Welcome New Members

May - July 2013

New Youth Members

Lee Gibson .......................................................... Tilar, AR
Essa, Ella & Avery Downum of Downum Farm .................................................. Springdale, AR
Hayden Vance of HG Farms .......................................................... Moscow, ID
Everett Nally of Pineview Farms .......................................................... Fowler, IN
Katherine Neilson of Justifiable Acres .................................................. Woodbine, MD
Hanna & Sydney Perez .......................................................... Rolla, MO
Carrie Scott ........................................................................ Cabool, MO
Cecelia, Sophia, Stephen, Gregory & Rebecca Dean ...................................................... Plain City, OH
Rheett Kelly of Michael Lane Farm .................................................. Fredericksburg, PA
Sydney N Dekan of LD Ranch & Kennels .................................................. Rutland, SD
Maddox Ray ........................................................................ Knoxville, TN
Lucas & Anna Pendleton ................................................................ Seymour, TN
Stephanie Korth of Korth Livestock Ranch .................................................. Waldo, WI

Voting Memberships

Joseph & Melissa Baxley of JMB Farms .................................................. Samson, AL
John & Billy Fae Hallman of Cold Comfort .................................................. Blunsview, AL
Ron & Sharon Ricker of Cumberland Mountain Katahdins .................................................. Woodville, AL
Hilton & Barbara Williams of Crane Hill Katahdin Farm .................................................. Crane Hill, AL
Cathy Scott of Scott Farm & Kennel ................................................................ Prairie Grove, AR
Bentley Stracener, Jr of Stracener Katahdin Farm .................................................. Heber Springs, AR
Bryan Sheffer ........................................................................ Whitethorn, CA
Guil & Angela Bombonato of AGB Stables, LLC .................................................. Morriston, FL
Tonya D Keels of Enchanted Acres .................................................. Chiefland, FL
Charlotte Moore of Pure Country Sheep Farm .................................................. White, FL
Elaine Stutsman of Sidestep Ranch Inc .................................................. Pierson, FL
Juliani R Budde of Little Country Acres .................................................. Wilmington, IL
Patrick Dean of Mom’s Free Range Farm ........................................ Columbia City, IN
Kyle or Laura Hall of Kyle Hall Farms, Inc .................................................. Bedford, IN
Lester E Mobley, IV .................................................................. Spencer, IN
Mark & Jane Trux of Shiloh Hill Farm .................................................. Crawfordsville, IN
Rowdy Kinion ........................................................................ Sully, IA
John, Teresa & Jessica Doidge of Bitty Bee Farm .................................................. Lebo, KS
Jon & Jennifer Novak of Novak Livestock .................................................. Oketo, KS
Mary Lee Craig of Turkey Station Katahdins .................................................. Brodhead, KY
Rick & Emily Diamond of Diamond Family Farm .................................................. LaGrange, KY
Andrew & Kathy Miller of Windy Acres Farm .................................................. Willisburg, KY
Johny Miller of Fancy View Farm .................................................. Horse Cave, KY
John Scoville of Scoville Farms .................................................. East Bernstadt, KY
Kris DeLong of Bootfoot Katahdin Farm .................................................. Bridgewater, ME
Cindy & Will Green of Green Anchor .................................................. Houlton, ME
Glen Henshaw & Angela Black of Toad Hill Farm .................................................. Port Republic, MD
Heather Staas of Xephyr’s Field .................................................. Southwick, MA
Kim & Alechia Evans of Silverod Ranch .................................................. Vandalia, MI
Thong Ngoc Nguyen of Mytho Farms .................................................. Carthage, MS
Jeff Patty of Deerfield Acres Farm .................................................. Belden, MS
Randy & Lyn Finwick of Wagon Wheel Katahdins .................................................. Hamilton, MO
Donald Hodges of Hodges Farm .................................................. Oldfield, MO
Samuel Stoltzfus ...................................................................... Dunnegan, MO
Kathleen Barron of Borderline Katahdins & Border Collies .................................................. Boulder, MT
Ervin Byler ........................................................................ Hillsboro, OH
Melanie Conaway of Thunder Ridge .................................................. Willard, OH
Brian & Beth Duffy of Find-A-Way Farm .................................................. Dexter, OH
Charles Jones III of Charles R Jones III .................................................. Clarksville, OH
Deborah Mattix of BaaLis Grass Farm .................................................. Fredericksburg, OH
Sara Cone of Deo Volente Farm .................................................. Mulino, OR
Greg & Kelly Kuhns of Northwest Hills .................................................. Portland, OR
Linda Hoover of Hoover Heits .................................................. Springer, PA
Ryan & Amy Kelly of Michael Lane Farm .................................................. Fredericksburg, PA
Monroe Rudd, Jr of Poor Boy Farm .................................................. Rideville, SC
Lisa Boyle of Heritage Hills Farm .................................................. Shelbyville, TN
Michael, Sherri & Mikala Brown of Triple B Farms .................................................. Bulls Gap, TN
Dan, Chad & Marie Douthit of Mockin’ Bird Hill Farm .................................................. Taft, TN
Jeff & Debbie Joines of 4J Farm .................................................. Mt Juliet, TN
Jim & Deanna Malooley of Yellowbird Farms .................................................. McMinnville, TN
Dan Bender of Bender Farms .................................................. Vindy, VA
Doug & Sandy Eastep .................................................. Bland, VA
J Hadley Lester of Hadley’s Sheep Ranch .................................................. Tazewell, VA
Chet & Karen Umerberg of Double "U" Farms .................................................. Wytheville, VA
Peter Hardt of Dancing Dog Farm .................................................. Spokane, WA
Steve & Cheryl Melzer of Rough Diamond Ranch .................................................. Northport, WA
Tom & Kris Moran of Eagle’s Reach Ranch .................................................. Shelton, WA
Stacia Sliwinski of Sliwinski Sheep Farm .................................................. Edgar, WI
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I'm writing this as I return from the June Midwest Stud Ram Sale in Sedalia, Missouri. As the largest sheep sale in the U.S., this sale has served the sheep industry for more than 50 years. Seventeen breeds and Boer goats are represented. All types of sheep - frame sheep, wether type sheep and hair sheep are present for your viewing. In one location, one can truly see a large cross-section of the sheep industry from flocks across the nation.

I always leave Sedalia feeling I have had the opportunity to see where the industry is going and what direction certain breeds seem to be headed. It affords me the opportunity to evaluate different breeding programs on display as to their strengths and weaknesses. Breeding livestock is a process of putting together the pieces needed to improve your product. In order to improve, breeders have to be their own worst critic. You have to know your flock's strengths and weaknesses to make progress in your program.

One direction I would like the Katahdin breed to take is putting more emphasis on structure and soundness. In the yearling ram class at the Midwest, the judge made the comment to me that he had found a large number of the rams were off in the mouth or their teeth did not meet the upper pad (Figure 1). If the teeth are close and you look from the side of the head and the jaw structure is correct it is not a big problem. But if the teeth are off and from the side the lower jaw is long, then this is a trait that will be passed on to the lambs produced.

Another observation from the sidelines was the weak pasterns on some of the sheep for sale. Granted the trip and the heat can play a part in this weakness but I observed lambs from the same ram in 3 different flocks that had the same problem. This would appear to be an inherited defect. Why the concern? Correctness of structure adds to longevity and mobility for the animal. It's like building a house: if you have a solid foundation the house will last for generations (Figure 2a,b).

In making these comments I am only trying to bring awareness to some of the problems that can be the difference between a high-selling or desirable sheep and a sheep that has less appeal and less value. Wishing everyone a great summer and hope to see you at the Expo in August!

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**Figure 2a. Pastern Design**

Overshot   Undershot   Normal

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**Figure 1**

KHSI periodically posts information on sheep sales and sheep events as a public service. Posting sale and event information does not imply endorsement or verification of the claims of any sale or event. Sales and events posted are not sanctioned by KHSI unless otherwise noted. Contact the KHSI Operations Office to ask for your event or sale to be posted. 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org

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August 22-24, 2013. 9th Annual KHSI Expo & Sale. Hyder-Burks Pavilion, Cookeville, TN. A day and a half of informative educational presentations on Thu & Fri. Registration fee includes two meals on Friday. Registration form will be sent to all KHSI members or contact KHSI Operations 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org or download from the website, www.katahdins.org

September 21, 2013. SWAREC Ram Test Sale and Field Day. Glade Spring, VA. Educational program and sale of rams evaluated for parasite resistance on pasture, rate of gain and ultrasound loin eye area/depth. Contact Lee Wright 276-944-2200, lrite@vt.edu or Dr. Scott Greiner - 540-231-9159 for more information. Find more information at www.apsc.vt.edu/extension/sheep/

**October 1, 2013. NAILE Katahdin Show Entries Deadline.** Entries due for NAILE Open Katahdin Show. 502-595-3166. www.lifestockexpo.org

**November 21, 2013. 1:30 PM NAILE Open Katahdin Show.**

**- Indicates there is an article with more information in this issue of the Hairald.

NOTE: Sales are listed in the Sale Roundup Feature elsewhere in this issue.
FROM THE FEED TROUGH . . . DOUBLE TROUBLE

Woody Lane, Ph.D. © 2007

We often go to great extremes to do the best for our animals. We build enormous barns, we manage top-notch pastures, we feed tasty grain supplements, we give medicines and vaccines, we stay up long nights teaching orphans how to drink from bottles, and we provide minerals and vitamins. And sometimes our well-meaning efforts get us into nutritional hot water, especially concerning minerals and vitamins. Actually more often than you would imagine. Perhaps the most common problem is something that I call Double Trouble.

