Survey of husbandry and health on UK commercial dairy goat farms

K. Anzuino, T. G. Knowles, M.R.F. Lee, R. Grogono-Thomas

Abstract
Published research relevant to the UK dairy goat industry is scarce. Current practices and concerns within the UK dairy goat industry must be better understood if research is to have optimal value. A postal survey was conducted of the farmer membership of the Milking Goat Association as a first step in addressing gaps in knowledge. Questions were asked about husbandry practices, farmer observations of their goats and their priorities for further research. Seventy-three per cent of Milking Goat Association members responded, representing 38 per cent of commercial dairy goat farms and 53 per cent of the commercial dairy goat population in England and Wales. Findings were comprehensive and showed extensive variation in farm practices. Farmers reported pneumonia and scours (diarrhoea) as the most prevalent illnesses of their kids. Pneumonia, diarrhoea, failure to conceive and poor growth were the most prevalent observations of youngstock. Overly fat body condition, assisted kidding, failure to conceive and difficulty drying off were the most prevalent observations of adult milking goats. Farmers’ top priorities for further research were kid health (79.5 per cent of farmers), Johne’s disease (69.5 per cent of farmers), tuberculosis (59 per cent of farmers) and nutrition (47.7 per cent of farmers).

Introduction
There are an estimated 108,000 goats on agricultural holdings within the UK, with 92,000 goats located in England and Wales. Approximately 46,000 are dairy goats commercially farmed in England and Wales, and located over 120 farms. Here commercial farming is defined as the production of milk or milk-based products for sale for human consumption. The UK dairy goat industry is small and decentralised, compared with the UK dairy cattle industry. It is a relatively young industry, with large-scale commercial farms developing mainly over the last 25 years. In 2017, UK dairy goat farmers formed an industry body, the Milking Goat Association, to better represent their interests, better communicate with each other and to support industry-driven research.

To date, published studies of goat health, welfare and production are scarce, particularly those concerning UK dairy goats. Those that do report on the UK industry include our previous study that assessed the welfare of dairy goats on 24 UK commercial farms using animal-based measures and found lameness, claw overgrowth, skin lesions, udder and teat lesions to be particular problems. Several studies of lameness and the causes of lameness have noted a very high prevalence on some farms. Despite milk being the primary farm produce, there have been only three studies of mastitis in commercial dairy herds and one study estimating the breeding values for milk yield. Scrapie is the best represented infectious disease with several epidemiological studies describing infection prevalence and scope for breeding disease-resistant goats. Epidemiological studies have described Q fever (Coxiella burnetii) infection on two UK farms. One study of Johne’s disease exists, investigating whether Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis bacterium was present in raw milk from bulk tanks. An outbreak of tuberculosis (TB) in a herd of Golden Guernsey goats has been described. Two postal surveys confirmed ectoparasites to be a particular issue in goats, including those commercially farmed.

An evidence base from other countries is growing, but these are not specific for UK farms. Current practices and concerns within the industry must be better understood if further research is to have optimal value. Therefore, a postal survey was designed as a first step in addressing gaps in knowledge within the UK dairy goat industry to direct future research efforts.
Materials and methods
A postal survey was designed, covering husbandry practices and farmer observations of different age groups of goats, as well as farmer preferences for further research. Questions were informed by published peer-reviewed literature on goats, non-peer-reviewed secondary literature such as Goat Veterinary Society journals, goat veterinary texts and researcher experience of dairy goat farming. Kids were defined as goats from birth to weaning, youngstock as from weaning to first service and adult milking goats as those within the main milking herd, including dry does. Billies were defined as adult male goats. In total, there were 55 questions with subparts, comprising both open and closed questions.

To promote return rate, the survey was designed to be completed within 15 minutes from memory with no requirement to locate exact figures. This was emphasised in a covering letter, which also explained that results would be treated confidentially. Farmers could complete the questionnaire anonymously or choose to provide contact details to receive an anonymised summary of the results.

A draft survey was pilot tested with 10 dairy goat farmers. Following feedback, the percentage categories used in the section concerning observations of goats were altered, and a ranking activity was provided in the research priorities section instead of a completely open question. For the ranking activity, 13 issues were presented in a table and farmers were asked to circle and rank the five issues that concerned them the most. This was supplemented by an open question on whether there were additional issues they would have liked the opportunity to include in their top 5.

In November 2017, the survey was posted to all full members of the Milking Goat Association, 70 in total with 67 members located in England and Wales, 1 in Scotland and 1 in Northern Ireland. A reminder letter was sent three weeks after the initial survey and then again three weeks later.

Data handling and statistics
Data were entered on to a spreadsheet (Excel; Microsoft) and analysed using IBM SPSS, V.24.0. Results are reported as simple summary statistics. Where percentages are given, the actual numbers are presented in the brackets when necessary to avoid ambiguity. Individual Mann-Whitney tests were used to test if a difference in herd size was associated with yes or no answers to a range of questions regarding approaches to husbandry.

Results
Seventy-three per cent (51 out of 70) Milking Goat Association members responded. Surveys from 46 individual farms were completed. The other five respondents informed the researcher they either worked with a farm that already completed a survey or they no longer kept goats.

Seventy per cent of farms answered all 55 questions, 17.4 per cent of farms answered 54 questions and 13 per cent of farms answered 53 questions.

The 46 farms that responded represented approximately 38 per cent of the commercial dairy goat farms in England and Wales and held at least 24 372 goats, representing at least 53 per cent of the commercial dairy goat population at the time of the survey (one farm did not answer the question about herd size).

Farm background information
Herd sizes, defined as number of adult milking goats including dry does, ranged from 6 to 2300 goats with a median value of 400 goats (IQR 150–725).

The 46 farms that completed the survey comprised 18 per cent of all farms in England and Wales with herd size 50 or fewer goats, 27.6 per cent of all farms with herd size 51–200 goats, 52.9 per cent of all farms with herd size 201 and 500 goats, 61.9 per cent of all farms herd size 501–1000 goats and 33.3 per cent of all farms with herd size over 1000 goats.

