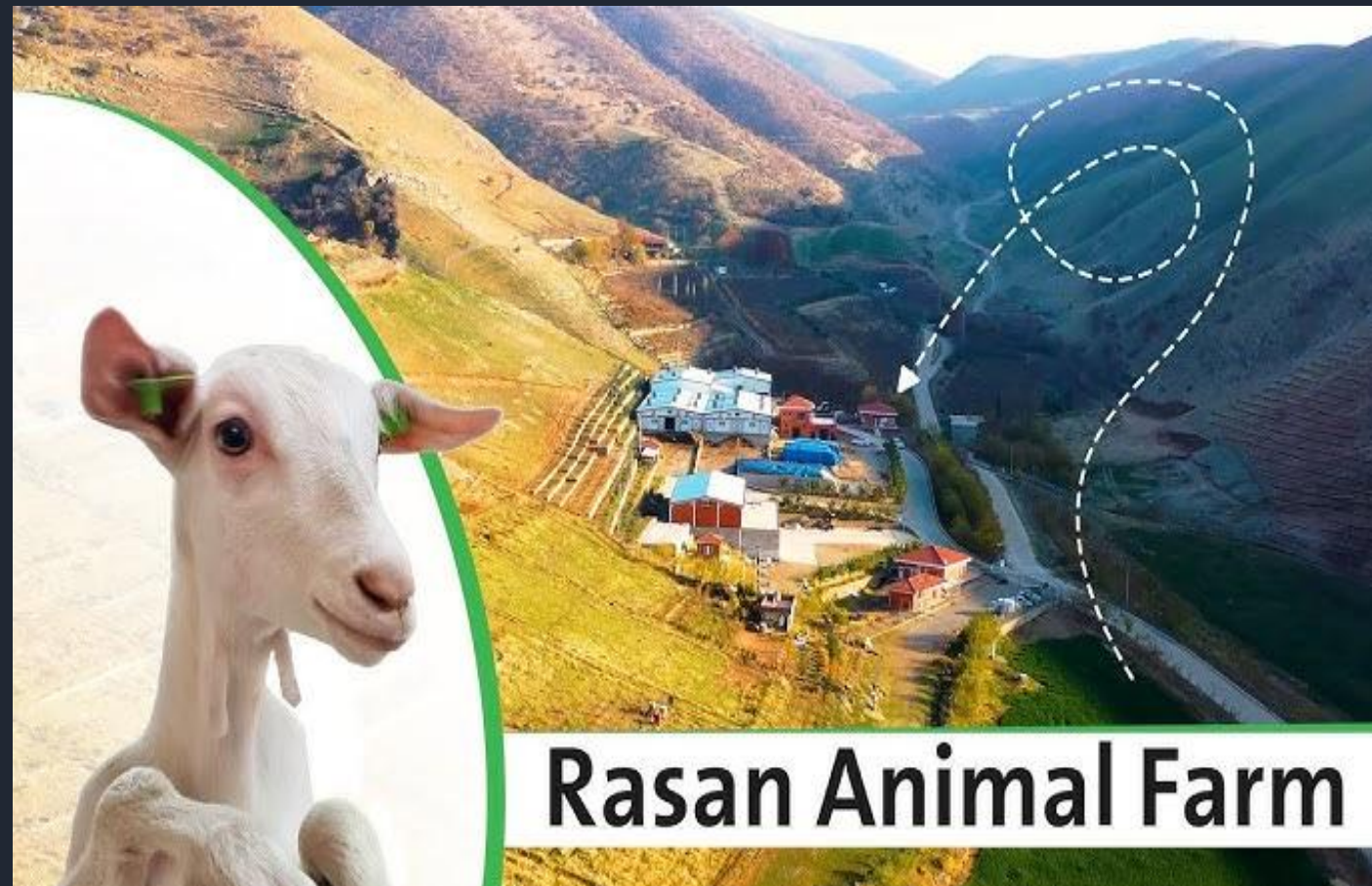
A severe intestinal disease.

Disease management is critical. Prevention and rapid response can save goats.





# Rasan management programs



**Rasan Animal Farm**



# Milking

Double side SAC milk parlour

Rasan Stander operating procedure



# Optimal Bedding for Goat Comfort

Deep Litter

Lime Powder

Controls moisture.



Deep litter with lime powder offers a dry and hygienic environment. This reduces disease risk and enhances goat well-being.



# Ensuring Proper Ventilation



Adequate ventilation is essential. It removes stale air and minimizes humidity.



