



## GOAT SECTION

Preparing your goat for Ag day:

Goats are to be born between 1st of July and 15<sup>th</sup> of September.

It is important to remember that goats are NOT sheep and need to be reared and cared for differently. Generally, a goat loves human company and makes a great animal friend.

The kid should be chosen no later than 5 days after birth. It is better to get your goat at about four days. By this time, it will have received the very important 'colostrum' from its mother. Colostrum is high in both vitamins and protein and this protects against diseases.

If you select a buck kid, he will need to be wethered (castrated) with a rubber ring before he is 4 weeks old, otherwise he will become smelly and aggressive as he grows older.

Dehorning goats – the breeders feel for buds on the top of their heads the day the goats are born and judge from there when it is time to disbud. It can be anywhere from 4 days old to 10 days old, it just depends on your breed of goat. Males tend to grow their horns faster and will need to be disbudded sooner, while females can wait a bit longer. Please check with your breeder if they have been dehorned or not.

### APPROXIMATE REARING NEEDS:

- A warm, dry shelter
- Milk powder
- Feeding bottle and teats (Malt vinegar, coke bottles work well with the teats or you can buy the bottle and teat together at Falloons, RD1, Farm Source)
- Pellets or Meal (from approx. 3-4 weeks)
- Collar and lead
- Brush
- Drench
- Vaccine
- Cover (Optional) a dog cover is ideal when it is small.

**EARLY DAYS:** On selecting the kid, give it a name, record the breed and date of birth.

**HOUSING REQUIREMENTS:** When the goat pen is made choose a sunny position and put an A framed shelter or a kennel into the pen so that the kid can keep out of the rain, cold winds or hot sun. Sacking or clean straw is ideal for bedding as this compensates for the warmth that a kid receives from its mother. The kid must be kept warm, dry and clean and the area free from draughts. Kids are extremely susceptible to pneumonia and will die quickly if they lose the will to live.

**FEEDING:** Lamb Milk Powders are specially formulated to meet the needs of your goat. Mixing and feeding instructions are clearly written on the bag but **Please** talk to your local vet about how much to feed and what milk powder to use as vets are now recommending little and often feeds to stop abomasal bloat.

Your kid may not be used to a bottle and teat, so remember to be patient for a few days. The milk should be body temperature, that is so it feels warm on your skin or 'clean' finger when you test it.

You will notice that about two weeks of age your kid will start to nibble things. Offer small pieces of hay. This helps encourage and develop the digestive system. If the kid is outside it will nibble at grass and trees. Pellets and meal can be purchased from a farm supplies store. They are useful additions to the kid's diet. If your goat is tethered keep moving it regularly so that it has access to fresh grass.

#### **DAILY CARE:**

- Regular feeding
- Wash/wipe its face to remove any milk residue
- Walk it on a lead and play with it
- Brush it at least once a day
- Practice calling your goat before each feed

**SCOURS (Diarrhea) – if your goat scours** - Stop feeding it milk immediately and keep it off milk for 24 hours. Feed it an electrolyte mix to keep it hydrated. (Electrolyte mix is available in small pack sizes from your local farm store or vet and are always good to have on hand when rearing a goat). Continue electrolytes with four to six feeds of 120ml by bottle or tube feeder. Keep your kid in a clean, dry draught free environment and keep it warm. If at all unsure, **please** seek your local vet's advice.

**VACCINATIONS AND DRENCHING:** If the mother goat was not vaccinated with a 5 in 1 one month prior to being born or if you do not know if it was vaccinated, it should be vaccinated with a lamb vaccine or PK/Antitet from one week old. If the kid has come from a vaccinated mother and has had adequate colostrum in the first day of its life it will have protection for about 3 months.

Your kid should be vaccinated with a **5 in 1 injection/ 6 in 1/ 10 in 1** at weaning (3 months) and then given a booster shot 1 month later and thereafter once a year. This vaccine prevents pulpy kidney, tetanus, black disease, malignant odema and blackleg. These diseases can kill the healthiest and largest of kids. PLEASE seek advice from your local vet.

**Drench** at about 4 weeks old and again at 10 weeks, an oral lamb drench is suitable for goats. Again, your local vet or farmer can do this.

**LICE CONTROL:** Lice are a common problem. For more information on managing this condition or for advice on the control strategies and products available to you, please don't hesitate to call your local vet. Keep infected kids and gear away from other kids.