The basic principle of minerals and vitamins is quite simple: livestock should get enough of them each day. Because only some minerals and vitamins are stored effectively in the body, our best strategy is to give them access to a mineral mixture daily — either free-choice or in prepackaged amounts — and assume that the mixture takes care of their needs. There is not enough room in this month’s article to go into details about individual minerals, but there is a common belief among some folks that our livestock have some sort of internal “nutritional wisdom” about minerals and vitamins. Let me say this unambiguously: with one important exception, livestock do not have nutritional wisdom to choose minerals and vitamins properly. If offered a selection of trays, each containing an individual mineral, our animals would not select what they need in the correct amounts. In fact, since many mineral compounds are quite unpalatable, animals will stubbornly avoid those trays, even when they are dying of those mineral deficiencies.

The one clear exception is white salt — which means old-fashioned sodium chloride. In fact, “salt” is the official and legal feedtag name for sodium chloride. Livestock obviously relish salt. They seek it out when they need it, and they won’t over-consume it to toxicity as long as they drink enough water to excrete the excess. The feed industry universally recognizes this feature, and companies mix salt with other less-palatable minerals (and vitamins and drugs), selling the product as a Trace Mineral (TM) Mixture. The percentage of salt in this mixture is not as critical as you might think. I’ve seen successful TM mixtures with salt levels ranging from 4% up to 96%. Each company formulates its own recipes, and each mineral recipe is carefully designed for a specific expected level of intake. In any case, the underlying concept for these TM mixtures is that salt is the driving force of the mineral intake. And this results in the problem I call Double Trouble. If you offer animals two or more sources of salt (the “Double” in Double Trouble), what will happen to the intake of your main TM mixture? Either (a) mineral intake will go down or (b) mineral intake will become more variable — either over time (some days very little, some days very high) or within the flock or herd (individual animals responding differently to these choices). Or all of the above. You will have lost control of your mineral intake. And if you depend on that TM mixture to provide specific dosages of critical minerals like selenium or drugs like Bovatec® or other antibiotics, what will happen to the dosages of those ingredients? The dosages will decrease or become more variable — which will increase the risks of mineral deficiencies, reduce drug effectiveness, and increase microbial resistance to drugs.

Now let’s talk about some Double Trouble scenarios that occur on farms and ranches in the real-world.

The most obvious scenario is to feed extra white salt. Yes, some people do this because they think (1) their TM mixture doesn’t contain enough (or any) salt, or (2) to save money (“hey, my animals eat less of that expensive mineral when I offer white salt”), or (3) they have simply “heard” that white salt is a good thing. A variation of this scenario is to offer three or four or even more mineral mixtures — just to “make sure.” One quick cure for this problem is to read the feedtag of the original TM mixture. If the feedtag specifically gives directions to feed white salt, then of course follow the directions. But if there are no such directions, then study the list of ingredients. If you see the term “salt,” then you know that the feed company has already included sodium chloride in its original mixture, and you don’t have to supply any additional salt. But if you feed extra white salt to reduce the intake of those minerals, you actually dilute the intake of the original mineral mixture, and you defeat the goals of the company nutritionists and expose your animals to all those health risks. And if you offer three or four different mineral mixtures at the same time, mineral nutrition really becomes a tangled mess.

Another Double Trouble scenario occurs when some folks routinely feed a grain or protein supplement. Sometimes this supplementation is necessary for production, sometimes not; but in either case, look at the feedtag of that supplement. Straight corn or oats or other grain don’t contain salt, but a commercially-prepared grain mixture may. Grain mixtures are always very palatable. If animals eat one pound of a yummy supplement that contains salt, they’re also consuming that extra salt. Again, how will this effect the consumption of your free-choice TM mixture? Many times I have visited a ranch where the owner proudly shows me how he feeds a little of this, a little of that, a scoop of this other stuff, and also a cupful of a special mix from that bag in the corner. Oh my.

Another variation: do you use a lick tank to provide extra energy or protein? A lick tank usually contains molasses and urea and perhaps some other ingredients or drugs. But you should read the label — does it also contain salt?

Here’s something that may be a specialty of the Pacific Northwest — although I suspect it is used elsewhere — salted hay. On the west side of the Cascade Mountains we sometimes get a bit of rain during the haymaking season (that’s a joke. Laugh. We always get rain during the haymaking season). Sometimes the square bales are too wet to stack safely in the barn, so we do this: after laying down a layer of damp hay bales in the barn, we generously sprinkle white salt on top of that layer. We do this for each layer of hay. Our hope, of course, is that the salt will draw enough moisture out of the bales to prevent the barn from exploding in flame. The existence of long-standing barns in the Pacific Northwest is kind of a backhanded proof that this technique works. But a secondary result of this technique
When Should Lambs Be Weaned?

Jim Morgan, Arkansas

When should lambs be weaned? It depends. Time of weaning is not a one-size-fits-all management decision. Determining the range of times that work for a flock includes evaluating nutritional resources, biology of sheep and flock production goals. The standard answer for farm flocks given by many is 60 days. This does not work as well for extensive production systems not using coccidostats. The standard range production system in which weaning is done at 120 days is a very inefficient use of feed resources for sheep diets that include significant amounts of higher quality supplements.

The biology of the sheep has three important components that relate to weaning: the development of the lamb’s digestive system, the lamb’s efficiency of growth from inputs and the ewe’s lactation curve. Understanding these will help a shepherd design a weaning program that is financially efficient, minimizes flock health issues and keeps the lambs growing.

Let’s start with the biology of the lamb’s digestive system. A lamb’s rumen develops slowly and most grazing systems do not have the nutritional density for a 60 day old lamb to acquire adequate nutrition from forage (or hay) alone. What does this mean? It means that to remain healthy and grow, a young lamb will need additional high quality nutrients provided by milk and/or creep (grain) unless forage quality is exceptional at 60 days of age. The lamb’s rumen at 45-70 days of age can ferment some of what it needs, but not all. If the shepherd adds cereal grains, soy meal and/or alfalfa, food stuffs that do not require extensive fermentation in the rumen, lambs can be weaned at much earlier ages. Likewise, mother’s milk provides that extra high quality nutrition that supplements moderate or lower quality forage. For lambs to do well and grow on forage alone at 60 days of age requires a pasture of very high quality such as wheat pasture, mixed alfalfa or a good pasture supplemented with creep. If nutrition is not adequate, coccidiosis and worms can be more problematic in young lambs, resulting in lamb death or unthrifty lambs. Adding coccidostats or more frequent deworming can help with early weaning.

What about the biology of the ewe? Sheep biologists talk about the ewe’s nutritional density for a 60 day old lamb to acquire adequate nutrition from forage (or hay) alone. What does this mean? It means that to remain healthy and grow, a young lamb will need additional high quality nutrients provided by milk and/or creep (grain) unless forage quality is exceptional at 60 days of age. The lamb’s rumen at 45-70 days of age can ferment some of what it needs, but not all. If the shepherd adds cereal grains, soy meal and/or alfalfa, food stuffs that do not require extensive fermentation in the rumen, lambs can be weaned at much earlier ages. Likewise, mother’s milk provides that extra high quality nutrition that supplements moderate or lower quality forage. For lambs to do well and grow on forage alone at 60 days of age requires a pasture of very high quality such as wheat pasture, mixed alfalfa or a good pasture supplemented with creep. If nutrition is not adequate, coccidiosis and worms can be more problematic in young lambs, resulting in lamb death or unthrifty lambs. Adding coccidostats or more frequent deworming can help with early weaning.

Here’s another interesting Double Trouble scenario: the ocean. It’s a big world out there, with more than 70% of it covered in water. Salt water. All along the coastline of North America, fields are exposed to ocean fog, spray, and wind. When I work near the ocean, I like to take a grab sample of the growing forage and analyze it for minerals, especially sodium. I generally expect to see background sodium levels lower than 0.20%, dry matter basis. A sodium level higher than 0.40% is a red flag. Salt in growing grass is still salt, and it’s something to watch.