The periods of time producers had been farming dairy goats ranged from 1 to 42 years, median 11 (IQR 3–29). Reported milk yields ranged from 700 to 1800 l/goat/year, median 1022 (IQR 900–1184). One hundred per cent (46) of the farms reared their own replacement goats. Thirty-one per cent (14/45) of farms ran a completely closed herd for both male and female animals. A percentage of 67.4 (31/46) of the farms practised out-of-season breeding. Seventeen per cent (8/46) of farms grazed goats outdoors. Eighty-seven per cent (40/46) of farms had Saanen and Saanen crosses as their main breed. Toggenburg/Toggenburg crosses were present on 54.3 per cent (25/46) of farms, Alpine/Alpine crosses were present on 26.1 per cent (12/46) of farms, Anglo Nubian/AN crosses were present on 19.6 per cent (9/46) of farms and Golden Guernseys on 2.2 per cent (1/46) of farms.

Responses to questions about husbandry in kids are given in table 1. Responses to questions about husbandry in adult milking goats are given in table 2. Responses to the survey question ‘has your herd ever been affected by the following diseases?’ are given in table 3. Vaccines used by farmers are given in table 4. Factors associated with different herd sizes are given in table 5. Farmers’ observations of kids and milking goats over the previous 12 months are given in table 6. Farmers’ observations of adult male goats over the previous 12 months are given in table 7. Farmers’ priorities for future research are given in table 8.

Questions where farmers gave more than one response were those concerning: the types of colostrum fed, methods of feeding colostrum, methods of feeding milk to kids, types of forage offered to kids, types of
Table 1  Husbandry practices in kids

| Survey question                                                                 | Response                          | Percentage (number of farms) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| For how long do kids remain with their mothers?                                  | Removed at birth                  | 21.7% (10/46)               |
|                                                                                  | <12 hours                         | 8.7% (4/46)                  |
|                                                                                  | Between 12 and 24 hours           | 21.7% (10/46)               |
|                                                                                  | Between 25 and 48 hours           | 21.7% (10/46)               |
|                                                                                  | >48 hours                         | 26.1% (12/46)               |
| Are kids fed colostrum other than by suckling their mothers?                     | Yes, sometimes                    | 4.2% (2/46)                 |
|                                                                                  | Yes, routinely                     | 40% (18/46)                 |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 17.8% (8/46)                |
| If yes, what type of colostrum is fed?                                           | Colostrum from another doe        | 89.2% (33/37)               |
|                                                                                  | Colostrum from another source     | 10.8% (4/37)                |
| How is this colostrum fed?                                                       | Bottle fed                        | 73.8% (28/37)               |
|                                                                                  | By stomach tube                   | 26.2% (10/37)               |
| For how long are kids fed this colostrum?                                        | <1 day                            | 21.6% (9/43)                |
|                                                                                  | Between 1 and 2 days              | 64.9% (24/37)               |
|                                                                                  | >2 days                           | 13.5% (5/37)                |
| Is this colostrum pasteurised before feeding?                                    | Yes                               | 10.3% (1/37)                |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 89.6% (33/37)               |
| Is colostrum quality measured?                                                   | Yes                               | 10.3% (1/37)                |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 89.6% (33/37)               |
| Are kids fed milk replacer?                                                      | Yes                               | 87% (40/46)                 |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 13% (6/46)                  |
| At what age are kids first fed milk replacer?                                    | 1–2 days                          | 60.5% (21/35)               |
|                                                                                  | 3–4 days                          | 26.3% (10/38)               |
|                                                                                  | 5–7 days                          | 10.5% (4/38)                |
|                                                                                  | 14–21 days                        | 2.6% (1/38)                 |
| How are kids fed milk?                                                           | Ad lib (always available)         | 65.7% (24/37)               |
|                                                                                  | Restricted (on meals)             | 34.3% (13/38)               |
| Are kids fed starter/creep feed?                                                | Yes                               | 95.7% (44/46)               |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 4.3% (2/46)                 |
| At what age are kids first fed starter/creep?                                     | Less than 7 days                  | 47.5% (19/40)               |
|                                                                                  | 7–14 days                         | 37.5% (15/41)               |
|                                                                                  | 14–21 days                        | 2.6% (1/38)                 |
| Are kids fed forage?                                                            | Yes                               | 95.7% (44/46)               |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 4.3% (2/46)                 |
| What type of forage is fed to kids?                                              | Hay                               | 50% (21/42)                 |
|                                                                                  | Straw                             | 29.5% (12/41)               |
|                                                                                  | Haylage                           | 9.5% (4/42)                 |
|                                                                                  | Silage                            | 4.8% (2/42)                 |
| At what age are kids first fed forage?                                           | Less than 7 days                  | 47.6% (20/42)               |
|                                                                                  | 7–14 days                         | 37.5% (15/41)               |
|                                                                                  | 14–21 days                        | 2.6% (1/38)                 |
| Do you have a target weaning age?                                               | Yes                               | 75.6% (34/45)               |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 24.4% (11/45)               |
| Do you have a target weaning weight?                                            | Yes                               | 43.9% (19/44)               |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 56.1% (23/42)               |
| What is your target weaning age?                                                 | Under 6 weeks                     | 3.4% (1/29)                 |
|                                                                                  | 6–8 weeks                         | 6.9% (2/29)                 |
|                                                                                  | 12–16 weeks                       | 17.2% (3/18)                |
|                                                                                  | Over 18 weeks                     | 76.3% (35/46)               |
| What is your target weaning weight?                                              | Under 15 kg                       | 30% (9/30)                  |
|                                                                                  | 15 kg                             | 30% (9/30)                  |
|                                                                                  | Over 15 kg                        | 39.2% (14/36)               |
| Do you have a market for your male kids?                                         | Yes                               | 70% (35/50)                 |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 30% (15/50)                 |
| What is your market for males?                                                   | Breeding                          | 26% (13/49)                 |
|                                                                                  | Meat                              | 94% (44/46)                 |
| Do you rear any kids for meat on your own farm?                                   | Yes                               | 46% (21/46)                 |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 54% (25/46)                 |
| Are kids disbudded?                                                              | Yes                               | 100% (46/46)                |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 0% (0/46)                   |
| What age are kids disbudded?                                                     | Less than 14 days                 | 93.3% (42/46)               |
|                                                                                  | Between 14 days and 28 days       | 0% (0/46)                   |
|                                                                                  | >28 days                          | 6.7% (3/45)                 |
| Does your local vet have sufficient knowledge and experience of dairy goats?     | Yes                               | 82.6% (38/46)               |
|                                                                                  | No                                | 17.4% (8/46)                |
|                                                                                  | Not sure                          | 10.9% (5/46)                |
Table 2  Husbandry practices in adult milking goats