**POISONOUS PLANTS:** Goats have a love of garden plants; however, they are not able to determine which ones are poisonous. There are potentially many poisonous plants in the home garden. Some examples (but not limited to) – plants of the Erica and rhododendron family, camellia, daphne, azalea, daffodils, snowdrops, hyacinths, hemlock, cress, red maple, oak, oleander, arums, ivy, five finger, lilies, poppies, poinsettia, titoki, foxgloves, snap dragons and rhubarb leaves.

#### **POINTS TO REMEMBER:**

- Hooves – need trimming regularly, but let your parents do this (or your local vet or farmer), as it is not easy. Trim the hard part of the hoof even with the central softer part, making it flat.
- Make sure your kid's face and ears are clean
- Brush it often to get a nice finish on the coat and to remove loose hair
- Ensure the collar is loosened regularly so it is not too tight otherwise it will wear the hair off around its neck.

**PREPARING A KID GOAT FOR AG DAY:** Take the kid for daily walks and introduce it to a variety of interesting obstacles such as walking a plank and jumping on to and over logs. Introduce one obstacle at a time and once the kid has mastered it move on to the next interesting obstacle. Try to make any challenge to 'fit' the size of the kid. EG: it is not recommended that little kids try to jump on to hay bales as these may be too high. While out walking you should encourage the kid to walk beside you, ensuring the kid's front legs are in line with your legs and its head held high. This encourages the kid to become confident walking on a lead and close beside you. Allow the kid to run and exercise freely each day. The amount of time you spend with your kid is generally reflected in the bonding between you. You can practice in a ring but do not begin ring practice too soon to prevent boredom.

To train a kid for calling you will need to have someone hold the kid while you stand some distance away with a bottle of milk. You call the kid's name. When the kid comes to you give it a gentle pat on the head, then it's bottle. Continue patting while the kid drinks. **NOTE:** On show day you cannot use a bottle of milk so ensure during practice the use of the bottle is gently phased out.

**ON WAINUI SCHOOL AG DAY:** Take your goats food and water requirements for the day. Take a bucket and brushes, an old towel to clean it if it is dirty when you arrive. The goats will be judged on Leading, Calling, High jump and Rearing:

**LEADING:** When leading your kid, you should stand on the left shoulder of the kid. The right hand should grip the lead palm upwards and the left hand should grip the lead, knuckles upward. Actions which could incur penalties are – pushing your kid with your hand, jerking on the lead, allowing the end of the lead to trail on the ground, buffeting your kid with your leg. Try to lead your kid at a reasonable pace ensuring that you walk at the same pace as your kid with dragging or pushing it.

**CALLING:** This is when the goat comes to you when you call its name. The distance the kid is called from will be determined by the judge on the day. Ensure you call in a clear, loud voice so it can hear you. You must be able to hook your lead back on your kids collar without moving from your spot.

**HIGH JUMP:** A high jump is about 40cm high which supports a plank approximately three metres long and 30 cm wide, rough sawn. You will lead the kid to the ramp, up the ramp, pause, and then the kid will jump off the end, with you walking alongside the plank.

**REARING:** The judge will want to know when your kid was born, what breed it is and what, how much and how often you feed it. The older children should know about health problems such as scours, foot rot and the treatments. You should be able to talk about your kids with confidence, knowledge and to describe strategies that you may have used to rear it.

***Well done! Regardless of the results you are a success because you have begun to learn to take responsibility.***

If returning your goat, please ring the breeder and check when it is alright to take the kid back. If you are keeping the kid at home for a pet, do not forget it still likes the care and attention you have already been giving it. Enjoy your kid as it grows – it can be a lovely friend.

If you win a 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or 4<sup>th</sup> ribbon at Wainui School Ag day, you are eligible to enter the South Kaipara Group day. This year it is held on Friday 6<sup>th</sup> of November at the Helensville Showgrounds. Please register with Mel at the school office. For more information or questions on any of the above, please contact Kylie at [kallen@wainui.school.nz](mailto:kallen@wainui.school.nz)



## LAMB SECTION

Preparing your lamb for Ag day:

Lambs are to be born between 1<sup>st</sup> of July and 15<sup>th</sup> September.

A lamb is a wonderful pet to rear at any age and is often easier for smaller children to handle. Lambs can be successfully reared on small sections while young as they do not require large areas.