This Double Trouble theme has nearly endless variations, such as salt licks, bloat blocks, high-salt streams, etc. But once we identify the problem, what can we do about it? Some scenarios are quite easy to fix — for example, it’s easy to stop feeding the extra bag of white salt. But what about those situations where we can’t easily eliminate the second source of salt?

Let’s return to the original concept of trace mineral mixtures. If mineral intake is driven by salt, and something interferes with the effectiveness of salt as an intake stimulus, then we should try changing the driving force of intake. Find an alternative TM mixture that contains other tasty ingredients, like flavor additives or molasses. This new mixture will probably also include salt, but the salt is only along for the ride, just like any other required nutrient. The real intake stimulant is something else. Something that can get you out of Double Trouble.

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growth will be rewarded by weaning later than 60 days of age.

In selecting/designing a nutritional system and plan for weaning, there is one other biological aspect of the lamb to consider. Sheep are most efficient at converting feedstuffs to pounds of meat at early ages (0-120 days of age). A lamb will put on more pounds of growth for each mouthful of grain or forage provided before 120 days of age than they will later in life. It is expensive to notice that lambs are 20% lighter than last year and try to buy those missing pounds after 150 days of age.

What does all of this mean for the shepherd? The following scenarios are examples of how producers can combine biology and efficiency in their production systems.

- **Sufficient amounts of moderate quality forage with very limited amount of supplement (grain or alfalfa).** The “moderate” forage definition means that it is not high enough quality to wean lambs at 60 days of age. Continuing to run lambs and ewes together until lambs are 75 days of age can work well. By 75 days of age and especially 90 days of age, the lamb’s rumen is developed enough to perform and remain healthy on moderate quality forage. If the lambs have been taught to eat supplement, a shepherd could provide creep for the lambs to supplement moderate quality or quantity of forage.
- **Very limited quantity of supplement or quality forage and/or hay.** This situation can be caused by a drought or the feed budget. It is most efficient to directly feed the lamb. During a drought a shepherd can wean earlier, save the best grass for the lambs and supplement lambs directly. Ewes only need 1.75 to 2% of body weight of dry matter per day for maintenance, so put them on maintenance. Better to feed the lamb directly than the inefficient method of allowing the ewe to eat most of the grain and/or grass if lambs are 60 days of age or older.
- **More high quality forage than you know what to do with (and it is not being made into hay).** There is less reason to wean early. It can work to wean lambs at 90-120 days of age. The little bit of milk (very high quality nutrients) will increase lamb growth and the ewes will continue to “educate their offspring” about grazing. Research in beef cattle found that even when milk production in the cow drops below 30% of peak, that little bit of extra high quality food (milk) results in extra gain. If there is excess forage of high quality, weaning later can result in the milk producing extra gain.
- **Marketing grass fed lamb with no grain or alfalfa.** In most systems, this means stocking fewer ewes and lambs per acre on moderate to high quality forage (meaning better forage quality than what many flocks have access to). Weaning around 75 days of age results in a healthy lamb with little drop in performance associated with weaning stress. If marketing at 60-80 pounds

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for the ethnic/non-traditional market, 100% grass/forage fed lambs is very doable. Marketing 100% grass-fed Katahdin lambs at 100-110 pounds for a farmers market or a restaurant is much harder.

- Intensive operation utilizing grains and grain by-products for feeding of ewes during lactation and feeding the lambs. In this system, it is most efficient to wean the lambs at early ages. Rations have been developed to wean lambs at 42-48 days of age. This is usually coupled with moving ewes to lower quality of hay at 35-40 days post-lambing, to help with drying off the ewes and forcing the lambs to intensify creep feeding.

So far, mastitis has not been discussed in this article but it is critical to weaning decisions. The younger the lambs are weaned, the more important it is to manage the ewe to minimize mastitis. Weaning prior to 75 days of age can result in high mastitis rates, if ewes are not limit fed. Some protocols recommend no feed to the ewes for 3 days and than low quality hay for 7-10 days. Others suggest low quality hay for 10-14 days. It can be worth monitoring ewe udders during the dry off for red tissue and inflammation to identify ewes that need immediate mastitis treatment or to identify them for culling prior to breeding season.

In summary, evaluate your feed resources, land resources and flock production goals to select a weaning system that is profitable and healthy for your sheep and meets the marketing goals.
Oak Hill Katahdins

Oak Hill Katahdins
Lane & Dale Bennett
Calhoun, GA • 770-881-6138
lrbennett83@gmail.com • www.oakhillkatahdins.com

Sire: THOR Maximus
2013 Purchase from Thousand Oaks Ranch, MO

Sire: THOR Olympus
Purchased from Thousand Oaks Ranch, MO

Look for TOR 241 and TOR 243 at the NAILE show in Nov.

We will be breeding these rams to a select group of genetically superior ewes.
Lambing to begin January 2014
Our farm is located in Bridgewater, Maine about seventy-five miles from the base of Mount Katahdin. We grow a wide range of naturally grown vegetables on the farm, in addition to raising high quality Katahdins destined for the northeast markets. New England has an ideal climate for sheep production with its abundant rain fall and excellent summer forage. Our Katahdins thrive here on the farm in the cold, snowy winters and moderate summers. We are currently taking orders for the 2013 spring lambing season.

Commercial Lambs
We sell top quality commercial lambs in the fall. Each animal is grass fed on the highest quality forage to yield optimum growth in our lush, green meadows. Good genetics are one component, but we believe that our sheep’s maximum potential will only be reached if they have the right nutrition and preventative medical care. Each animal’s health record, genealogy, and vital statistics are carefully maintained in our office. Our staff veterinarian provides guidance where needed on flock health.

Breeding Stock
Each year we select a few of the highest quality animals raised on the farm for future breeding stock. Some of the best rams and ewes are sold as commercial or premium breeding stock depending on many variables. There are high quality, 100% Registered Katahdin ram and ewe lambs available that have been DNA tested ‘RR’ for resistance to the Scapie disease. Our foundation breeding stock are carefully selected for good mothering instinct, parasite resistance, nice disposition, and optimum weight gain. Multiple breeding flocks are kept at Hidden Meadow Farm in order to maintain a very broad genetic pool while strengthening desirable traits. Let us help you improve your flock with our high quality breeding stock.

Blood Lines
Among our flocks there are many sons, grandsons, daughters and granddaughters of top producing Katahdins with names like MCD Loaded Wagon, Top Choice, Goliath, Sampson, and many other fine animals from quality sheep farms in the U.S. and Canada. Thanks to all for making this a great year!
Planning for the Next Generation

Kathy Bielek, Ohio and Roxanne Newton, Georgia

The SID Sheep Production Handbook states that a key limiting factor in genetic improvement is “accuracy of selection”. In other words, to make the most improvement in our flocks, we have to accurately assess the impacts our sires (and dams) are having on their offspring. We need to identify superior sires as lambs and then confirm their superiority by evaluating their offspring. If they’re not passing it on, it doesn’t matter how good they look now or how good they looked as lambs. If you want to make the best decisions in the spring when you evaluate their offspring, you have to plan ahead. In this article we’ll address several common questions related to structuring breeding groups.

Q: I like the idea of determining if my ram is a superior sire. How do I go about it?

The only way to judge a ram’s performance is to keep records on his offspring, and to compare them to the offspring of other rams in the same environment. To do this, you’ll need to use at least two rams, and you’ll want to set up your breeding groups so that the ewes in each group are representative of your ewe flock: some great, some average and some below average. Each ram should be bred to a minimum of 8-10 ewes (and more is better) resulting in at least 15-20 lambs per sire. When possible, twin sisters and mother-daughter pairs should be split into different breeding groups. Ewe lambs, young ewes and mature ewes should also be divided equally between the rams. By constructing your breeding groups in this way, each sire and his offspring can be compared fairly by removing a lot of the environmental influences.

Once the lambs are born, you’ll need to record weights: birth weights, weaning (60 day) weights, and post weaning (120 day) weights. The weaning and post weaning weights need to be adjusted for lamb age (on the date the lambs were weighed), birth type, rearing type, and ewe age (see KHSI website Forms page for the weight adjustment spreadsheet). A mature ewe with twins is expected to wean heavier lambs than a yearling with twins. So by adjusting the weights, you’re making the playing field even. From here, it’s just a matter of calculating the average weights for each sire used. With this data in hand, you can compare the sire’s influence on growth potential. If you want to assess parasite resistance, you’ll need to have fecal egg counts (FEC) done on all of the lambs the first time you have a parasite challenge. If you have a flock average of at least 500 epg (eggs per gram), you can compare the average FEC of the lambs from each sire. For an accurate comparison, it’s important to use FECs from all lambs, not just a subset.