| Survey question | Response | Percentage (number) of farms |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Are milking goats fed forage? | Yes | 100% (46/46) |
| What type of forage is fed? | Hay | 51.1% (23/45) |
| | Haylage | 40% (18/45) |
| | Silage | 26.7% (12/45) |
| | Straw | 24.4% (11/45) |
| Is forage analyzed? | Yes | 50% (23/46) |
| | No | 50% (23/46) |
| Are milking does fed concentrate? | Yes | 98% (45/46) |
| How are concentrates fed? | Ad lib | 37.8% (17/45) |
| | Set ration per goat | 37.8% (17/45) |
| | Mixed with forage | 24.4% (11/45) |
| Are goats fed according to yield? | Yes | 37% (16/46) |
| | No | 63% (30/46) |
| Are goats fed in the parlour? | Yes | 50% (23/46) |
| How are these goats fed in parlour? | Small amount for encouragement | 50% (11/22) |
| | Individual ration | 50% (11/22) |
| Do you aim to give goats a dry period? | Yes | 100% (46/46) |
| For how long is this dry period? | <2 weeks | 5.3% (2/38) |
| | 3–4 weeks | 17.4% (8/46) |
| | 5–7 weeks | 43.5% (20/46) |
| | 7 weeks or more | 34.8% (16/46) |
| How often are goats milked at peak yield? | Twice daily | 93.3% (42/45) |
| | Three times daily | 6.7% (3/45) |
| Which of the following are done routinely at milking? | Gloves worn | 54.3% (24/46) |
| | Foremilk checked | 37% (17/46) |
| | Teat wiped | 56.5% (26/46) |
| | Teat dip premilking | 6.5% (3/46) |
| | Teat dip post milking | 34.8% (16/46) |
| Do you record milk yields? | Yes | 52% (24/46) |
| | No | 48% (22/46) |
| If yes, how do you record milk yields? | Electronic/automatic recording | 45.5% (10/22) |
| | Manual | 54.5% (12/22) |
| If yes, are yields recorded for individual goats or for groups of goats? | Yields for individual goats | 99.9% (20/22) |
| | Yields for groups of goats | 0.1% (0/22) |
| What is your target kidding interval? | 1–2 months/annual | 38.5% (15/39) |
| | Between 12 and 24 months | 46.2% (18/39) |
| | Between 24 and 36 months | 7.7% (3/39) |
| | Flexible according to yield | 7.7% (3/39) |
| Do you have a target age for first service? | Yes | 98% (45/46) |
| | No | 2% (1/46) |
| What is your target age at first service? | 6–7 months | 40.9% (18/44) |
| | 8–9 months | 20.5% (9/44) |
| | 10–12 months | 20.4% (9/44) |
| | 13 months or more | 18.2% (8/44) |
| Do you have a target weight for first service? | Yes | 67% (31/46) |
| | No | 33% (15/46) |
| If yes, what is your target weight at first service? | Less than 35 kg | 11.3% (1/27) |
| | From 35 to 40 kg | 70.4% (19/27) |
| | More than 40 kg | 18.3% (5/27) |
| Are goats routinely foot trimmed? | Yes | 100% (46/46) |
| What age are goats first foot trimmed? | <3 months | 8.7% (4/46) |
| | 3–5 months | 15.2% (7/46) |
| | 6–8 months | 32.6% (15/46) |
| | 9–12 months | 28.3% (13/46) |
| | Over 12 months | 6.5% (3/46) |
| | As necessary | 8.7% (4/46) |
| How often are the feet trimmed? | Every 1–2 months | 15.6% (7/45) |
| | Every 3–4 months | 35.6% (16/45) |
| | Every 5–6 months | 33.3% (15/45) |
| | Every 7–12 months | 6.7% (3/45) |
| | When needed/as often as possible | 8.9% (4/45) |
| Are goats routinely foot bathed? | Yes | 20% (9/45) |
| | No | 80% (36/45) |
Although findings are skewed towards larger farms, the goat population was represented by this survey. A substantial proportion of the UK commercial dairy herd are milking goats, which are commonly infected with mastitis and pneumonia.

Discussion

A substantial proportion of the UK commercial dairy goat population was represented by this survey, although findings are skewed towards larger farms, probably because these are more likely to be Milking Goat Association members.

Farm background

Reported average milk yields (median 1022 l/goat/year, IQR 900–1184) were higher than those previously reported for UK farms (median 825 l/goat/year, IQR 640–904), perhaps reflecting changes in breeding and husbandry that better support production. There was no relationship between herd size and milk yield.

Only 17 per cent of farmers grazed goats outdoors, probably because managing such large numbers of goats outdoors is impractical, partly due to difficulties in managing nutrition of high yielding goats at pasture and partly because goats remain susceptible to infections with gastrointestinal parasites.

Sixty-seven per cent of farmers manipulated the breeding season, which would enable them to produce a more even volume of milk throughout the year and to take advantage of the higher milk prices paid in the autumn and winter months.

Thirty-one per cent of farmers operate a completely closed herd that optimises their biosecurity. Further investigation is needed to establish how these farms maintain genetic diversity and how the questions were interpreted, for example, whether farmers considered a closed herd to be one that allowed some males onto the unit every few years.