# Heat Stress Effects on Dairy Goats

## Decreased Production

Reduces milk output.

## Metabolic Changes

Alters insulin secretion.

## Behavioral Changes

Affects eating and drinking.

Heat stress alters metabolism and behavior. Managing these effects is critical.



# Managing Heat Stress in Goats



## Monitor THI

Use the Livestock Stress Tool.



## Provide Water

Ensure ample fresh water.



## Offer Shade

Protect from direct sun.

Heat stress reduces intake and milk yield. Understanding the THI is key.

# South Dakota State University (SDSU), Livestock Stress Tool ( THI 75-80)

**TABLE 1. SHEEP AND GOAT TEMPERATURE HUMIDITY INDEX (THI)**

Temp. °F	Relative Humidity (%)															
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
<b>50°F</b>	54	53	53	53	53	52	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	51	50	50
<b>55°F</b>	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	55	55	55
<b>60°F</b>	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
<b>65°F</b>	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	64	65	65
<b>70°F</b>	65	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	69	70
<b>75°F</b>	68	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75
<b>80°F</b>	70	71	72	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	76	77	78	78	79	79
<b>85°F</b>	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	81	81	82 <sup>a</sup>	83 <sup>a</sup>	84 <sup>b</sup>	84 <sup>b</sup>
<b>90°F</b>	76	77	78	79	79	80	81	82 <sup>a</sup>	83 <sup>a</sup>	84 <sup>b</sup>	85 <sup>b</sup>	86 <sup>c</sup>	86 <sup>c</sup>	87 <sup>c</sup>	88 <sup>c</sup>	89 <sup>c</sup>
<b>95°F</b>	79	80	81	82	83	84 <sup>b</sup>	85 <sup>b</sup>	86 <sup>b</sup>	87 <sup>c</sup>	88 <sup>c</sup>	89 <sup>c</sup>	90 <sup>c</sup>	91 <sup>c</sup>	92 <sup>c</sup>	93 <sup>c</sup>	94 <sup>c</sup>
<b>100°F</b>	82 <sup>a</sup>	83 <sup>a</sup>	84 <sup>b</sup>	85 <sup>b</sup>	86 <sup>b</sup>	87 <sup>c</sup>	88 <sup>c</sup>	90 <sup>c</sup>	91 <sup>c</sup>	92 <sup>c</sup>	93 <sup>c</sup>	94 <sup>c</sup>	95 <sup>c</sup>	97 <sup>c</sup>	98 <sup>c</sup>	99 <sup>c</sup>

THI Levels: <sup>a</sup>Moderate (yellow) 82 to < 84°F; <sup>b</sup>Severe (orange) 84 to < 86°F; <sup>c</sup>Extreme (red) >86°F