It’s more difficult, but just as important, to determine the maternal merit of a ram by evaluating his daughters. Remember, half of a lamb’s genes come from her sire, and maternal traits like milk production and prolificacy

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11
“Diesel” was the 2012 Grand Champion ram. We purchased him at the 2012 Midwest Stud Ram Sale from Buckeye Acres Genetics for $3300.00. We will be breeding several of his daughters this fall to Today’s News, our 2013 Grand Champion Ram.

“Today’s News” was the 2013 Grand Champion ram. We purchased him at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale from Prairie Lane Farms for $2,000.00. He was also the Reserve Junior Champion Ram at NAILE.

“Old Money” TRB140 Sire: “Diesel” Dam: “Glimmer”. Powerful Ram Lamb. We want to give a big Thank You to Kevin and Toni Beatty of MO. for purchasing him at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale.

“Hemi” was the 2012 Grand Champion Ewe. She’s the real deal. We purchased her at the 2012 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. We will be breeding her this fall to our 2013 Grand Champion Ram “Today’s News”

“Glimmer” is a beautiful ewe. She was 2012 1st Yearling Ewe. We purchased her at the 2012 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. Her son and daughter did extremely well in the sale ring at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. We will be breeding her this fall to our 2012 Grand Champion Ram “Diesel”

“Solid Dream” A super ewe. She was 2nd Late Spring Ewe Lamb. We purchased her at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. She topped the market in the sale ring. We will be breeding her this fall to our 2012 Grand Champion Ram “Diesel”

“Rising Star” TRB137 Sire: “Diesel”. We want to give a big Thank You to Kevin and Toni Beatty of MO. for purchasing her at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale.

“Fine Wine” TRB141 Sire: “Diesel” Dam: “Glimmer” We want to give a big Thank You to Joyce Kadel of IL. for purchasing her at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale.

“Elegance” (not pictured) is everything you could ask for in a ewe. She is correct from top to bottom. She was 1st Yearling Ewe. We purchased her at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. We will be breeding her this fall to our 2012 Grand Champion Ram “Diesel”

Thanks to Joyce Kadel of IL, Kevin & Toni Beatty of MO, Grandpa’s Farm of IA, Nyle B. Wells of FL and Jacob & Petrea Carlson of MO for their purchase of our lambs at Sedalia, MO.
can have a significant impact on your flock. How well the lambs grow is determined by the milk production of the ewe as well as the genetic potential for growth. It can be hard to tell the difference, but you’ll want to make note if you find several ewes with the same sire that consistently have lambs with weaning weights below (or above) the average for the flock based on the adjustment factors mentioned above. A Katahdin ewe with average prolificacy should have five lambs born and raised by the age of three (assuming she lambs for the first time as a yearling). By keeping good production records, you’ll be able to see which ewes consistently have and raise at least the average number of quality lambs. Again, you’ll want to make note if you see patterns of above or below average prolificacy in daughters from the same sire.

Q: How soon after the lambs are born can I tell which ram is better?

Assessing a ram’s value as a flock sire will take place over a few years. Growth traits are easier to measure and they’re more immediate; maternal traits take longer, but are just as important. Growth and parasite resistance can be assessed in the first year, by the time lambs are 120 days old. The ram’s influence on maternal traits takes longer and will need to wait until his daughters have had two to three litters.

Q: I participate in the National Sheep Improvement Program (NSIP) and recently bought three rams with excellent EBVs. I want to set up my breeding groups so that I can compare each ram and their lambs. Is there an easy way to determine which ewes should be bred to each ram?

EBVs are based on comparisons of animals and rely on good contemporary groups of lambs. Good contemporary groups start with good breeding groups. To achieve that, it’s important that the rams being compared are bred to comparable sets of ewes. You’ll need to follow the same principles as above: at least two rams; an even distribution of ewes by age, performance and pedigree between rams; and an adequate number of ewes to ensure 15-20 lambs per sire, all raised together as a group and treated the same.

Q: How soon can I use the EBV data in the spring to compare the rams?

After submitting 120 day weights (and FECs if you’re interested in parasite resistance), you’ll get a good idea of each sire’s influence on growth (ww & pww) and parasite resistance (wfec & pfec - if FECs are analyzed on the lambs), and estimates or pedigree EBVs on the maternal traits (mwwt, nlb, nlw and Index). At this point, you can decide whether a sire is worth keeping based on the growth and/or parasite resistance of his offspring. If a sire is below average in these traits, it may be better to take your losses and get rid of him. If you like what you’re seeing so far, then it’s worth the time to determine the accuracy of the maternal trait estimates by keeping his daughters.

You won’t have accurate maternal trait EBVs (mwwt, nlb, nlw and Index) until a ram has three to five daughters with two to three litters each recorded.
The Katahdin Hairald • www.katahdins.org • Fall 2013

Katahdin Sale Round Up

KHSI periodically posts information on sheep sales and sheep events as a public service. Posting sale and event information does not imply endorsement or verification of the claims of any sale or event. KHSI encourages the use of performance records and production data as the primary means of selecting sheep instead of emphasizing visual appraisal typical of most shows, sales, and auctions. Sales and events posted are not sanctioned by KHSI unless otherwise noted. Contact the KHSI Operations Office to ask for your sale to be posted. 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org.

August 22-24, 2013. 9th Annual KHSI Expo & Sale. Hyder-Burks Pavilion, Cookeville, TN. Contact Wes Limesand 701-235-2114 or Wesley.Limesand@ndsu.edu; or Jim Morgan, KHSI Operations 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org for more information.

September 21, 2013. SWAREC Ram Test Sale and Field Day. Glade Spring, VA. Sale of rams evaluated for parasite resistance on pasture, rate of gain and ultrasound loin eye area/depth. Contact Lee Wright 276-944-2200, lrite@vt.edu or Dr. Scott Greiner - 540-231-9159 for more information. Find links for more information at http://www.apsc.vt.edu/extension/sheep/


Plannig for the Next Generation, continued from page 11

in NSIP. Once the daughters begin having lambs of their own, and the data on those litters is entered, the accuracy for the sire’s maternal traits increases. Since daughters (ewes) have fewer offspring each year compared to a ram, the more daughters and/or the more years they lamb, the more accurate the EBVs will become. Keeping daughters from more than one ram will make the comparisons stronger.

As mentioned above, growth and parasite resistance are the only traits that you can judge with any accuracy after a single year’s lamb crop. It takes time to accurately estimate the maternal traits of a ram and his daughters. The power of EBVs will make the job easier, faster and more accurate. But, with good record keeping, you can still get a pretty good idea of a ram’s genetic potential. So remember, whether you’re involved in NSIP or not, when designing breeding groups this fall, careful planning and consideration will allow you to more reliably evaluate your sires’ performance, and that of their lambs, in the spring, and daughters in future years.

If you have questions you’d like to have researched about breeding for accuracy, contemporary group structure, selecting for particular traits, or other questions about using EBVs to improve your flock, please send them to katnsip@gmail.com.
We Would Like to Thank All of our Buyers at the Midwest Stud Ram Sale

1st Place Spring Ram Lamb sold to Wagon Wheel Katahdins Hamilton, MO

Reserve Champion Ewe and 1st Place Spring Ewe Lamb sold to Lincoln University

Cooper Gehring (on left) with his Champion Ewe at the Midwest Preview Sale assisted by Kory Schniedemeyer

Champion Yearling Ram sold to Todd & Renee Bauer Windom, KS

Spring Ram Lamb sold to Joyce Kadel Joy, IL

Watch for our consignments at the Expo in Tennessee!

We have a few select ram lambs for sale at the farm. Check our website for pictures and information. Delivery can be arranged to the Expo.

Henry Shultz & Family
6219 Audrain Road 125
Centralia, MO 65240
573-682-7127 • www.prairielanefarm.net
or contact Sarah & Doug at 573-819-0806 • sb.gehring@gmail.com
Focus on Ewe-th

By Natalie Hodgman, Maine
The youth of this breed are the next generation of farmers to raise Katahdins. Being in 4H, myself, over the years I’ve accomplished lots of things, from winning in the show ring to discovering the growth rate of the lambs in my barn. I want to recognize the other youth in this breed’s accomplishments.

If you are a youth and you have something you would be willing to share,

Send it!

Send me pictures of:
- Your 4H, FFA, or farming accomplishments!
- Your sheep, farm, or herding dogs, whatever!