Focus on kids

Whatever feeding strategy is used, kids must ingest sufficient quantities of good quality colostrum within the first hours of life in order to absorb enough immunoglobulins to protect them from disease. On most farms, kids remained with their mothers for at least the first hours of life, enabling them to suckle colostrum naturally. However, there is little information about the quality of colostrum produced by does on UK farms as studies to date have involved different breeds and management systems in different countries, with none from the UK. Refractometers, used by two farms to measure colostrum quality, have not been validated for use in goats.

Table 4 Responses to the question ‘Which vaccines do you use?’

| Name of vaccine(s) used | Percentage (number) of farms (n/46) | Diseases the vaccine is intended to prevent |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Guidair (CZ vaccines)   | 56.5% (26)                         | Johne’s disease.                           |
| Lambivac (MSD Animal Health) | 82.6% (38)                  | Clostridial enterotoxaemia.                |
| Coxevax (Zoetis)        | 2.2% (1)                           | Clostridial enterotoxaemia.                |
| Bravoxin (MSD Animal Health) | 2.2% (1)                     | Clostridial enterotoxaemia.                |
| Ernzovac (MSD Animal Health) | 19.6% (9)                     | Enzootic abortion.                        |
| Cevac Chlamydia (Ceva Animal Health Ltd) | 6.5% (3)                   | Enzootic abortion.                        |
| Toxovac (MSD Animal Health Ltd) | 26% (12)                      | Toxoplasmosis.                            |
| Coxevax (Ceva Animal Health Ltd) | 8.7% (4)                      | Q fever.                                  |
| Ovivac (MSD Animal Health) | 13% (6)                         | Pasteurellosis.                           |
| Heptavac P Plus (MSD Animal Health) | 17.4% (8/46)               | Clostridial enterotoxaemia and pasteurellosis. |
| Glanvac (Zoetis)        | 4.3% (2/46)                       | Caseous lymphadenitis.                    |
| Glanvac 3 (Zoetis)      | 2.2% (1/46)                       | Caseous lymphadenitis and clostridial enterotoxaemia. |
Colostrum gradually transitions to milk over 3–5 days. However, just under half of the farms kept kids with their mothers for over 24 hours and some farms for up to 48 hours, meaning much colostrum and transition milk is wasted as once kids are separated from their mothers, it is practically difficult to isolate and feed this milk.

Possible reasons for removing kids from their mothers at or shortly after birth include limiting contact with the adult environment to reduce disease risks, preventing the doe and kid bonding to reduce the stress of separation and kids potentially more readily learn to suck an artificial teat than if removed later. Possible reasons for leaving longer include saving labour and ensuring full use of colostrum. Of the 10 farms that left kids with their mothers for over 48 hours, eight farms specified the duration. For seven farms, this was between 3 days and 7 days, whereas one farm of herd size 500 had a unique system of leaving kids with their mothers for 5 weeks.

Some farms routinely provided doe colostrum in addition to that which the kid suckled, either via a stomach tube or bottle. It would be useful to know the source of this doe colostrum as feeding colostrum from another doe, or pooled from several does, can accelerate the spread of diseases that pass from infected adults to kids via the milk, for example, caprine arthritis encephalitis and scrapie.

Four farms fed colostrum replacer routinely as their only source of colostrum. For these farms, the type of replacer used will be particularly important. For example, lyophilised or freeze-dried bovine colostrum can be adequately absorbed by goat kids, whereas replacer derived from ewe colostrum has been found inadequate.

Details of volumes of colostrum fed and whether these align with recommendations in goat texts, of 10 per cent of bodyweight in the first 12 hours or 20 per cent of bodyweight in the first 24 hours of life, are needed.

| Factors                                      | Median herd size of farmers responding “yes” | Median herd size of farmers responding “no” | Mann-Whitney U test | P value |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Out of season breeding used                  | 600                                          | 196                                         | 311.5               | 0.001   |
| Goats grazing outdoors                       | 34                                           | 600                                         | 17                  | 0.001   |
| Kids fed milk replacer                       | 560                                          | 50                                          | 206                 | 0.002   |
| Forage analysed                              | 700                                          | 200                                         | 412                 | <0.001  |
| Feeding total mixed ration                   | 870                                          | 250                                         | 319.5               | <0.001  |
| Automatic/electronic recording of milk yields| 815                                          | 150                                         | 119.5               | 0.002   |
| Fed individual ration in parlour             | 60                                           | 600                                         | 27                  | 0.016   |

Table 6  Percentage (number) of farms where farmers observed specified signs in their goats over the previous 12 months