Your lamb will need to have its tail docked (a rubber ring placed around the tail) by the farmer or local vet. This can be done from a week old, the sooner the better, before the tail gets too big.

If a ram (male lamb) is chosen he should be wethered (castrated) with a rubber ring from 1 week old by the farmer or local vet, otherwise he could possibly become aggressive as he reaches maturity.

### APPROXIMATE REARING NEEDS:

- A warm, dry shelter
- Milk powder
- Feeding bottle and teats (Malt vinegar, coke bottles work well with the teats or you can buy the bottle and teat together at Falloons, RD1, Farm Source)
- Hay
- Collar and lead
- Drench
- Vaccine
- Cover (Optional)

**EARLY DAYS:** You need to give your lamb a name and record its date of birth and breed.

**HOUSING REQUIREMENTS:** A warm, draught free, dry shelter or Kennel is required. It is most important to keep your lambs sleeping area clean and dry. Make sure it is situated in a warm place especially at night. One of the major causes of death with hand reared lambs is pneumonia caused by sudden changes in temperature. Your lamb will grow better if it is not using energy to keep warm.

**FEEDING:** Colostrum is essential for good early development. It is high in energy and contains antibodies, which protect the lamb from disease. However, the lamb if under one day old will need to get a replacement mixture if the mother has not been able to feed it.

After it has received its colostrum lambs should be reared on any of the lamb milk powders available. Lamb Milk Powders are specially formulated to meet the needs of your goat. Mixing and feeding instructions are clearly written on the bag but **Please** talk to your local vet about how much to feed and what milk powder to use as vets are now recommending little and often feeds to stop abomasal bloat. Avoid sudden changes in the type (brand), quantity or temperature of milk or milk powder.

Thoroughly clean bottles and teats after each feed.

Never force your lamb to drink too much. If a lamb refuses a feed it must never be forced as this can indicate health problems.

Provide straw or hay for lambs to eat ad lib from day one. They start eating grass early on, so if your lamb is tethered keep moving it regularly so that it has access to fresh grass. Always provide access to drinking water.

#### **DAILY CARE:**

- Regular feeding
- Wash its face to remove any milk residue
- Walk it on a lead and play with it
- Practice calling your lamb before each feed

**SCOURS (Diarrhea) - If your lamb scours** - Stop feeding it milk immediately and keep it off milk for 24 hours. Feed it an electrolyte mix to keep it hydrated. (Electrolyte mix is available in small pack sizes from your local farm store or vet and are always good to have on hand when rearing a lamb). Continue electrolytes with four to six feeds of 120ml by bottle or tube feeder. Keep your lamb in a clean, dry draught free environment and keep it warm. If at all unsure, **please** contact your local vet.

**VACCINATIONS AND DRENCHING:** If the mother of your lamb was not vaccinated with a 5 in 1 one month prior to lambing or if you do not know if it was vaccinated, it should be vaccinated with a lamb vaccine or PK/Antitet from one week old. If the lamb has come from a vaccinated mother and has had adequate colostrum in the first day of its life it will have protection for about 3 months.

Your lamb should be vaccinated with a **5 in 1/ Ultravac 6 in 1 or the Covexin 10 in 1 vaccine**. Vets recommend the 10 in 1 vaccine as it protects your lambs from the clostridial bacteria (such as sarcinia) that are often involved in the development of abomasal bloat. Lambs should be vaccinated at weaning (3 months) and then given a booster shot 1 month later and thereafter once a year. This vaccine prevents pulpy kidney, tetanus, black disease, malignant odema and blackleg. These diseases can kill the healthiest and largest of lambs. **Please** seek your local vet's advice.

**Drench** at about 6 weeks old and again at 10 weeks. Oral lamb drench is available from your local farming outlet or vet. This drench does not cover lice.

**POISONOUS PLANTS:** Lambs have a love of garden plants; however, they are not able to determine which ones are poisonous. There are potentially many poisonous plants in the home garden. Some examples (but not limited to) – plants of the Erica and rhododendron family, camellia, daphne, azalea, daffodils, snowdrops, hyacinths, hemlock, cress, red maple, oak, oleander, arums, ivy, five finger, lilies, poppies, poinsettia, titoki, foxgloves, snap dragons and rhubarb leaves.

#### **POINTS TO REMEMBER:**

Lambs must **not** be washed

Hooves – should be trimmed and clean.