They will be featured in the next Hairald’s Focus on Ewe-th Collage

Send your pictures to natalie.hodgman12@gmail.com
Please include with your photo, your name, age, where you live and what you did or a caption for your picture!

Skill-A-Thon Question 1: True or False - Sheep have 4 part stomach.
Check in the next issue to find out the answer!

Skill-A-Thon Question 2: How long is a sheep’s gestation period (the time between breeding and birth)?
Check in the next issue to find out the answer!

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Katahdins

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In Sedalia Missouri on June 26th, 137 lots (145 individuals) of Katahdins sold at the Midwest Stud Ram Sale for a total of $79,325, and averaged $546.03 per consigned sheep. The numbers of Katahdins sold in 2013 increased by 32% over 2012. It is a good sale average for a very large Katahdin sale with record numbers of consigned.

The top selling ram was a yearling, consigned by Aileen Scott of Aspen Mountain Katahdins in Butte, Montana that sold for $3000 to Tom and Maria Dosch of TMD Katahdins in Frederick, South Dakota. Todd and Renee Bauer of the Rack of Lamb Corral in Windom, Kansas bought the Grand Champion Ram for $1000. He was consigned by Henry Shultz of Prairie Lane Farm in Centralia, Missouri.

The top selling ewe was the Grand Champion Ewe, a yearling consigned by Ron Young of Buckeye Acres Genetics in Van Wert Ohio. She sold to Charles Jones of Clarksville, Ohio for $2100. Two more ewes sold for $1000 and the first of them was also consigned by Buckeye Acres. This early spring ewe lamb sold to David and Jane Smith of Earl Park, Indiana. The second ewe that sold for $1000 was a late spring ewe lamb consigned by Tom and Maria Dosch of TMD Katahdins in Frederick South Dakota. This ewe lamb sold to Todd and Renee Bauer, Rack of Lamb Corral in Windom, Kansas.

Photos from the Midwest Stud Ram Sale in Sedalia, MO June 24-26, 2013

On this page are a few photographs from Sedalia. Included are photos of the Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show, the open Katahdin show and sale and the hair coat inspector’s training. The two shows were on Monday June 24th, the training on Tuesday June 25th and the sale on Wednesday June 26th.

(Pictured left) Ron Young with his Grand Champion Yearling Ewe

(Pictured right) Doc Kennedy and Dr Helen Swart answering questions at a Katahdin Breeders gathering June 25th

(Pictured left) Getting Your Sheep Ready

(Pictured below) Henry Shultz receiving extra help from a short guy when selling his Grand Champion Ram

(Pictured right) Waiting for the Judge at the Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show
1st Place Fall Ram & Reserve Champion Ram in the Katahdin Show (Dynamite-Grizzly) 2013 Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show shown by Robin Schapeler

1st Place Late Spring Ewe Lamb (Awesome-Doc) 2013 Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show shown by Robin Schapeler

Robin Schapeler and Josey Bush tied for the Travelling Trophy (both of their names will be on the trophy) They will each receive an individual plaque.

Robin Schapeler and Josey Bush tied for the Travelling Trophy (both of their names will be on the trophy) They will each receive an individual plaque.

(Pictured left to right): Diane (Boyd) Schultz, Catherine Boyd, Robin Schapeler, Josey Bush. (Pictured front) Nathaniel Schultz Catherine Boyd’s grandson.

2013 Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show
Sedalia, MO
51 Animals in the Show, 11 Youth Exhibitors

1st Place Fall Ram & Reserve Champion Ram in the Katahdin Show (Dynamite-Grizzly) 2013 Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show shown by Robin Schapeler

1st Place Late Spring Ewe Lamb (Awesome-Doc) 2013 Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show shown by Robin Schapeler

(Pictured left to right): Diane (Boyd) Schultz, Catherine Boyd, Robin Schapeler, Josey Bush. (Pictured front) Nathaniel Schultz Catherine Boyd’s grandson.

Robin Schapeler and Josey Bush tied for the Travelling Trophy (both of their names will be on the trophy) They will each receive an individual plaque.
Lazy B Livestock, LLC

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mapabrown2@yahoo.com
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Thank You to our Sedalia buyers

Yearling Ram sired by Dynamite went to Ky. $700.00
Yearling Ram sired by Dynamite went to Mo. $700.00
Fall Ram Lamb sired by Custom Made went to Ill. $1000.00
Early Spring Ram Lamb sired by Wildman went to Ill. $750.00
Early Spring Ram Lamb sired by Wildman went to Ill. $700.00
Early Spring Ewe Lamb sired by Wildman went to Ind. $700.00
Late Spring Ewe Lamb sired by Show Me went to Al. $500.00

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Katahdins Return to N.A.I.L.E in 2013

Katahdins return to show at the North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE) in Louisville Kentucky on Thursday November 21st at 1:30 PM. Entries must be postmarked by October 1st. There is a $15 fee payable per entry to North American International Livestock Exposition and an additional $5 per entry due to KHSI Operations Office, PO Box 778, Fayetteville, AR 72702. The show superintendent for this year is Wes Limesand of Fargo, ND and Ron Young of Van Wert, OH returns as the Katahdin Judge.

Sheep check in starts the Wednesday the week before the Katahdin show on November 13th at 12:00 noon and continues on November 14th. Sheep showing later the next week (November 21) should also be able to check in later, on Monday, November 18th (but please verify this). Sheep are released at 12:00 Noon on Friday November 22nd. Complete rules for the NAILE sheep show can be found at the website at the end of this article. Katahdin rules are on page 23-24 of the NAILE sheep rule book.

Classes include yearling rams and ewes (9/1/11-8/31/12), fall ram and ewe lambs (9/1/12-12/31/12), early spring ram and ewe lambs (1/1/13-2/14/13), late spring ram and ewe lambs (2/15/13 and younger). There are also classes of best pairs of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs (bred and owned) and best 4 head bred and owned and best flock.

You can contact NAILE at: NAILE, PO Box 36367, Louisville, KY 40233-6367, or call 502-595-3166. www.livestockexpo.org. Sheep sale rules are at the link below: www.livestockexpo.org/docs/Premium%20Book/Sheep%20Show/Open%20Breeding%20Sheep.pdf

Silver Maple Sheep Farm • Jay Greenstone
Rose Hill, VA • 276-346-2444 • 276-346-7235 (c)
silvermaplesheepfarm@yahoo.com • www.silvermaplekatahdins.com

Editor’s Note: If you, your sheep or your farm have been featured in a news story, let us know at info@katahdins.org or send the article to us at KHSI, PO Box 778, Fayetteville AR 72702.

1) The July 9, 2013 online version of Ohio’s Country Journal and Ohio Ag Net featured an article titled: “Rotational Grazing and Katahdins-A Good Match” The article features interviews, pictures and short video clips about a Morrow County (Ohio) farm family and their Katahdins. The article includes information about their system, including grazing turnips and rye, May lambing, paddock and hay management and more. http://ojcj.com/2013/07/rotational-grazing-and-katahdins-a-good-match/

2) Homestead Farm near Worley, Idaho was the focus of an interview and photo essay in the July 2013 issue of The Shepherd. The sheep dairy farm is run by KHSI Member John Cady and his business partners Shari and Dale Pratt. Patrice Lewis. 2013. Interviewing a sheep dairyist: Homestead Farm. The Shepherd. July 2013: pages 31-33. You can also see her article online in color at: http://www.rural-revolution.com/search/label/sheep

Katahdins and Katahdin Breeders in the News
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The Katahdin Hairald is the official publication of Katahdin Hair Sheep International, which provides education about:

- registering individual Katahdin sheep and recording performance
- maintaining the distinct identity of the Katahdin breed
- approaches to promotion and marketing
- summaries of research and development related to the breed

**2012-2013 Board of Directors**

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**Canada Representative:** Darlene Jordan, [ran.dar@aski.ca](mailto:ran.dar@aski.ca), 306-746-4361

**KHSI Registry:**

- KHSI Registrar: Carrie Taylor-Kelly
- KHSI Registry, P.O. Box 51, Milo, IA 50166 for USPS
  222 Main St., Milo, IA 50166 for FedEx or UPS
- Phone – 641-942-6402, Fax – 641-942-6502; Email – [registry@katahdins.org](mailto:registry@katahdins.org)
- Contact the Registry with questions about registration, recording, transferring, upgrading procedures.
- Send the following to the Registry:
  - Completed forms for registering, recording, transferring and naming Katahdins
- Office Hours (Central time): Monday to Friday 9 am - 4pm. Calls at other times including evenings and weekends will be answered personally whenever possible.