| Age group          | Signs observed          | Proportion of affected goats within farm |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                    | (2%  12%–<15%  15%–<25%  ≥25%) |
| Kids               | Poor growth             | 68% (30/44) farms                      | 13.6% (6/44) farms  | 15.9% (7/44) farms | 2.3% (1/44) farms |
|                    | Deaths                  | 47.8% (22/46)                          | 26.1% (12/46)       | 17.4% (8/46)       | 8.7% (4/46)       |
|                    | Skin problems or itch   | 85.7% (36/42)                          | 9.3% (4/42)         | 4.8% (2/42)        | 0                |
|                    | Scour/diarrhoea         | 39.5% (17/43)                          | 20.9% (9/43)        | 32.6% (14/43)      | 7% (3/43)        |
|                    | Pneumonia/excess cough  | 36.4% (16/44)                          | 38.6% (17/44)       | 15.9% (7/44)       | 9% (4/44)        |
|                    | Swollen joints or swollen navel | 88.1% (37/42) | 9.5% (4/42) | 2.4% (1/42) | 0 |
| Youngstock         | Poor growth             | 62.8% (27/43)                          | 23.3% (10/43)       | 11.6% (5/43)       | 2.3% (1/43)       |
|                    | Deaths                  | 72.7% (32/44)                          | 18.2% (8/44)        | 6.8% (3/44)        | 2.3% (1/43)       |
|                    | Skin problems/itch      | 54.8% (23/42)                          | 4.9% (2/42)         | 7.3% (3/42)        | 0                |
|                    | Scour/diarrhoea         | 62.8% (27/43)                          | 23.2% (10/43)       | 14% (6/43)         | 0                |
|                    | Pneumonia/excess cough  | 57.1% (24/42)                          | 26.2% (11/42)       | 16.7% (7/42)       | 0                |
|                    | Difficult to get in kid | 54.8% (23/42)                          | 23.8% (10/42)       | 16.7% (7/42)       | 4.8% (2/42)       |
| Adult milking goats | Overly thin             | 65.9% (27/41)                          | 24.4% (10/41)       | 4.9% (2/41)        | 4.9% (2/41)       |
|                    | Overly fat              | 31% (13/42)                            | 21.4% (9/42)        | 31% (13/42)        | 16.7% (7/42)     |
|                    | Difficult to get in kid | 41.9% (18/43)                          | 25.6% (11/43)       | 25.6% (11/43)      | 7% (3/43)        |
|                    | Difficult to dry off    | 39.5% (17/43)                          | 27.9% (12/43)       | 23.3% (10/43)      | 9.3% (4/43)      |
|                    | Assisted kidding        | 41.3% (19/46)                          | 34.8% (16/46)       | 17.4% (8/46)       | 6.5% (3/46)     |
|                    | Abortion or stillbirths | 6.4% (28/44)                           | 22.7% (10/44)       | 6.8% (3/44)        | 6.8% (3/44)     |
|                    | Clubfoot                | 55.8% (24/43)                          | 14% (6/43)          | 23.3% (10/43)      | 7% (3/43)        |
|                    | Lameness                | 61.4% (27/44)                          | 15.9% (7/44)        | 13.6% (6/44)       | 9.1% (4/44)      |
|                    | Mastitis                | 65.6% (28/43)                          | 34.1% (15/44)       | 2.3% (1/44)        | 0                |
|                    | Scour/diarrhoea         | 41.9% (18/43)                          | 27.9% (12/43)       | 27.9% (12/43)      | 2.3% (1/43)      |
|                    | Pneumonia/excess cough  | 71.4% (30/42)                          | 28.6% (12/42)       | 0                   | 0                |
|                    | Skin problems/itch      | 70.5% (31/44)                          | 13.6% (6/44)        | 15.9% (7/44)       | 0                |
Most farmers follow colostrum feeding with milk replacer ad lib, which produces higher growth rates than restricted feeding due to the larger volumes of milk ingested. However, intake may not be truly ad lib for all goat kids in the group as they share access to teats with varying numbers of pen mates and, unlike calves, the individual milk intakes cannot be monitored or rationed. The intake of some kids could well be reduced by competition from pen mates.

Optimal milk intakes for kids in the first weeks of life are unknown. Few studies look beyond the first weeks of life and the effect milk feeding will have on solid food intake and any growth check and hunger at weaning. The digestibility of different milk replacers should also be investigated further.

Goat kids, as with all young ruminants, must ingest solid feed to develop a functioning rumen. Most farms offered kids both forage and starter feed before they were two weeks of age, which gives kids opportunity to become familiar with this feed before they begin to ingest substantial quantities.

As in calves, fermentation of starter feeds are likely to provide butyrate needed to develop rumen papillae, and forage is likely to promote muscular development of the rumen and stimulate rumination and flow of saliva into the rumen. However, the optimal balance between forage and starter and types used needs further investigation.

Weaning age and weaning weight are proxy measures of rumen development. The target weaning weights of most farms are in line with the recommended weaning weights for goats of 2.5 times their birthweight, though little research underpins these values. Further details, such as numbers of farms that weigh their goats at weaning and whether milk feeding is stopped abruptly or gradually at weaning, are needed.

Female goat kids are routinely disbudded on all farms, as dehorned goats can be housed at higher stocking densities than horned goats and are thought less likely to become trapped in pen structures. Most farms met the recommendations of disbudding within the first week of life.

UK law specifies that disbudding of goat kids must only be performed by a veterinary surgeon (Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966, Schedule 3, Part 2). Farmers’ comments about veterinary input were mostly positive, implying that many farms can find a vet able to disbud their goat kids to a satisfactory standard. However, 20 per cent of farmers still experienced some difficulties with accessing veterinary input to a standard that met their needs. Disbudding kids is more technical than disbudding calves due to the double innervation of the horn bud in the kid making anaesthesia more difficult and the thin skull of the kid risking thermal injury to the brain. Disbudding goats is often not a routine part of veterinary training.

Markets for goat meats have rapidly expanded in recent years, reducing the number of male billy kids that are killed at birth with 75 per cent of farms having a market for their male kids. Further investigation is needed into the proportion of male kids these farms have a use for. To date, very little is known about the health, welfare and production on dedicated kid rearing units.

**Table 7  Farmers’ observations of their billies (adult male goats) over the previous 12 months (n/46)**

| Signs                        | Percentage (number) of farms |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Overly fat                   | 6.5% (3)                     |
| Overly thin                  | 3.3% (6)                     |
| Lameness                     | 26.1% (12)                   |
| Scour/diarrhoea              | 26.1% (12)                   |
| Skin problems/lck            | 17.4% (8)                    |

**Table 8  Farmers’ priorities for future research**

| Issue                          | Percentage (number) of farms ranking this issue in their top 5 concerns (n/44) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kid health (pneumonia and/or scour) | 79.5% (15)                                                             |
| Johne’s disease                | 65.9% (29)                                                              |
| Tuberculosis                   | 59.2% (26)                                                              |
| Nutrition/feed management      | 67.7% (21)                                                              |
| Lameness                       | 27.3% (12)                                                              |
| Abortion/stillbirth            | 25% (11)                                                                |
| Mastitis                       | 22.7% (10)                                                              |
| Fertility                      | 18.2% (8)                                                               |
| Colostrum                      | 18.2% (8)                                                               |
| Caseous lymphadenitis          | 13.6% (6)                                                               |
| Caprine arthritis encephalitis | 11.4% (5)                                                               |
| Growth rates                   | 11.4% (5)                                                               |
| Skin problems                  | 6.8% (3)                                                                |

In the survey, the term forage was intended to mean those feeds that are predominantly cellulolytic and slowly fermented in the rumen and concentrate those feeds that are predominantly amylolytic and rapidly fermented.