Tdb °C	Tdb °F	Relative Humidity																	
		10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
5	41	49.8	49.3	48.8	48.3	47.9	47.4	46.9	46.4	45.9	45.4	44.9	44.4	43.9	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.0	41.5
6	43	50.7	50.3	49.8	49.4	49.0	48.5	48.1	47.6	47.2	46.8	46.3	45.9	45.4	45.0	44.6	44.1	43.7	43.2
7	45	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.5	50.1	49.7	49.3	48.9	48.5	48.1	47.7	47.3	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.8	45.4	45.0
8	46	52.5	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.2	50.8	50.5	50.2	49.8	49.5	49.1	48.8	48.4	48.1	47.8	47.4	47.1	46.7
9	48	53.4	53.2	52.9	52.6	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.4	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.2	49.9	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.8	48.5
10	50	54.4	54.1	53.9	53.6	53.4	53.1	52.9	52.7	52.4	52.2	51.9	51.7	51.5	51.2	51.0	50.7	50.5	50.2
11	52	55.3	55.1	54.9	54.7	54.5	54.3	54.1	53.9	53.7	53.5	53.3	53.1	53.0	52.8	52.6	52.4	52.2	52.0
12	54	56.2	56.0	55.9	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.0	54.9	54.7	54.6	54.5	54.3	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.7
13	55	57.1	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.0	55.9	55.8	55.7	55.6	55.5
14	57	58.0	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.2
15	59	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.9	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
16	61	59.8	59.9	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7
17	63	60.7	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.5	61.6	61.7	61.8	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.5
18	64	61.6	61.8	61.9	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.9	64.1	64.2
19	66	62.5	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.4	63.6	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.6	65.8	66.0
20	68	63.4	63.7	64.0	64.2	64.5	64.7	65.0	65.2	65.5	65.7	66.0	66.2	66.5	66.7	67.0	67.2	67.5	67.7
21	70	64.4	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.1	67.4	67.7	68.0	68.3	68.6	68.9	69.2	69.5
22	72	65.3	65.6	66.0	66.3	66.7	67.0	67.4	67.7	68.1	68.4	68.8	69.1	69.5	69.8	70.2	70.5	70.9	71.2
23	73	66.2	66.6	67.0	67.4	67.8	68.2	68.6	69.0	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.6	71.0	71.4	71.8	72.2	72.6	73.0
24	75	67.1	67.5	68.0	68.4	68.9	69.3	69.8	70.2	70.7	71.1	71.6	72.0	72.5	72.9	73.4	73.8	74.3	74.7
25	77	68.0	68.5	69.0	69.5	70.0	70.5	71.0	71.5	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.5	74.0	74.5	75.0	75.5	76.0	76.5
26	79	68.9	69.5	70.0	70.6	71.1	71.7	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.9	74.4	75.0	75.5	76.1	76.6	77.2	77.7	78.3
27	81	69.8	70.4	71.0	71.6	72.2	72.8	73.4	74.0	74.6	75.2	75.8	76.4	77.0	77.6	78.2	78.8	79.4	80.0
28	82	70.7	71.4	72.0	72.7	73.3	74.0	74.6	75.3	75.9	76.6	77.2	77.9	78.5	79.2	79.8	80.5	81.1	81.8
29	84	71.6	72.3	73.0	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.8	76.5	77.2	77.9	78.6	79.3	80.0	80.7	81.4	82.1	82.8	83.5
30	86	72.5	73.3	74.0	74.8	75.5	76.3	77.0	77.8	78.5	79.3	80.0	80.8	81.5	82.3	83.0	83.8	84.5	85.3

**Figure 1.** THI for goats based on dry bulb temperature and relative humidity. Blue background indicates potential cold stress, red background indicates potential heat stress, and green background is preferred temperature/humidity combinations.

# Optimizing Feeding Strategies at Rasan Farm

## Consistent Feeding Schedules

Regular feeding times ensure optimal nutrient intake. This helps maintain goat health and growth.

- Improved digestion
- Enhanced milk production
- Consistent weight gain

## Nutrient-Rich Diets

Providing a balanced diet is crucial for goat well-being. High-quality feed supports overall health.

- Essential vitamins and minerals
- Proper muscle development
- Strong immune system



# Managing Feed Costs Effectively



## Analyze Feed Requirements

Determine the exact nutritional needs of your goats.



## Source Locally

Explore local feed suppliers for cost-effective options.