**KHSI Operations:**

- Jim Morgan and Teresa Maurer; PO Box 778; Fayetteville, AR 72702-0778
  Phone and FAX: 479-444-8441; [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org)
- Send the following to KHSI Operations (Arkansas)-Completed membership and renewal forms and $50 for calendar year dues (renewals due by January 31 each year) Note: new memberships and renewals can be paid online by Paypal at website.
- Contact Operations for the following:
  - Request coat inspections before May 15
  - Address changes or other corrections for print or web
  - Copies of histories, breed standards, etc
  - BLANK work orders and registration applications.
  - Note: forms and materials are printable from website [www.katahdins.org](http://www.katahdins.org)
  - Brochures (20 free per member per year; additional at cost) & promotional items
  - Information on members with sheep for sale, anyone wanting to buy sheep
  - Articles, ads, and comments to be published in the Katahdin Hairald
  - Volunteer for KHSI Committees
  - Annual meeting information
- Office Hours (Central time): Monday, Wednesday, Friday (10 am - 3 pm). Calls at other times including evenings and weekends will be answered personally whenever possible.
- Answering machine, FAX and email: available for messages 24 hours per day.

**KHSI Member’s Guide** 02/13

**KHSI Registry:**

- KHSI Registrar: Carrie Taylor-Kelly
- KHSI Registry, P.O. Box 51, Milo, IA 50166 for USPS
  222 Main St., Milo, IA 50166 for FedEx or UPS
- Phone – 641-942-6402, Fax – 641-942-6502; Email – [registry@katahdins.org](mailto:registry@katahdins.org)
- Contact the Registry with questions about registration, recording, transferring, upgrading procedures.
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  - Completed forms for registering, recording, transferring and naming Katahdins
- Office Hours (Central time): Monday to Friday 9 am - 4pm.

**KHSI Committees:** (Call 479-444-8441 to volunteer; Committee Chairs listed with committee)

- **Promotion:** Roxanne Newton - 229-794-3456
- **Youth/Education:** Henry Shultz – 573-682-7127
- **Expo Sale:** Wes Limesand - 701-235-2114
- **Breed Improvement:** Ron Young - 419-495-2993

- **Publishing/Hairald:** Lee Wright – 276-698-6079
- **Registry Liaison:** Maria Dosch - 605-329-2478
- **Website:** Carl Ginapp - 641-425-0592
HEAT STRESS

High temperatures in combination with high humidity will cause heat stress in animals just like in people. In addition to causing sheep to be uncomfortable, high temperature causes an increase in the amount of maintenance energy required to keep the animal cool. This added to the decrease in appetite that sheep experience in warm weather causes significant decreases in average daily gain and feed efficiency. During warm weather pastured ewes will decrease their grass intake and alter their grazing patterns. When temperatures increase above 70 degrees, sheep will begin to graze more in late evening, night and early morning. During the warm times of the day sheep will spend their time in the shade. Sheep have little in the way of natural defenses against heat stress or exhaustion. The most effective area for heat transfer is the belly and inguinal (between the rear legs) area. This area contains less dense wool and is rich in blood vessels. When sheep are experiencing heat stress they will often lie on an area of shaded ground which is cool to the touch. Evaporative cooling will occur by rapid breathing, however, as the humidity increases, cooling by this method becomes less effective.

Heat stroke and heat exhaustion do not occur frequently in sheep if they are allowed to naturally find shade and lie quietly during the warm part of the day. Moving, showing and transporting sheep may cause an episode of heat stroke or heat exhaustion. Clinical signs include rapid breathing, unable to stand and an elevated rectal temperature. If their temperature is over 105 degrees it is critical to get the sheep in a shaded area and cool the animal with rubbing alcohol applied to the area between the rear legs. If the rectal temperature rises above 107 degrees cellular degeneration occurs with death of the sheep following.

Temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit have been shown to have a detrimental affect on ram fertility. High temperatures cause sperm cell degeneration and death. It is important (in wool sheep) to shear the scrotum and belly of rams at this time of year to allow them to better cope with the warm temperatures. Furthermore, a breeding soundness exam prior to ram turnout will allow the shepherd to know his rams have live sperm and is good insurance against a breeding disaster. Heat stress has been implicated as a cause of early embryonic death in ruminants.

During hot summer months shepherds need to be conscious of the heat index and plan all activities such as transporting, deworming, vaccinating, etc. during the cool part of the day. This will be less stressful on the sheep and the shepherd as well. Shaded pastures are a definite benefit. If no shade is available inexpensive shade can be constructed from plans available at your county extension office. Availability of clean fresh drinking water is critical since the amount of water lost at high temperatures is much higher than when it is cool. Fans are beneficial if sheep are confined to a barn with little air movement. If sheep are transported, such as to shows, open the trailer vents as...

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25
"First Ever" Champion Ram at Louisville, a May 25th yearling whose twin sister was second to champion ewe in class. He was with 160 ewes prior to the show and an additional 60 after the show.

HLB 1138 and MVF 6931 are no longer with us, but their sons and daughters are very much so.

A line bred three-quarter son of HLB 1138 on April 22 triplet that was 2012 3rd Place Late Spring Lamb at Louisville

Midwest Sale Champion Ram 2011, sire of 2012 Champion Ewe at Louisville

Our choice of the ram lambs at the 2011 Expo held in Pipestone

Percentage ewes available for sale at farm

**Pipestone Katahdins**

G.F. & Deb Kennedy, and Gary Gorter

Pipestone, MN • 507-215-0487 • gkennedy@pipevet.com
KHSI announces new online shop

KHSI has partnered with CafePress to open an online shop for promotional items, clothing, and gifts. Brands available include Hanes Tagless, Gildan, and more.

Purchase your favorite items with the KHSI logo.

Easy checkout and 30-day money back guarantee. PayPal, major credit cards, and Amazon checkout accepted.

Find the CafePress link on the KHSI website for the shop, or go directly there:

http://www.cafepress.com/katahdinhairsheepinternational

Support KHSI
New Protocol for Eliminating OPP from a Flock

James Morgan, Arkansas

Author’s Note: This is a follow-up article to Spring 2013, Katahdin Hairald 25(1) pages 9-10.

In the past, the best management practices advocated for eliminating OPP (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia) were tedious, very labor intensive and expensive. The three main practices included a) removing lambs at birth from the ewe prior to ever nursing, then bottle feeding the lambs and maintaining the bottle lambs in a separate facility, b) depopulating the whole flock and starting with an OPP-free flock or c) testing all mature ewes every year and culling all positives. Two recent research findings provide a new strategy for eliminating OPP from a flock. I’ll review background about the disease, briefly discuss new findings and finally describe the suggested protocol.

OPP is an economically important disease. OPP infected ewes are less likely to lamb, wean 8% fewer lambs, and have a 20% decrease in litter weight per ewe exposed. OPP infected flocks require an increased replacement rate of the ewe flock. OPP is a slow onset viral disease in the Lentivirus family and the virus is called Maedi-Visna. OPP has variable symptoms and in a few cases sheep may show no symptoms. Symptoms include one or more of the following: Continued on page 26

HEAT STRESS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

much as possible and park the trailer in the shade whenever possible. Generally summer sheep shows should be scheduled during morning or evening. Never spray a sheep with cold water to attempt to cool them. While this practice is beneficial for most animals, if the wool gets wet, air will not pass over the skin and virtually no cooling will occur.

The heat index (table to right) is a simple combination of temperature and humidity. Essentially it is the heat that an animal or person feels. For example, when the temperature is 80 degrees and the humidity (dew point) is also 80 degrees, the heat index (what it feels like) is about 90 degrees. While it has been designed as a measure of human comfort it is entirely applicable to sheep. Remember a bit of common sense goes a long way.

Editor’s Note: This article is reprinted with permission, from Pipestone Veterinary Clinic’s Sheep Newsletter Vol. 18 No. 5, August 1998. Current issues of newsletter available at pipevet.com

<table>
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<th>Heat Index Chart</th>
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Editor’s Note: This is a follow-up article to Spring 2013, Katahdin Hairald 25(1) pages 9-10.
hardening of the lung tissue and loss in respiratory function, hard bag (can include almost total loss of ability to produce milk, typically both sides and is present at lambing), chronic wasting, neural impairment and arthritis. Surveys of the commercial US sheep industry indicate that 40% of the sheep flocks in the US have at least one ewe with OPP and that 20% of the total ewes in the US have OPP (Author’s note: states with the highest percentage of OPP infected sheep are in the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain regions where there are fewer Katahdins).