Make sure your lambs face, ears and bottom are clean - do not crutch your lamb's bottom as this will cost you points on Ag Day.

#### **PREPARING A LAMB FOR AG DAY:**

- Feed the lamb regularly during the day and remove any soiled bedding from its shelter. Spend as much time as possible with your lamb, make it your pet.
- Do not brush, bath or wash your lamb. You may wipe their mouth, bottom, and ears with a damp cloth.

- Keep your lamb's hooves and legs clean.
- Keep your lamb under cover when the weather is wet so that it does not get too dirty and can keep warm.
- Practice leading (not too soon as your lamb may become bored and uncooperative) and calling your lamb. You should pat, cuddle, and continuously talk to the lamb and reward it with praise after working together.
- To train a lamb for calling you will need to have someone to hold the lamb while you stand some distance away with a bottle of milk. You call your lambs name. when the lamb comes, give it a gentle pat on the head then it's bottle. Continue patting your lamb while it drinks. Always practice calling your lamb before feeding it. Move further away as the lamb gets used to coming to you. Practice calling the lamb to you (about 10 metres) and when it gets to you, gently grab its collar and clip on your lead without moving from your spot. This is what is involved on Ag day.

**NOTE:** Children are not to hold items of food or a bottle of milk in their hands when calling the lamb at Ag day. So, ensure during the practice the use of the bottle is gently phased out.

**ON WAINUI SCHOOL AG DAY:** Make sure you take your lamb's food and water requirements for the day. The lambs will be judged on Leading, Calling, High jump and Rearing: They will also be judged on Local Trade (meat) or Wool.

**LEADING:** When leading your lamb, you should stand on the left shoulder of the lamb. The right hand should grip the lead palm upwards and the left hand should grip the lead, knuckles upward. Actions which could incur penalties are – pushing your lamb with your hand, jerking on the lead, allowing the end of the lead to trail on the ground, buffeting your lamb with your leg.

Try to lead your lamb at a reasonable pace ensuring that you walk at the same pace as your lamb without dragging or pushing it.

**CALLING:** When calling your lamb – it needs to come directly to you. The distance the lamb is called from will be determined by the judge on the day. Ensure you call in a loud voice so it can hear you. You must be able to hook your lead back on your lamb's collar without moving from your spot.

**HIGH JUMP:** A high jump is about 40cm high which supports a plank approximately three metres long and 30 cm wide, rough sawn. You will lead the lamb to the ramp, up the ramp, pause, and then the lamb will jump off the end, with you walking alongside the plank.

**REARING:** The Judge will want to know when your lamb was born, what breed is it and how often you feed it. For older children it would be an advantage if they know about the vaccine given. All children should be able to explain about docking and what this means. They should be able to talk about their lambs with confidence, knowledge and to describe the strategies that they have used while rearing it. The Judges will look at the general appearance of the lamb and look for lice.

***Well done! Regardless of whether you win or not you have been a success, and this has been just one step in your onward progress to greater responsibility.***

If you win a 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or 4<sup>th</sup> ribbon at Wainui School Ag day, you are eligible to enter the South Kaipara Group day. This year it is held on Friday 6<sup>th</sup> of November at the Helensville Showgrounds. Please register with Mel at the school office. For more information or questions on any of the above, please contact Kylie at [kallen@wainui.school.nz](mailto:kallen@wainui.school.nz)



## CALF SECTION

Preparing your Calf for Ag day:

Calves are to be born between 1<sup>st</sup> of July and 15<sup>th</sup> of September.

Although the dairy industry is not huge in our area, it is still common for children who do not live on farms to borrow a calf to rear as a pet for showing. Many farmers are only too happy to loan a calf due to the extra care and attention that it will receive. Some people have a concern about the size of the calf in relation to a younger child. But calves make great pets and respond well to all the love and attention that a child can bestow on them. Calves 'love' all the grooming, washing and regular feeding. With time and attention, the calf will form a trusting relationship and enjoy 'hanging out' with its handler.

### APPROXIMATE REARING NEEDS:

- Milk Powder
- Calf teats are available to attach to a coke bottle, or a complete re-usable bottle and teat can be purchased. A calf feeder may be used, or the calf can be fed from a bucket. The calf **must not** be reared on its mother or foster mother.
- Pellets or meal from 1 week old
- Halter and lead
- Brush
- Drench
- Vaccine
- Cover

**EARLY DAYS:** You need to give your calf a name and record its date of birth and breed.

**HOUSING REQUIREMENTS:** Dry and draught free shelter is important. Cold, wet, windy weather will have a direct effect on your calf. A waterproof shed with clean dry bedding (preferably sawdust) is essential.

