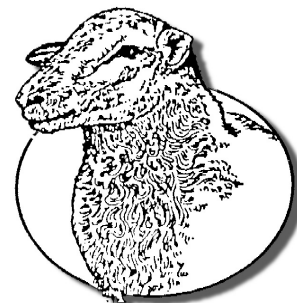


The Katahdin Hairald



Quarterly Newsletter of Katahdin Hair Sheep International

www.KHSI.org

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Summer 2003

KHSI MOURNS DEATH OF BARBARA PIEL

Laura Fortmeyer, Kansas

Barbara Piel, wife of Katahdin breed originator Michael Piel, died July 2 at her home in Abbot Village, Maine. After the untimely death of Michael Piel in 1976, Barbara opted to continue the Katahdin breeding "experiment" at the farm in Maine. In 1985 Barbara agreed to support the formation of a breeders' organization and was one of the original incorporators of Katahdin Hair Sheep International. Although she had concerns about forming such an association, she wanted the Katahdin breed to be legally recognized and animal pedigrees recorded to protect the breed population.

She felt breeders needed to have a means to know each other, share information and work together to improve and promote Katahdins as "efficient meat pro-

ducers". She was elected President each year from 1985 through 1993 and provided moral support and some funding for KHSI until her health began to decline. Barbara generously shared her Piel Farm manager, Charles Brown, with KHSI to establish the Registry office. During KHSI's first 12 years, that continuity was essential to the early growth and development of the organization. The Piel Farm Katahdin flock was maintained until 2002.

Dr. Charles Parker, a well-known sheep expert from Ohio, offered this tribute: "I have rich memories of visiting with Mrs. Piel some 24 years ago—the first time—and several times later. She was proud of what her husband Michael had started with Katahdin sheep and of the management of the flock by Charlie Brown. Her life was a wonderful journey, aided by a great contri-

bution to the US sheep industry. I am fortunate to have had the memories of such a class person— Barbara Piel."

The 2003 KHSI Annual Gathering in Maine will mark the 10th anniversary of KHSI's last Maine gathering, so graciously hosted by Barbara as well as Charles Brown. Many veteran Katahdin breeders have fond memories of that beautiful weekend in the north woods and fields. If anyone wants to send a card or share remembrances, they can be sent in care of Charles Brown, Piel Farm, P.O. Box 89, Abbot ME 04406.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS, AGENDA ITEMS

There are 4 openings for the 2004 KHSI Board of Directors. If you are a KHSI Inspector and you would like to be nominated, or if you know someone who would like to be nominated, please call 479-444-8441 by August 20. We will mail statements from the candidates and a ballot to all paid members in late August. The mail ballot allows all KHSI members to vote, whether or not they are able to attend the annual meeting.

A draft agenda for the Annual KHSI Business Meeting (October 18) will be sent out with the ballots. There will be a form so that members may submit agenda items, questions or concerns for consideration during the board and/or business meeting.

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SYMPOSIUM TALK SUMMARY FROM 2002 KHSI MEETING IN MEXICO

Sharon Schaefer, Saskatchewan

Dr. Tom Settlemyre of Bowdoin College, Maine made this presentation. In co-operation with Dr. Richard Brzozowski of the University of Maine, he is directing the four year Northeast Katahdin Hair Sheep Project with some very specific goals in terms of carcass qualities, parasite resistance, and enhanced genetic protection against scrapie.

The carcass goals include producing a 60 pound carcass which cuts a 5 square inch loin eye, has a leg muscle score of 12 or better on a scale of 15, and has no more than 0.18 inches of fat covering on the rib. The resistance to parasites goal is to have an animal which will not become infected with *Haemonchus contortus* (barber pole worm). They are also working to understand the biology of parasite resistance with the hope that an antibody test may be possible. The initial profile of resistance to scrapie through the presence of R gene at codon 171 was only 3% of animals being QQ, 50% being QR, and the remainder RR.