Two recent findings provide the background scientific information for a new protocol for eliminating OPP from a flock. In this article, we will start with the new protocol and follow it with discussion of the science. Using the information summarized later in this article, Dr. Kreg Leymaster at USDA MARC in Clay Center (Nebraska) and his collaborators suggest an alternative protocol for a shepherd to eliminate OPP that does not require bottle feeding or eliminating all of a flock’s genetics. Note: Before embarking on this protocol, a shepherd needs to know if OPP is an issue. It is worth testing your ewe flock to determine if the disease is present. It does require bleeding and testing of the sheep for OPP. Here’s the protocol:

• First, try to use breeding sires that are genotype 1,1. Increasing the number of 1,1 sheep will decrease the percentage of infected lambs and rate of spread in the flock (can be tested at Geneseek and significance of 1,1 will be explained at the end of the article).
• Include all ewes in the breeding group, even if they are seropositive for OPP.
• Wean ewe lambs and separate them from the OPP positive adults.
• Test the ewe lambs at 7 months of age for OPP using serum tests for OPP antibodies. Remove the OPP positive lambs.
• Maintenance. Keep the OPP free ewe lambs separate. They need to be in separate barns and pastures with no common fence lines (not be within sneezing distance of potentially OPP positive sheep). Need to test breeding rams to prevent exposing the ewe flock to OPP. For at least the first few years, the shepherd will need to test all ewes in the OPP free flock.

The advantages of the above protocol include:
• Not having to cull ewes with good genetics for being OPP seropositive. Keep them and obtain a good ewe lamb or two from them as long as the ewe is productive.
• Not having to cull all ewe lambs out of OPP positive dams. Wait until the OPP serum test at 7-9 months of age to determine if they acquired OPP from their dams.

Back to the results. Scientists identified a genotype that reduces by 2/3rds the risk of infection of a ewe lamb raised by an OPP positive dam at 1 year of age. The other finding is better evidence about transmission of OPP between animals. The dogma has been that the major spread of the disease was from the dam to her lambs.
through colostrum or milk. The major mode of OPP infection is not through the milk, but lateral transfer of respiratory and oral secretions (sneezing, coughing) from infected sheep. These two findings have been reported by the researchers at USDA MARC (US Dept of Agriculture Meat Animal Research Center) and collaborators at USDA ARS in Pullman, WA and other institutions.

The researchers found a gene called TMEM154 with different forms (alleles) present in sheep that affects their susceptibility to OPP. Scientists call the different forms of the gene “haplotypes” and since sheep have two copies of every gene, the two together are called a “diplotype”. The three most common haplotypes of TMEM154 found in sheep have been termed 1, 2 and 3. Researchers found that sheep that are diplotype 1,1 (both chromosomes have a TMEM154 gene of haplotype 1) were less likely to have OPP compared to sheep that were 1,2 or 1,3 or 2,2 or 2,3 or 3,3. In the study at USDA MARC, approximately 10% of the lambs that were 1,1 and raised by OPP positive dams were OPP positive while over 30% of the lambs that were 1,3 or 3,3 had OPP at 7 months of age. They have to be homozygous 1,1 at TMEM154 to be less susceptible. Researchers also found that only 20% of the spread of OPP is from dam to offspring and that sheep are much more likely to catch OPP from flock mates over the course of their life than from their dam. The diplotype 1,1, is not a “silver bullet” since it does not prevent the sheep from catching OPP, but it greatly decreases the chance that they acquire it before a year of age.

In summary, the new protocol for eliminating OPP is doable for flocks that have OPP issues. Advantages of the protocol are: it does not require bottle feeding all the lambs from birth, it is time friendly and it does not require culling the best genetics until the shepherd has replaced her with a daughter.

Author’s Note: The current company that tests for the TMEM154 haplotypes is Geneseek of Nebraska. Phone: 402-435-0665. Download a form at http://www.neogen.com/Agrigenomics/pdf/SubmissionForms/Ovine%20Submission%20Form.pdf Testing for OPP susceptibility is $12/sample. Serotesting sheep for the presence of OPP is $6 per test and requires a red top tube. Testing for genotype requires a purple top blood tube or a blood card.
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(386) 963-1332 (H) hardtimesfarm@windstream.net
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2013 Katahdin Hairald Publications and Ad Deadlines

The publishing schedule for the 2013 Katahdin Hairald is listed below. The following explanations may be helpful for your decision-making about placing ads.

The Hairald has two types of ads, Classified Ads and Display Ads. Classified ads are word ads that are listed in the classified ads page and are free to all paid KHSI members and can be 40 words long. They are for advertising Katahdin sheep. Display ads are 1/8 (business card), ¼, ½ and whole page black & white or in color. Individual members can commit for 4 consecutive display ads and receive a 10% discount.

Commitment for the size and color or black/white choice for “display ads” is due 12 days prior to the content so that the KHSI Operations can plan (map out) the Hairald magazine. Please communicate your display ad commitment to both KHSI Operations (info@katahdins.org 479-444-8441) and Gail Hardy at Xpressions (gail@xpressionsonline.us, 479-439-0726).

Display ads can be provided to KHSI as camera ready ads (ready to publish) or the advertiser can work with KHSI to have Gail Hardy of Xpressions do their display ad design. KHSI has no preference whether Display Ad advertisers do their own design work, work with another advertising professional or contract with Xpressions to do their ad. Contact KHSI Operations at the above phone number or email address to obtain prices and the exact dimensions of the business card, 1/4, 1/2 and full page ads.

Arrival of the Katahdin Hairald in member mail boxes typically ranges from 1-3 weeks depending on bulk mailing deliveries of the US Postal Service.

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There’s Still Time to Enter the 2013 KHSI Photo Contest!

KHSI Promotion Committee

Attention all photographers: KHSI’s 9th Annual Photo Contest is still accepting entries! We are still seeking entries of great photographs that can be used for promoting Katahdin sheep. The contest is open to all who wish to enter. The photographer does not have to be a member of KHSI. The photograph must include Katahdin sheep. Youth are especially encouraged to enter and have their own special category.

Entries must be received by November 1, 2013 and can be emailed to info@katahdins.org or sent on a CD to KHSI Operations, PO Box 778, Fayetteville AR 72702.

Photographs from previous contests have been used in ads in national sheep magazines and other KHSI promotional activities. We may use them in the Katahdin Hairald inside or on the cover.

Entries will be judged on composition, exposure, focus, relevance, and creativity (or appeal) with the goal of promoting Katahdin sheep.

Questions? Please call or email KHSI Operations at info@katahdins.org or 479-444-8441 especially if you need ideas on how to get your photos to us. For entry details and categories, see the Summer 2013 issue of the Hairald.
Sheep for Sale

COLORADO

Northern CO. Registered Lambs. Lambs sired by RR rams & RR and QR ewes. Elisabeth Radi of Radis Katahdins in Nunn, CO. 970-716-7218 or lizradi@skybeam.com or www.idara lpaca.blogspot.com

DELWARE

Registered Ram & Ewe Lamb. Twin born. Both white with brown highlights. Sire black & RR. Dam is white. Pickup in early Sept $200 for ram lamb & $250 for ewe lamb. Angela Donastorg in Wyoming. DE. donastorg@comcast.net or 302-943-7268 or 302-492-8239 for more information. Can send pictures. Reserve your lambs now

ILLINOIS

West Central IL. Registered Ewe Lambs. Lots of color. black, red, brown. 8 head born March 2013. $225 each, Willing to deliver reasonable distance for price of gas. Dana Nelson of Briar Ridge Farm in Colchester, IL. Call or text me at 309-333-9697 or djn@adams.net.

Southern IL. Registered Ewe Lambs. Three 2012 Nov-Dec born ewe lambs & one Feb 2013 born ewe lamb. All but one are twins from prolific dams that lamb every 7 - 9 months. $250 registered. Less if not registered. Joyce Geiler; 618 669-2440; jgeiler@hotmail.com. Pocahontas, IL


East Central IL. Registered Ewe Lambs. 6 white spring ewe lambs. Sired by a Mountain View ram. $275 Jeff Poynter of Poynter Sheep Farms, Paris, IL. 217-241-9984 or 217-466-4880 or www.poyntersheepfarm.com or jpoyneter@tigerpaw.com

West Central IL. Registered Ewe & Ram Lambs. Lots of color. All twins/triplets, born March. Will codon test. $200 each. Willing to deliver a reasonable distance for price of gas. Dana Nelson of Briar Ridge Farm in Colchester, IL. Call or text me at 309-333-9697 or djn@adams.net.