All farms fed their milking goats forage, and for the 50 per cent (23/46) of farms that analysed forage, there is potential to use this information to better match the feed to the animals’ nutrient requirements. All farms fed concentrates, which is expected as forage alone would not meet the energy requirements of high-yielding does.

The 24 per cent (11/45) of farms that offer goats concentrate mixed with forage do so as a total mixed ration (TMR). It is unsurprising that farms with larger herd sizes tended to feed TMR as they are more likely to have the necessary resources and space.

Of the 23 farms that feed goats in the parlour, 11 of these fed an individual ration of concentrate in the parlour, ensuring their intake is known as they relate to their needs.
can consume this without competition. These were smaller farms, who could probably milk at a slower rate. On many farms goats only stay in the parlour for the duration of milking, often only one minute to two minutes, which is insufficient time for them to eat their individual concentrate ration.

The remaining farms offered goats concentrate whilst housed in their pens, either ad lib or calculated as a set amount per goat. However, this may not have been the amount each goat has access to or consumes when in a group situation.

Those 52 per cent of farms that record milk yields have the potential to use these records to select individuals for breeding or to guide feeding strategies. Thirty-five per cent of farms reported they fed to yield. More information is needed about how farmers interpreted this term and how they are implementing the practice, for example, whether they feed individual goats based on their individual yields, manage groups with a stepped approach or do otherwise.

**Milking**

Routine hygiene practices, such as teat wiping and teat dipping, were minimal. Seventeen per cent of farms do not use any sort of udder and teat preparation. Potential reasons include goats being much cleaner than cattle, goats perceived less susceptible to mastitis than cattle and time pressures, with the stockperson attending to a different goat every few seconds. Fore-milking is often omitted, in part because visual inspection of milk and measuring somatic cell counts using a California mastitis test are less reliable indicators of udder infection than in cattle. In addition, between 60 per cent to 80 per cent of udder milk is cisternal in goats, requiring little udder preparation to stimulate milk let down. However, many of the routine hygiene practices used in cattle are still considered to benefit udder health in goats.

There is currently little evidence on optimal dry period lengths, with very few studies investigating how it affects colostrum quality or milk yield in subsequent lactations.

Goats have potential to milk for extended periods of time, often years, without giving birth, therefore, potentially reducing the frequency of kidding and associated health risks. However, there have been few studies of the management needed for extended lactations to be successfully used.

All farmers were aware of the main infectious diseases of dairy goats. However, where farmers answered ‘no’ to presence of disease, they may have been unaware that their goats can be infected without showing obvious clinical signs. Also, this survey did not establish whether disease presence or absence was confirmed by veterinary diagnostic tests.

Almost half of farms reported they had been affected by Johne’s disease (infection with MAP). Vaccination will control, but not prevent, infection in goats. To date, there are no prevalence studies of Johne’s disease on UK goat farms, despite its economic and public health significance.

Commercially farmed goats are at particular risk of clostridial enterotoxaemia, a fatal disease caused by the usually commensal *Clostridial perfringens* type D bacteria. Hence, it is positive that 98 per cent of farms vaccinate to reduce risks. All clostridial vaccines used are multivalent. Goat owners are advised to use vaccines with the lowest number of pathogen strains, as these will provide the best possible immune response to the main clostridial disease of dairy goats, clostridial enterotoxaemia disease caused by *Clostridial perfringens.* Therefore, it is positive that 82.6 per cent of farmers use Lambivac.

Overall, few vaccines have been developed for, properly evaluated in or licenced for use in goats.

**Farmer observations**

The farmer observations of clinical signs in their goats provide useful information but have their limitations and biases. For example, interpretation of and detection of the various signs will vary between farmers. Also, farmers may have been unlikely to circle the upper value, whatever the figures presented, unless they felt a certain sign a particularly large problem on their farm. Although some signs would have been better served by different percentage values, presenting too many different numbers could have made completion more difficult, producing fewer responses.

When trialling the questionnaire, farmers advised that ‘under 2%’ was a more useful figure than zero, as virtually no farms are free of the signs listed. Also, they naturally tended to choose the category with the lowest appropriate incidence, so ‘less than 2%’ being within the ‘less than 5%’ bracket was not a problem in practice.

Scours (diarrhoea), followed by pneumonia, poor growth and deaths, were the most prominent signs observed by farmers in their kids, in line with findings from the small number of studies of dairy goat kids intensively reared in other countries and with studies of dairy calves.

Farmers still observed considerable pneumonia and diarrhoea in their youngstock though to a lesser extent than in the kids. Failure to conceive was also prominent and is likely to be costly, as in heifers. Possible underlying causes, such as failure to meet recommended weaning weights at target weaning ages need further investigation. Larger herds had lower target weights for first service, probably due to more intensive management, emphasising reaching this stage more quickly.

Overly fat milking goats (body condition score > 3) produce less efficiently and are predisposed to metabolic problems, dystocia and infertility compared to goats in the correct condition for their stage of production.
Body condition scores developed for goats require the sternal area to be palpated, as sternal fat reserves are a better indicator of total body fat than the lumbar reserves are. However, little is known about their use in the field and how farmers currently gauge body condition of their goats.

Cloudburst, or hydrometra, is prominent on some farms, lowering conception rates but little studied.

Anecdotally goats are more difficult to dry off during the summer months, which is thought could lead to a shortened dry period.

Few farms reported lameness prevalence greater than 5 per cent, which contrasts with previous research findings where overall lameness prevalence of goats on 24 farms was 19.2 per cent, ranging from 7.7 per cent to 52.5 per cent of goats per farm. However, farmer reports could well be underestimates. Detection can be difficult where large numbers of goats are housed at a high stocking density on straw bedding. Lameness is more easily detected when goats exit the parlour, but they are less likely to be observed at this time. Also, udder abnormalities, defined as asymmetry of udder halves, irregular swelling and skin lesions, were prominent on UK farms.