The base ewe flock of Katahdins averaged 150 pounds in breeding condition and were selected on production records and multiple births. In the first year some 75% Dorper/25% Katahdin rams were used as well

as purebred Katahdins. In the first two years they also used some Suffolk ewes genetically tested free of Spider gene as well as being resistant to scrapie through genetic testing for codon R at site 171. These Suffolks were bred to Florida Native rams and Gulf Coast Native rams which were the result of 25 years of natural selection plus tested for parasite resistance. They also discovered that the base Katahdin flock exhibited parasite resistance with one ewe being 100% resistant.

In production and carcass terms, ewes are ranked on muscle scores and loin eye depth of their lambs at butcher weight, plus weaning weights of their lambs in terms of total pounds of lamb weaned per ewe per year. Actual carcass evaluations are also carried out on a percentage of the animals. For assessment of resistance to *Haemonchus*, at weaning the lambs are put on a parasite infected test pasture with Fecal Egg Counts and Packed Cell Volumes measured on a weekly basis. Some lambs stay below 500 eggs/gram. When the others reach 3000-6000eggs/gram they are dewormed, rested from infection for 10-14 days, then placed back on infected pasture. Resistant lambs will again stay near zero while the non-resistant

lambs again reach levels of 3000-6000. The key points in parasite resistance right now seem to be the presence of eosinophils (a white blood cell) with a higher concentration of toxin and a very strong T-cell response to antigens. The parasite resistant animals have a much stronger T-cell response to pulpy kidney vaccine as well.

Animals are also all checked for the presence of the R gene at codon 171. Selection of animals to continue the next generations of the project is based on a combination of all the above factors. In addition another researcher is working to see if there is any negative correlation between selecting for R at codon 171 and the other important production traits.

We are looking forward to hearing the results of this complex project at the Annual Gathering 2003 in Maine. It promises to be a dynamic and very educational event, thanks to the efforts of Drs. Settlemyre and Brzozowski and their associates!

Editor's note: We thank Sharon for her work in providing summaries of the talks from the December 2002 KHSI annual meeting in Mexico. See previous issues of the Hairald for other summaries.

2004, 2005 KHSI GATHERING SITE

The KHSI Board was delighted to accept an offer from Sherrie and Glenn Wiygul and Les and Amanda Jordan to host NEXT year's meeting (2004) in Mississippi. As you can see by the article on the SCKA meeting, these folks know how to put on a wonderful event!

Because KHSI has a tradition of choosing meeting sites 2 years

ahead, we are now looking for ideas for a 2005 site. We hope to choose an area that is more feasible for our northern members. It's a great way to bring other breeders to your neighborhood for sharing of ideas and skills that can benefit you and others in your state! Call 479-444-8441 today if you have an idea!

Coming Events

September 20

Hair Sheep 101 Workshop.
Celeste, Texas: 903-496-2070.

September 20

Sheep Day at Booneville,
Arkansas. See enclosed article for details or call 479-675-3834.

October 16-19

KHSI Gathering in Maine.
207-780-4205.

RESISTANCE TO INTERNAL PARASITES IN LAMBS OF HAIR SHEEP COMPOSITE BREEDS

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Dr. David Notter, Virginia Tech University, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA

This report was taken from the M.S. thesis of Hima Bindu Vanimisetti at Virginia Tech (vbindu@vt.edu). For more information, contact Dr. Notter (dnotter@vt.edu) or Dr. Scott Greiner (sgreiner@vt.edu). We would like to thank the Katahdin breeders who produced lambs for the study and to thank the American Dorper Sheep Breeders' Society for donation of the semen used to produce the 2000 Dorper crossbred lambs.