SW IN. Registered Proven Yearling RR Ram & Commercial Yearling Ewes. 1 & half yr old RR proven registered ram with red coat. Five commercial QR yearling ewes. 50% Katahdin and recorded. All for $1100 Andrew McNeil, McNeil Valley Farms in Freedom, IN. 812-828-0928 or mcnell.a@gmail.com

Southern IN. Registered & Commercial QR/RR Ram & Ewe Lambs. Lambs born March & April. Daniel Kolb in Saint Meinrad, IN. 812-357-7914 or dckolb@psci.net

IOWA

Flock Reduction Sale. Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs & proven breeding stock. 30 head. Some registered. Priced to move. Dustin Johnson of Johnson Family Farms. Clinton, IA. 563-212-2303 or djrfarms@hotmail.com

Registered Lambs. $200 apiece. 1 brown & white ewe lamb born early March. 7 ram lambs born March-April. All of these lambs need to be purchased by October 1, 2013. Karen or AI Steelman, rural Williamsburg, IA. 319-655-7662 or mustang6@netins.net

KENTUCKY

Commercial Ewe Lambs. Sixty 2013 ewe lambs available. $100 to $150 each. Some color. Grass raised. Scrapie free. Gary Denison of Flat Road Farm in Shepherdsville, KY. 270-528-6099 or garycarolyn@hotmail.com


Northern KY. Commercial Ewe & Ram Lambs. Lambs weaned Mar born. No problems with milk fever, toxemia, hoof rot. Can deliver. Ewe lambs $150, ram lambs 125. Pictures/weights available. Emily Diamond, Diamond Family Farm in Lagrange, KY. diamondfamilyfarm@hotmail.com or 502-558-1413

Commercial Ewes. 100 head. 1-3&1/2 yr old. Productive flock - No culls - all working sheep. Good Udders. Ewes fed only grass and hay. Lester Byler, Munfordville, KY. 270-528-1348. $200 each if buying all 100 head.

LOUISIANA

Registered RR & QR Lambs. 2013 RR & QR registered lambs, mostly ewes. Lots of color. Certified Scrapie Free Flock. Contact RF Adams Farms in Franklinton, LA. rfadamsfarms @rfadams.com or our website at www.rfadams.com or 985-515-9406.
Classified Ads, continued

SHEEP FOR SALE

NE LA. Registered & Recorded Ram & Ewe Lambs. Jan-Feb 2013 ewe & and ram lambs. Registered 75-100%. Enrolled in Mandatory Scrapie Program. $200-$250. Discount with multiple purchase. Sandra Gough of G&H Farms. 318-547-4556 or horseyoriewawa@yahoo.com

MARYLAND

Central MD. Registered RR Ram Lamb. Twin born in March. Jet black. SWP bloodlines. Gentle disposition as he was handled often as part of my 4-H Breeding Project. Pictures available upon request. Breanna Yencha of Harrowgate West in Sykesville, MD. 410-489-0225 or harrogatewest@verizon.net

NE MD. Registered Proven RR Ram. Proven RR 2 yr old ram. $550. Pictures available. Rebecca Roach of Moon Rising Farm. Boyds, MD. moonrising@earthlink.net or 301-540-3703


MISSOURI

Registered Ewe Lambs. Limited number of registered Jan 2013 born ewe lambs. Really nice group ready for your breeding program! Tom/Linda Fortner, Maywood, MO. 573-478-3196 or tfortner@marktwain.net

Commercial Ewe & Ram Lambs. 100 April born commercial ewe lambs, $200 each. I also have ram lambs available for $150 each. Raised without using any antibiotics, hormones or dewormers. Ready to go in Oct. Samuel Stoltzfus in Dunneggan, MO. 417-203-6264 or Stoltzfus8@gmail.com

Registered Ram Lamb. We have a good quality, winter born ram for sale. We strive for good conformation, fast growing, grass fed, gentle sheep. This ram is ready to go to work. $450. Melissa Wiest of Blessed Farm in Gatewood, Missouri. 573-255-3403 or melissaweist@yahoo.com

NEBRASKA

Registered & Commercial Ram & Ewe Lambs. 30 ewe & 9 ram lambs. Codon tested. #1NSIP sire Katahdin NSIP elite list. EPD’s - weights available. Cathy Nebel of Cedar Rapids, NE. 402-618-5665 or www.facebook.com/pages/Nebel-Katahdins/166343796801190 or cnebel25@yahoo.com Transportation available. Volume discounts available.

NEED FOR SALE

NEED FOR SALE

MICHIGAN

SW MI. Registered Yearling Rams. $300 each. All are QR and twin born. Grass based genetics. Matthew Craig in Paw Paw MI. 269-599-3719 or mctCraig@crinet.com

MONTANA

SE MT. Registered & Commercial Ewes, Ram Lambs & Ewe Lambs Ewes are 2 yr olds & yearlings. Commercial sheep all 100%. Many RR all at least QR. RR Rams. 30 lambs born in Feb, Rita George, Montana Katahdins in Miles City, MT. 406 234 5728 or rgeorge@midrivers.com

Send all registrations and transfers to the KHSI Registry in Milo, IA
### SHEEP FOR SALE

#### OHIO

SW OH. Registered RR Lambs. Registered ram & ewe lambs, March-born; $250-300. From RR stock. Also 2 year old rams, commercial $250, registered $350. Rick & Debbie Herron of H & H Acres in Bethel, OH.

*www.hhacres.com*; 513-276-2909, or hhkatahdins@gmail.com

Registered Ram Lambs. Run Amuck Farms in Medina, OH. 330-635-0178

White. Dave Lesniak Run Amuck Farms is currently selling 4 ram lambs 7 months old for $300 each. Chad Hammond, New Matamoras, OH. 95 commercial ewes ranging 1 to 4 years old. Grass based genetics, no grain. Productive and healthy. No space or time. $200 each. 

*www.hhkatahdins.com* or *noltmat@yahoo.com*

#### PENNSYLVANIA

SE PA. Commercial Mature Ewes & Ram Lambs. 20 proven ewes, excellent mothers, lambing records available. Take one or all $125 to $185. 3 ram lambs pick of the crop born 2/13. Waiting on codon 171 results $350. Pics available on request Matthew Nolt of leola, PA. 717-419-1980 or noltmat@yahoo.com

#### TENNESSEE

Western TN. Registered Flock Reduction. Job change, need to reduce numbers. SFCP flock of 4 3yr old Ewes, 9 ewe lambs (DOB March 2013), 2 RR ram lambs (DOB March 2013) and one 4yr old RR Ram) Make an offer. Angela Plunkett, Shiloh Farms, Williston TN. 901-813-8014, *www.shilohfarms tn.com*, *japlunkett@hotmail.com*

#### VIRGINIA

SW VA. Commercial Ewe Lambs. Commercial Ram Lambs & Registered Ram Lambs. 25 Mar/Apr-born commercial ewe lambs, $200 ea. 15 Dec-born ewe lambs exposed as of Jul 23, $225 ea. Two Dec-born commercial rams, $300 ea. Two Mar born registered rams, $500 each. Aaron Scypers of Abingdon, VA. 276-608-7520, *ascyphers2@gmail.com*

Central VA. Registered Ewe & Ram Lambs. Registered lambs born Mar 2013, all twin born. Ewes $225 each or 5/$1,000. Rams $300 each. Grace Robelen of A Plus Farm, in Farmville, VA. 434-547-9451 or *aplusfarn@kinex.net*

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Registered Ram & Lamb. White ram is 3 1/2 yrs old & very large. Red ram is 5 months old. Robert Milbee of Milbee Farm in Culloden, WV. 304-562-6243 or milbee@yahoo.com

#### WISCONSIN

SW WI. Registered, Recorded & Commercial Ram Lambs & Ewes. 35 registered & commercial ram lambs and yearlings rams. 50 Registered, recorded or commercial ewes (lambings 2 & 3 yr olds). Bob & Amanda Nusbaum of Bonus Angus Farm in Potosi, WI. 608-348-3284 or *nusbaum@uwplatt.edu*

Commercial Ewes & Ewe Lambs. Good commercial ewes (1-to 4 yr old plus) and May-June ewe lambs. 50 head. Available anytime. Bob Nusbaum of Bonus Angus Farm in WI. *nusbaum@uwplatt.edu* or 608-348-3284

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KHSI THANKS MEMBERS FOR THEIR YOUTH SCHOLARSHIP & PREMIUM DONATIONS
January to June 2013

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<td>Lynn &amp; Donna Fahrmeier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bruce Shanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$51-$100 Donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Memory of J.B. Bock of Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Pam &amp; John Bock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin &amp; Toni Beatty &amp; Family</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$610 Donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Central Katahdin Association matches its members donations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Youth Premium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$10-$24 Donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sam &amp; Babette Fief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Shepherd Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Landreth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breanna &amp; Michael Yencha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy &amp; Wayne Langston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanne Hunter</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>$25-$50 Donation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Findlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John, Judy &amp; Scott Dyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Boyd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn &amp; Donna Fahrmeier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Shultz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Smart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom &amp; Maria Dosch</td>
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SCKA Members present their check for their $610 donation to the KHSI Scholarship Fund.