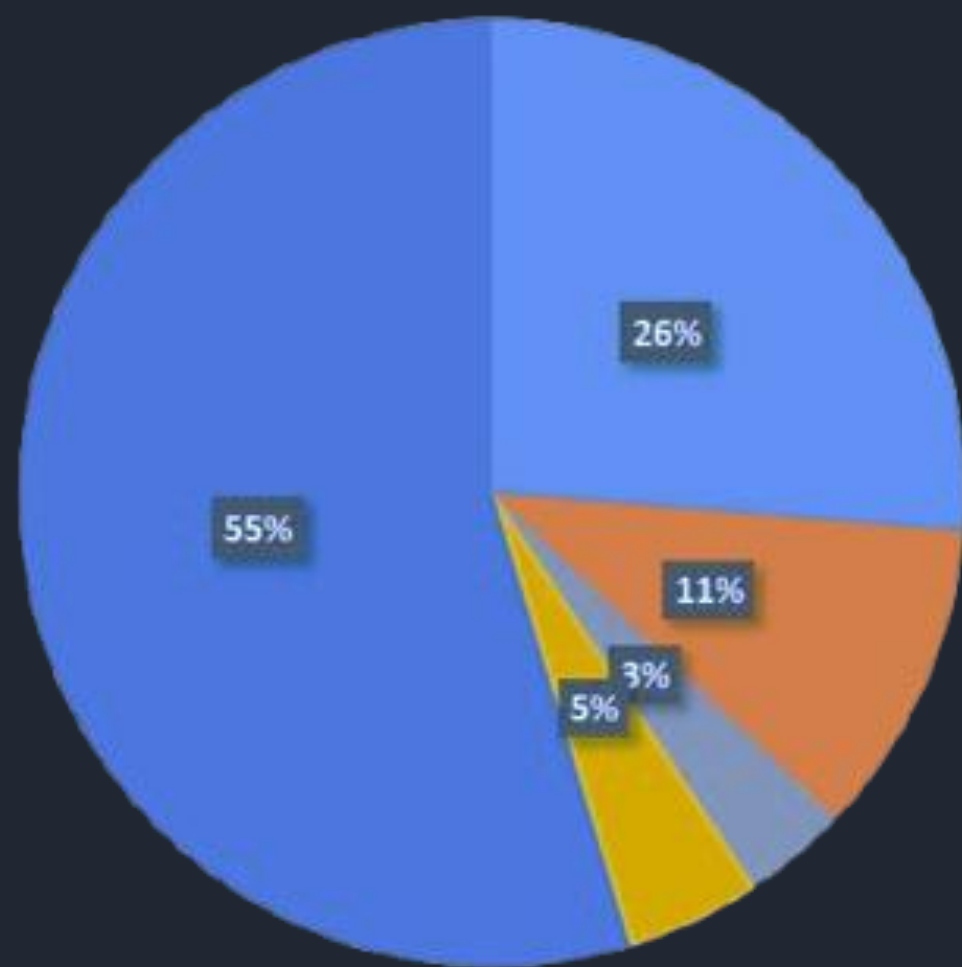


## Minimize Waste

Implement efficient feeding practices to reduce waste.



# Costs



Salary and payments

Other running cost

Maintenance

Treatment

Feed



# Streamlining Goat Management with ELDA



## Centralized Data

Store all goat information in one place.