A comparison of resistance to infection by barber-pole worms (*Haemonchus contortus*) in straight-bred Katahdin, Dorper crossbred, Dorset crossbred, and Caribbean hair sheep crossbred lambs revealed that resistance levels were consistently higher for Katahdins than for Dorper crosses or Dorset crosses. In Katahdin ewe lambs exposed to artificial parasite infection in drylot (Table 1), average numbers of parasite eggs in the feces were 45% less than those observed in Dorset crosses and 62% less than those observed in Dorper crosses. Dorper crossbred ewe lambs had higher fecal egg counts than Dorset crosses in all 3 years. In wether lambs exposed to natural infection by grazing of contaminated pastures (Table 2), severity of infection was less than in artificially infected ewe lambs. However, fecal egg counts in Katahdin wethers on pasture were still 45% lower than those observed in Dorper and Dorset crosses. Differences in fecal egg counts between Dorper and Dorset crosses were not observed in grazing wethers. Caribbean hair sheep crosses (St. Croix x Barbados Blackbelly) were evaluated only on pasture with natural infection. Comparisons of fecal egg counts between Katahdins and Caribbean hair sheep were not consistent across years. Caribbean hair sheep had lower egg counts than Katahdins in 2001 but not in 2002.

Effects of parasitism on animal health are generally monitored by measurement of packed cell volume, which quantifies the percentage of red blood cells in a blood sample. The barber-pole worm affects its host by attaching to the gut wall and sucking blood. Animals become anemic with losses in production and, potentially, death resulting from blood loss in the gut. Low values for packed cell volume are thus indicative of anemia and are commonly associated with high fecal egg counts. Measures of packed cell volume in Katahdin lambs were generally equal to, or higher than, those of other breeds, confirming a level of resistance to parasitism. Interestingly, Dorper crosses exposed to either natural or artificial infection consistently had slightly, though not significantly, higher packed cell volumes than Dorset crosses, despite their generally higher fecal egg counts. Dorper crossbred wethers also had higher packed cell volume than Katahdin wethers under conditions of low parasite challenge in 2002.

This situation, in which an animal becomes infected by parasites but is still able to maintain reasonable health status, is sometimes referred to as *resilience* to infection. Dorper crosses thus appeared to be somewhat less resistant to internal parasite than Dorset crosses, at least under the more challenging environment

provided by the artificial infection, but their somewhat greater resilience to infection allowed them to maintain similar packed cell volume. In contrast, Katahdin and Caribbean hair sheep crosses were clearly more resistant to parasitism, and also tended to become less anemic.

Although the Dorper and the Katahdin are both derived from hair sheep crosses, differences in parasite resistance between the two breeds are not surprising. The Dorper and the Katahdin were derived from very different types of hair sheep. The Dorper originated in South Africa from crosses between the Dorset and the Blackhead Persian. The Blackhead Persian is a fat-rumped hair breed from the arid lands of the Middle East. In South Africa, the Dorper is likewise most commonly found in arid and semi-arid regions where parasite challenge is often low. There is thus nothing in the evolutionary history of the Dorper breed to suggest that these animals would have developed resistance to internal parasites. In contrast, the Katahdin was developed from the thin-tailed Caribbean hair breeds. These breeds originally came from the hot, humid, high-rainfall regions of West Africa, where parasite challenge is extremely high and where development of parasite resistance would have

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

been advantageous. The results observed in the current study are thus consistent with the evolutionary history of the breeds involved.

The Details

This experiment was conducted over 3 years (2000-2002) at the Southwest Virginia Agricultural Research and Extension Center in Glade Spring. Dorset and Dorper crosses were produced by mating rams of these breeds to whitefaced crossbred ewes (50% Dorset, 25% Rambouillet, and 25% Finnsheep). Four imported Dorper rams were used by AI in 2000; two different natural service rams were used in each of the next 2 years. A total of eight Dorset rams were represented. Katahdin lambs were purchased at weaning (approximately 60 days) from a total of 10 different flocks, and St. Croix x Barbados Blackbelly wethers were introduced at weaning from the Virginia Tech Sheep Center, Blacksburg. Wethers were evaluated only in 2001 and 2002, and no Caribbean hair sheep ewe lambs were tested.

Ewe lambs were maintained in drylot after weaning and at approximately 120 days of age were challenged with an oral drench of approximately 10,000 infective larvae of barber-pole worms. Ewe lambs remained in drylot after infection. Fecal samples were collected for determination of fecal egg counts and samples of blood were taken to determine packed cell volume at 3, 4, 5, and 6 weeks after infection in order to monitor the course of infection.

Wether lambs remained on pasture after weaning at about 90 days of age. They were provided with supplemental grain and dewormed as needed. At about 120 days of age, wethers were dewormed as needed.