Few farmers report mastitis incidence to be over 5 per cent, which is in line with other studies of mastitis in goats. However, further research is needed. Subclinical mastitis may affect production more than previously thought, and the prevalence of this on 3 UK dairy goat herds was reported as 26 per cent, 39 per cent and 24 per cent. Also, udder abnormalities, defined as asymmetry of udder halves, irregular swelling and skin lesions, were prominent on UK farms.

**Farmers priorities for future research**

While many farmers selected and ranked five issues as requested, there were also farmers that chose fewer issues or chose five issues without ranking. However, the proportion of farms ranking certain issues in their top five, in association with the open question, were used to gauge farmers main concerns.

Although 76.1 per cent of farmers ranked kid diseases, pneumonia and scour highly, only 18.2 per cent considered colostrum management a priority, despite the importance of colostrum for kid health in the early weeks of life. Farmers may feel that colostrum management was automatically a part of kid health and omitted it for this reason. Alternatively, farmers may be less aware of the role of colostrum in disease protection in kids or may assume they have already optimised their colostrum feeding practices, ruling this out as an underlying cause.

Johnes’ disease was reported as a major concern. This is unsurprising as there has been growing awareness of this disease among farmers and milk buyers, with potential for a damaging public health scare due to purported links between Crohns’s disease in humans and ingestion of MAP bacterium by humans when they consume dairy products.

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a high priority, probably due to public health concerns and the economic consequences of TB diagnosis on farm. To date, in the UK confirmed cases of TB in goats have been caused by Mycobacterium bovis, the same bacterium that causes bovine TB.

At the time of the survey, little compensation was paid for goats slaughtered due to suspected infection. Most farmers will not know their TB status as routine surveillance testing is not mandatory in goats.

It is unsurprising that nutrition was high priority, as feed cost is a substantial component of farm costs on dairy farms and farmers are generally aware of its importance to health and production.

Only 21.6 per cent (12/46) of farms considered lameness to be a top priority which could reflect difficulties with lameness detection as already described. Abortion and stillbirths were also ranked relatively low, perhaps because farmers saw milk produced as being the main product and not live kids.

No farms added claw overgrowth to the list, despite a previous survey of 24 farms identifying this as a major issue.

Where farmers added issues to their list of main concerns, they tended to extrapolate on or emphasise aspects of an area they had already ranked. New issues raised were worming strategies, listeria and disbudding.

**Conclusion**

This survey provides a better understanding of current practices and concerns on dairy goat farms within this UK cohort, enabling further research to have optimal value by staying relevant and focussing on areas where most impact can be made. Such research is urgently needed as currently there is little evidence base available to support farmers in achieving good health, welfare and production on UK dairy goat farms.

**Acknowledgements** The authors gratefully acknowledge the Milking Goat Association who funded this research.

**Funding** This study is funded by Milking Goat Association, University of Bristol.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Ethics approval** This research was approved by the University of Bristol Research Ethics Committee.

© British Veterinary Association 2019. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