An adequate cover will provide extra warmth and protect the calf from cold weather. This can be made from a clean sack, or you could buy one. The cover assists the calf to shed loose hair and promotes a shiny coat. On hot days, the cover can be removed. Keep the cover clean and give it an occasional wash.

To avoid chaffing ensure that the cover is not too heavy on the calf. Chaffing can sometimes be seen over the top of the tail and around the neck as these are the areas that the cover seam sits upon. It is in these corresponding areas on the cover that the belts are sown causing a constant pressure that may cause chaffing and discomfort. If necessary, sew soft fabric over the cover seams where it sits across the top of the tail and the neck. In placing the cover on the calf make sure that the front and back belts are not too tight to prevent any chaffing and remember that calves are continuously growing, therefore the cover needs to be adjusted frequently.

**FEEDING:** Calf milk powders are available from farming outlet stores. Choose a brand that contains anticoccidial. Cheaper brands can potentially provide less nutrients which will affect the growth of your calf. Mixing and feeding instructions are clearly written on the milk powder

bag. For best results feed your calf milk twice a day until Ag Day. Supplement the milk with calf meal to encourage rumen development. Chaffage or hay can also be offered. Ensure your calf has access to fresh, clean water every day. Allow it to graze on reasonably long grass everyday once it is over two weeks of age.

Take advice from farmers, vets, or other experienced people where you are not sure what to do.

Always do the feeding of your calf yourself. You need to be part of the rearing programme as soon as possible to establish a strong bond with your calf. Make sure the milk is warmed to blood heat (that is warm on your skin) when being fed. Do not over feed, as scouring can result.

**PREVENTION OF SCOURS:** Ensure your calf has had at least 2 litres of colostrum within 6 hours of its birth.

House in a dry, draught free, hygienic shed

Avoid sudden changes in the type, quantity or temperature of milk or milk powder.

### **SCOURS (Diarrhea)**

Reasons for scours occurring are many and although treatable they are best avoided by careful attention to management, cleanliness, and regular feeding. Remember the old saying 'Prevention is better than cure'. In the event of scours occurring, seek advice from a person you know or the vet.

#### **IF YOUR CALF SCOURS –**

**DAY ONE –** Stop feeding milk and keep your calf off milk for 24 hours. Feed it two litres of electrolyte mix three times daily to keep it hydrated. (Electrolyte mix is available in small pack sizes from your local farm store or vet). Keep it in a clean, dry, draught free environment and keep warm (put a cover on it).

Most of calf scours are viral or protozoal origin and so antibiotics are not needed. However, if your calf has blood in the scour, or where there is severe depression, or calves that are less than 5 days old antibiotics may be needed. In these cases, a consultation with your vet will be required.

**DAY TWO –** If your calf is still scouring after 24 hours, feed it 2 litres of electrolyte, followed by 20-30 minutes later by 1 – 1.5 litres of milk. Repeat 2 times daily until scouring resolves at which point stop the electrolytes.

If your calf stops sucking it is seriously ill. Consult your vet. If at all unsure, **please** ring your vet.

**VACCINATION AND DRENCHING:** Your calf should be vaccinated with a 5 in 1 vaccine at six weeks of age and then given a booster shot at 12 weeks. This vaccine prevents pulpy kidney, tetanus, black disease, malignant odema and blackleg.

Drench for worms from 6-8 weeks old unless otherwise advised by your vet. Pour-ons (down the backbone – from the base of the neck to top of tail) are the easiest method. Other options are oral or injected.

**LICE CONTROL:** During grooming examine your calf for lice. The neck, brisket and between the front legs are likely places to find them. If your calf has them, get a good louse powder (available from your vet) and apply it. Put some inside the cover too. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully when treating our calf. Do not use kerosene.

**DAILY CARE:**

- Feed your calf twice a day for best growth.
- Wash its face to remove any milk residue
- Walk it on a halter and lead and spend time with it.
- Brush it at least once a day.