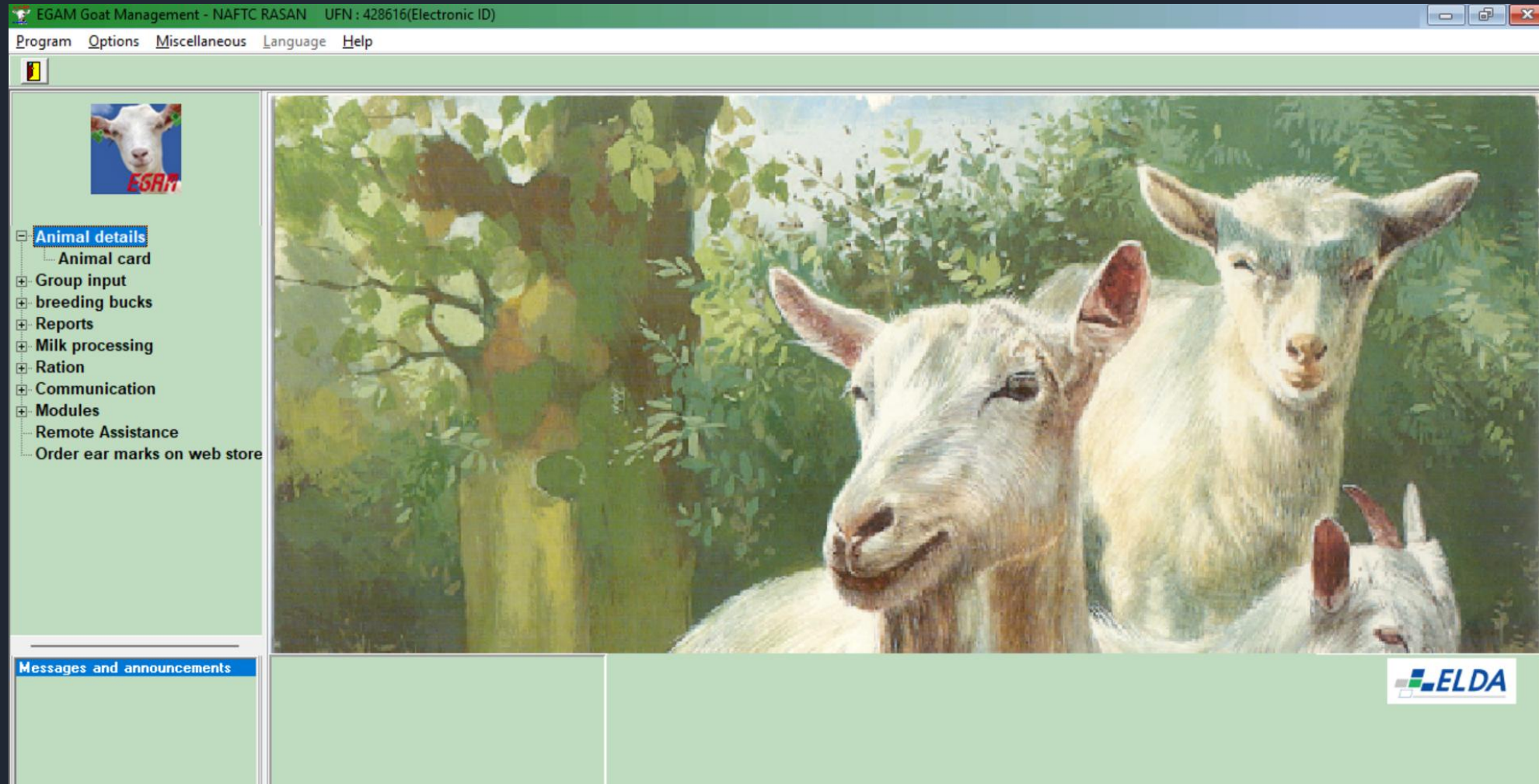
## Performance Tracking

Monitor goat health and productivity easily.

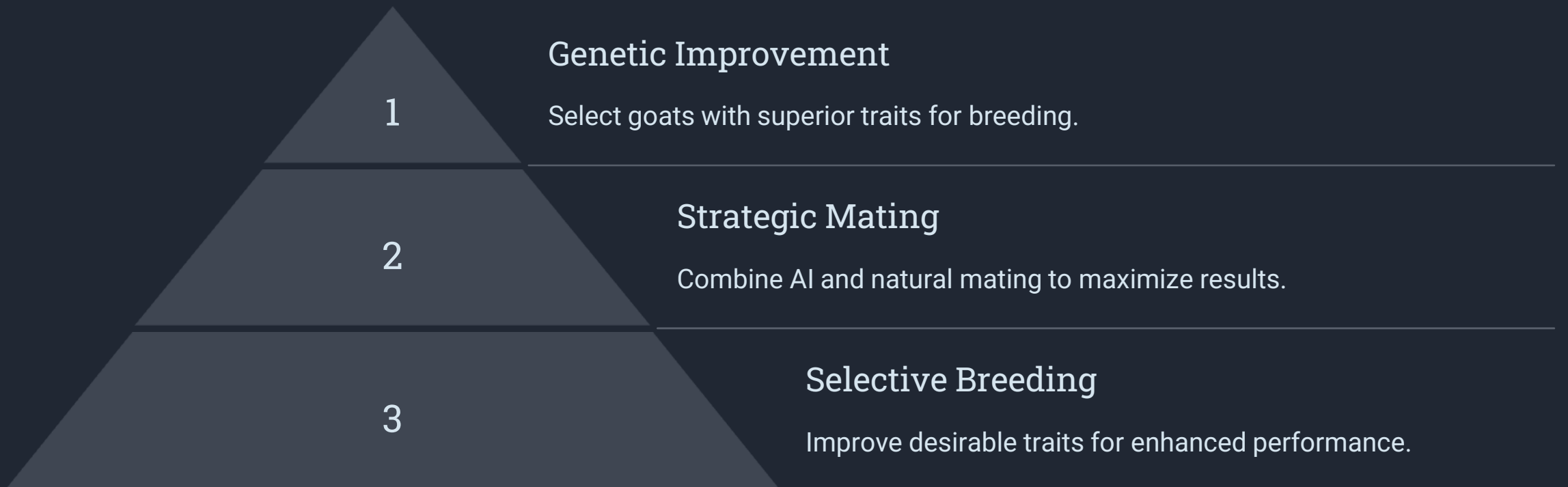


## Automated Alerts

Receive timely notifications for critical events.



# Enhancing Goat Genetics Through Breeding





# Goat Breeding Strategies

- Traditional method
- Extensive herds
- Lower costs

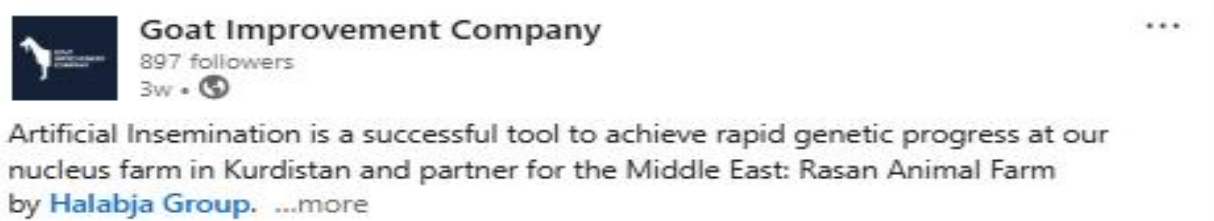
Natural Mating (90%)