Table 1. Means and standard errors for body weights (lb), fecal egg counts (FEC; eggs/gram of feces) and packed cell volume (PCV; %) during infection for ewe lambs in drylot following artificial infection with barber-pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus*) over 3 years

Measurement	Breed group ^a	Year			Average
		2000	2001	2002	
Mean body wt	DO	91.8 ± 1.1	90.7 ± 0.8	86.8 ± 1.5	89.8 ± 0.7
	DP	103.3 ± 1.6	84.9 ± 1.0	89.7 ± 1.1	92.6 ± 0.7
	KT	90.7 ± 1.1	90.5 ± 1.2	85.2 ± 1.2	88.8 ± 0.7
Mean FEC	DO	897 ± 122	2835 ± 303	2490 ± 468	2074 ± 190
	DP	1064 ± 219	4064 ± 541	3866 ± 564	2998 ± 271
	KT	539 ± 79	1188 ± 188	1720 ± 265	1149 ± 114
Mean PCV	DO	27.9 ± .5	25.0 ± .4	26.1 ± .7	26.3 ± .3
	DP	29.5 ± .8	26.2 ± .5	25.5 ± .6	27.1 ± .4
	KT	30.8 ± .6	28.9 ± .6	26.2 ± .6	28.6 ± .3

^aDO = Dorset crossbred, DP = Dorper crossbred, and KT = Katahdin.

Table 2. Means and standard errors for body weights (lb), fecal egg counts (FEC; eggs/gram of feces) and packed cell volume (PCV; %) during infection for wether lambs following deworming and return to contaminated pastures over 2 years

Measurement	Breed group ^a	Year		Average
		2001	2002	
Mean body wt	DO	69.6 ± 1.0	83.2 ± 1.3	76.4 ± 0.8
	DP	71.6 ± 1.1	81.1 ± 1.2	76.4 ± 0.8
	KT	50.3 ± 1.4	90.8 ± 1.6	70.6 ± 1.1
	HH	53.5 ± 1.4	65.5 ± 1.4	59.5 ± 1.0
Mean FEC	DO	1556 ± 151	953 ± 123	1255 ± 97
	DP	1556 ± 160	944 ± 108	1250 ± 97
	KT	1012 ± 135	351 ± 55	682 ± 73
	HH	437 ± 60	284 ± 39	361 ± 36
Mean PCV	DO	24.4 ± 0.6	33.9 ± 0.8	29.2 ± 0.5
	DP	25.9 ± 0.6	35.5 ± 0.7	30.7 ± 0.5
	KT	26.1 ± 0.8	32.8 ± 1.0	29.5 ± 0.6
	HH	27.4 ± 0.9	32.6 ± 0.9	30.0 ± 0.6

^aDO = Dorset crossbred, DP = Dorper crossbred, KT = Katahdin, and HH = St. Croix x Barbados crossbred.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

OPERATIONS NOTES

Apologies from mailing service: Many of you received the Spring Hairald later than expected. The mailing service made an error and sent it out bulk rate rather than our usual, faster service. This resulted in delivery times of 2-3 weeks, rather than the normal 3-5 days.

Get it quicker and save trees! Remember that you can also receive your newsletter by email. You get all the same pictures and text as the snail mail copy, and you can print off extras to give to your customers!

Register your sheep! Now is a good time to get your records in good order and submit your sheep registrations. It adds value for your customer and helps you track important pedigree information. We've made it easy by

including a form in this newsletter—you are welcome to make as many copies as you need! Need help getting that form ready to go? Call 501-727-5659 from 9-5 Central time.

Got a hankering to go north? If you are an inspector and have reason to go to Minnesota or the Dakotas, we have some patient KHSI members waiting for an inspection this year.

Nominate! Volunteer! We are looking for candidates for the KHSI Board—we have 4 openings this year. Also, we have KHSI committees looking for members—all meetings are by phone or email. Your ideas and a only few hours a year can make a big difference to KHSI! Tell us about your skills and interests and we'll find you a committee. We would

especially love to find some volunteers with design or graphics skills to help with display and other promotions.