**GROOMING YOUR CALF:** For a clean coat and healthy skin, regular brushing is a must. Your calf will become used to you at feeding time, so at the first sight of loose hair, brushing should start. Have a suitable brush on hand. Never pluck or trim the calf. Hopefully by Ag day all loose hair from the first coat will be removed and the second coat will be fine and silky. Once or twice before Ag day a wash (providing the weather is fine and calm) may be necessary. Lukewarm water with a mild soap or shampoo should be used. Wash all over with an absorbent cloth (make sure you don't get soapy water in the calf's eyes). After the first wash, one rinse with clean lukewarm water will bring the desired result. Don't forget to do hooves, ears (wipe out with a damp cloth) and under the chin (where dried milk is likely to stick). It would pay to get into a habit of wiping milk from around the mouth after every feed. In a sheltered, sunny spot, rub the calf dry with a cloth and towel and brush the coat to restore hair to its correct direction. Place the cover back on the calf before nightfall.

**DEHORNING:** Certain cattle breeds will grow horns. These can be dealt with quite easily and inexpensively when the calf is young. A vet will be able to advise you on different methods, how humane they are, and which are the most effective.

**POINTS TO REMEMBER:**

Ensure that long hair under the tail is kept clean so no dags form.

Do not clip or shave your calf – it will be disqualified.

Brush your calf often to get a nice shiny coat and to remove loose hair.

Ensure the halter is loosened regularly or removed so it is not too tight otherwise it will wear the hair off around the neck.

**PAPERWORK:** your calf **must** be NAIT registered and have a nait ear tag. Please check with your vet or the farmer where you got your calf from.

**PREPARING A CALF FOR AG DAY:**

- During feed times pat and brush the calf while talking to it in a gentle and friendly manner. Spend time with the calf as this will assist in the development of trust and loyalty. Trust is a vital aspect that demands time and determination if the calf is to feel secure and confident working with you.
- About 3-4 weeks before Ag day is plenty of time to start leading your calf. Always lead it to feed, so that it knows there is going to be a reward for going with you. Once your calf is leading, try taking it to different places so that it gets used to strange surroundings. This will help on show day.

**WAINUI SCHOOL AG DAY:** Wash your calf on or before Ag Day (ensure it does not get cold) and take a bucket, brushes and an old towel to clean it if it is dirty when you arrive. Parents can assist with this. Take the calf's food and water requirements for the day. The calves are judged on Leading, Rearing and Type.

**LEADING:** The right hand should grip the rope, palm upwards, leaving a loop 10-15cm from the halter. This distance is very important and a child who releases the right-hand grip will be penalized. Hold excess rope in your left hand, knuckles up. You should always try to walk at the shoulder of the calf (neither should be pulling the other). When standing or moving, look

straight ahead and keep your calf's head up. You could be penalized for leaning on the calf or touching it with your hands.

You should be careful when turning with your calf. It must be led around the pole. If you can, avoid twisting your hand to push the calf's jaw or using your elbow to push the shoulder - these offences will be penalized. Practice turning with your calf.

All control of the calf should be with the right hand on the lead. You should realise that this hand is the brake, steering wheel and an accelerator combined. Correct grip with this hand will maintain control. If you can, avoid tapping/nudging the calf to get it to move -this will be penalized too.

Stopping, except when required by the judge can be penalized.

Different judges treat different offences with different severity. The wisest plan is to eliminate all offences.

**REARING:** For rearing the judge is looking for a healthy appearance – evidence of correct feeding, clean and pliable skin, absence of parasites and a calf that is well groomed from head to tail.

**TYPE:** When calves are judged for type, they are judged against the standard for each breed.

For Judging type, calves are divided into three classes:

- Light Dairy (Jersey & Ayrshire)
- Heavy Dairy (Shorthorn & Friesian)
- Beef

#### **In the ring:**

- Listen well to what the judges say.
- Leading is the most important part of the programme.
- A successful round of leading shows the judge that you have built up a bond over the previous months. The constant attention and training show the trust your calf has towards you. You are demonstrating a partnership from effort and work.

***Well done! Regardless of the results you are a success because you have begun to learn to take responsibility.***

If you win a 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or 4<sup>th</sup> ribbon at Wainui School ag day, you are eligible to enter the South Kaipara Group day. This year it is held on Friday 6<sup>th</sup> of November at the Helensville Showgrounds. Please register with Mel at the school office. For more information or questions on any of the above, please contact Kylie at [kallen@wainui.school.nz](mailto:kallen@wainui.school.nz)