**References**

1. DEFRA Farming Statistics. Number of goats on agricultural holdings by UK country, June
2. Freedom of Information Request. Food Standards Agency: British Government, London, 2017.
3. Anzai K, Bell NJ, Bazeley KJ, et al. Assessment of welfare on 24 commercial UK dairy goat farms based on direct observations. Vet Rec 2010;167:774–80.
4. Hill NP, Murphy PE, Nelson AJ, et al. Lameness and foot lesions in adult British dairy goats. Vet Rec 1997;141:412–6.
5. Sullivan LE, Evans NJ, Clegg SP, et al. Digital dermatitis treponemes associated with a severe foot disease in dairy goats. Vet Rec 2015;176:283–7.
6 Groenevelt M, Anzuino K, Smith S, et al. A case report of lameness in two dairy goat herds: a suspected combination of nutritional factors concurrent with tremorgenic infection. *BMC Res Notes* 2015;8:791.
7 Crosby-Durante HE, Clegg SR, Singer E, et al. Severe Foot Lesions in Dairy Goats Associated with Digital Dermatitis Tremoperones. *J Comp Pathol* 2016;154:283–96.
8 Hall SM, Rycroft AN. Causative organisms and somatic cell counts in subclinical intramammary infections in milking goats in the UK. *Vet Rec* 2007;160:19–22.
9 Hunter AC, Microflora and somatic cell content of goat milk. *Vet Rec* 1984;114:318–20.
10 Manser PA. Prevalence, causes and laboratory diagnosis of subclinical mastitis in the goat. *Vet Rec* 1986;118:552–4.
11 Mucha S, Mrode R, MacLaren-Lee I, et al. Estimation of genomic breeding values for milk yield in UK dairy goats. *J Dairy Sci* 2015;98:8201–8.
12 Dusztan BH, Spencer YI, Casaline C, et al. A histopathological and immunohistochemical review of archived UK caprine scrapie cases. *Vet Pathol* 2008;45:44–54.
13 González L, Martín S, Siso S, et al. High prevalence of scrapie in a dairy goat herd: tissue distribution of disease-associated PrP and effect of PRNP genotype and age. *Vet Rec* 2009;164:65.
14 Konold T, Bone GE, Phelan LJ, et al. Monitoring in clinical signs of goats with transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. *BMC Vet Res* 2010;6:13.
15 Goldmann W, Ryan K, Stewart P, et al. Caprine prion gene polymorphisms are associated with decreased incidence of classical scrapie in goat herds in the United Kingdom. *Vet Rec* 2011;168:110.
16 Ortiz-Pelaez A, Kelly L, Adkin A. The risk of introducing scrapie from restocking goats in Great Britain. *Vet Rec* 2011;42:110.
17 Konold T, Thorne L, Simmons HA, et al. Caprine prion gene polymorphisms are associated with decreased incidence of classical scrapie in goat herds in the United Kingdom. *Vet Rec* 2011;168:110.
18 Beeri M, Rousset E, Hechard C, et al. Progression of Q fever and Coxielia burnetii shedding in milk after an outbreak of enzootic abortion in a goat herd. *Vet Rec* 2005;156:548–9.
19 Reichtl R, Mearns R, Brunton L, et al. Description of a Coxielia burnetii abortion outbreak in a dairy goat herd, and associated serology, PCR and genotyping results. *Res Vet Sci* 2012;93:1217–24.
20 Grant IR, O’Riordan LM, Ball HI, et al. Incidence of Mycobacterium paratuberculosis in raw sheep and goats’ milk in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. *Vet Microbiol* 2001;79:123–31.
21 Daniels R, Evans H, Rolfe S, et al. Outbreak of tuberculosis caused by Mycobacterium bovis in golden Guernsey goats in Great Britain. *Vet Rec* 2009;165:335–42.
22 Comail K, Wall R. Ectoparasites of goats in the UK. *Vet Parasitol* 2015;207(1-2):176–9.
23 Lusati J, Morgan ER, Wall R. Mange in alpacas, llamas and goats in the UK: incidence and risk. *Vet Parasitol* 2009;163:179–84.
24 Arguelles A, Castro N, Alvarez S, et al. Effects of the number of lactations and litter size on chemical composition and physical characteristics of goat colostrum. *Small Rumin Res* 2006;64(1-2):53–9.
25 Rudovsky A, Lochen L, Zeyer A, et al. Measurement of immunoglobulin concentration in goat colostrum. *Small Rumin Res* 2008;74(1-3):265–9.
26 Sánchez-Macías D, Moreno-Indias I, Castro N, et al. From goat colostrum to milk: physical, chemical, and immune evolution from partum to 90 days postpartum. *J Dairy Sci* 2014;97:10–16.
27 Castro N, Capote J, Alvarez S, et al. Effects of lyophilized colostrum and different colostrum feeding regimens on passive transfer of immunoglobulin in Majorera goat kids. *J Dairy Sci* 2005;88:3650–4.
28 Moretti DB, Norri WM, Lima AL, et al. Enterocyte IgG uptake in the small intestine of goat kids during the period of passive immunity acquisition. *Small Rumin Res* 2013;114:182–7.
29 Arguello A, Castro N, Capote J, et al. Effect of colostrum administration practices on serum IgG in goat kids. *Livest Prod Sci* 2004;90(2-3):235–9.
30 Smith MC, Sherman DM. Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases. Goat Medicine. 2nd edn. Iowa: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009:767.
31 Castro N, Acosta F, Nieve T, et al. The effects of diet and age on serum complement system activity in goat kids. *Livest Sci* 2008;119(1-3):302–6.
32 CD L, Potchoila MJ. Milk feeding and weaning of goat kids - A review. *Small Rumin Res* 1988;1:105–12.
33 Khan MA, Bach A, Weary DM, et al. Invited review: Transitioning from milk to solid feed in dairy heifers. *J Dairy Sci* 2016;99:885–902.
34 Smith MC, Sherman DC. Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases. Goat Medicine: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009:756–7.
35 Anzuino K. Dairy goat behaviour and welfare. *Livestock* 2016;21:242–52.
36 Alvarez L, De Luna JB, Gamboa D, et al. Cortisol and pain-related behavior in disbudded goat kids with and without cornual nerve block. *Physiol Behav* 2015;138:58–61.
37 Paape MJ, Wiggins GR, Bannerman DD, et al. Monitoring goat and sheep milk: somatic cell counts. *Small Rumin Res* 2007;68(1-2):114–25.
38 Conteras A, Sierra D, Sánchez A, et al. Mastitis in small ruminants. *Small Rumin Res* 2007;68(1-2):145–53.
39 Caja G, Salama AA, Such X. Omitting the dry-off period negatively affects colostrum and milk yield in dairy goats. *J Dairy Sci* 2006;89:4220–8.
40 Fowler PA, Knight CH, Foster MA. Omitting the dry period between lactations does not reduce subsequent milk production in goats. *J Dairy Res* 1991;58:13–19.
41 Safaya S, Theil PK, Hou L, et al. Continuous lactation effects on mammary remodeling during late gestation and lactation in dairy goats. *J Dairy Sci* 2010;93:203–17.
42 Douhard T, Tichet A, Meier PR, et al. Synergy between selection for production and longevity and the use of extended lactation: insights from a resource allocation model in a dairy goat herd. *Anim Sci* 2014;92:5251–66.
43 Salama AA, Caja G, Such X, et al. Effect of pregnancy and extended lactation on milk production in dairy goats milked once daily. *J Dairy Sci* 2005;88:3894–904.
44 Smith MC, Sherman DM. Digestive System. Goat Medicine. 2nd edn. Iowa: Wiley-Blackwell, 2009:408.
45 O’Brien JR Sherman DM. Serum immunoglobulin concentrations of newborn goat kids and subsequent kid survival through weaning. *Small Rumin Res* 1993;11:71–7.
46 Boyazoglu PA, Donkin EF. Diseases and mortality of goat kids in a South African milk goat herd. *S Afr J Anim Sci* 2006;34:258–61.
47 Ramírez-Bríñes J, Tórtona Ll, Hernández LM, et al. Main causes of mortalities in dairy goat kids from the Mexican plateau. *Small Rumin Res* 2001;41:77–80.
48 Lorenz I, Earley B, Gilmore J, et al. Calf health from birth to weaning. III. housing and management of calf pneumonia. *JR Vet* 2011;64:1–9.
49 Bázely KJ, Barrett DC, Williams PD, et al. Measurement of growth rate in UK dairy heifers to improve future productivity. *Vet* 2016;212:9–14.
50 Mendizábal JA, Deita F, Araña A, et al. A comparison of different pre and post-slaughter measurements for estimating fat reserves in Spanish Blanca Celtibérica goats. *Can J Anim Sci* 2010;90:437–44.
51 Koop G, De Vliegher S, De Visscher A, et al. Differences between coagulase-negative Staphylococcus species in persistence and in effect on somatic cell count and milk yield in dairy goats. *J Dairy Sci* 2012;95:5075–84.