1

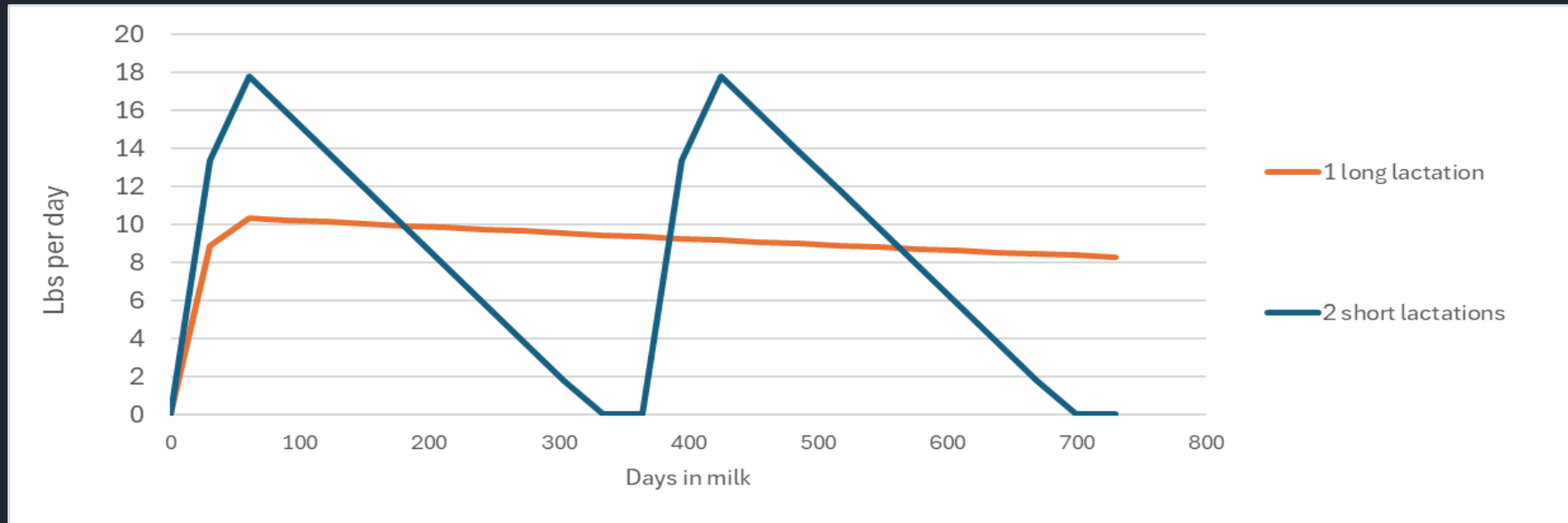
2

AI Breeding (10%)

- Advanced genetics
- Improved traits
- Selective breeding



# Long lactations



## 1 long lactation

10% more milk per day (3300 vs. 3000 lbs. in 365 days)

- Less labor
- Less health issues
- Constant milk flow



## GIC Saanen

Number of goats	41.711
Average number of goats per nucleus farm	1039
Milk kg (350 days)	1256
Fat kg	52
Fat %	4,14
Protein kg	44
Protein %	3,49
Fat + Protein kg	96

December 2024



# Using AI technique in goats first time in Iraq

**NH Japio GIC**

*The highest available AI buck in the Netherlands  
with a top GIC Index of 138*



**GIC Index:  
138**





# GB Joeri GIC

*High milk production, excellent  
udders and persistent production*



GIC Index:  
126



# Kidding management



# Optimizing Kidding Management Practices



## Provide Dedicated Space

Ensure clean and safe kidding areas.

---



## Monitor Closely

Observe goats for signs of labor.

---



## Ensure Proper Care

Assist newborns in nursing and bonding.

# Prioritizing Goat Health Management



## Biosecurity Measures

Implement strict hygiene and access controls.



## Veterinary Care

Regular check-ups and vaccinations.

Special vaccination and treatment at Rasan farm



## Early Intervention

Prompt treatment of illnesses.















by:peshrawphoto











**MORE INFORMATION**

[www.globifield.com](http://www.globifield.com)