Sheep codon info wanted: If you have had your sheep tested for 171 and 136 codon info (see page 2 of the Spring 2003 Hairald for details), we encourage you to send in your results to Operations. All information will be kept confidential. Thank you to those breeders who have provided this information! If we can get enough numbers, it may be possible to get some very valuable genetic information for the whole Katahdin population.

Call us!
479-444-8441

RESISTANCE TO INTERNAL PARASITES, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

ormed and returned to infected pastures. Fecal egg counts and packed cell volume were measured at 3, 4, 5, and 6 weeks after deworming.

Means for body weights, fecal egg counts, and packed cell volumes over the measurement period are shown for ewe lambs in each year in Table 1. Consistent breed differences in body weight were not observed. Dorper crossbred lambs sired by imported rams in 2000 were significantly heavier than lambs of other breeds, but this advantage in body weight was not observed for Dorper crosses in 2001 or 2002. Breed differences in fecal egg counts were quite consistent across years, even though considerably reduced under the low mean fecal egg counts observed in 2000. Breed differences in packed cell volume were likewise

consistent in 2000 and 2001 but much-reduced in 2002.

Results for wether lambs grazing infected pastures in 2001 and 2002 are shown in Table 2. Katahdin wether lambs in 2001 were notably smaller than in 2002. The 2001 Katahdin wethers came from only one flock, and a high proportion were out of yearling ewes, so the Katahdin breed is probably better represented by the 2002 wethers and by the ewe lambs, where four flocks were sampled in each year. Despite the lower body weights of Katahdin wethers in 2001, breed rankings for fecal egg counts were consistent across years in wethers, indicating higher levels of worm resistance in breeds with Caribbean hair sheep ancestry. Breed differences in packed cell volume were consistent with those in fecal egg counts in 2001. In 2002,

low rainfall in late summer reduced the level of worm challenge and required an increase in level of supplemental feeding. Under these conditions, breed differences in packed cell volume were reduced and the apparently high baseline level for packed cell volume in the Dorper was evident.

These results confirm high levels of parasite resistance in Caribbean hair sheep and a moderate level of resistance in Katahdins. Dorper crossbred lambs were not more resistant than Dorset crosses, but the Dorper appears to express a degree of resilience to infection that may reduce symptoms of parasitism in moderately infected animals.

**Registry Email Address
Has Changed to
edmartsolf@lakewebs.net**

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS – MAY THROUGH JUNE, 2003

John & Linda Kelmer	Alabama
Terry & Angie Keisling	Arkansas
Chesea & Cayley Rosson, Joel & Jeannie & Seth Wagoner	Arkansas
Jeanette Pringle	California
Ursula A B Garfield	Florida
Susan & Hal Truax & Family	Indiana
Chad & Cindi Onken	Iowa
Don & Veronica Ray	Iowa
Fred Wheat	Kansas
Cynthia Stevens	Kentucky
Nick & Sharon Wolfe-Tepsick	Kentucky
Gretchen Keaney	Maine
North Dakota State University	North Dakota
Tess Bernard	Oregon
William & Bonnie Graham	Oregon
Gary L LaBuda	Pennsylvania
Timothy & Sarah Neff	Texas
Christine Anderson Smith	Virginia
Jeanne Baxter	Washington
Kevin Kiedrowski	Washington
Gary Edwards	West Virginia

INTRODUCING HAIRALD DISPLAY ADS

Would you like more space to advertise your sheep in this newsletter?

Would you like your information to reach more than 500 Katahdin breeders and researchers?

Due to requests from members who would like to feature more information about their sheep and their farm, the KHSI Board has asked Operations to offer new ad options. We now can offer space for camera-ready ads, which can be snail-mailed to us, or text and photos submitted via email (photos in.jpg format, please). The ads will receive maximum attention and will not be interrupted by articles, but will be presented as an insert in the newsletter. After considering the cost of adding pages and postage, here are the rates:

- \$30 for ¼ page • \$55 for ½ page • \$100 for full page

Please call or email Operations if you would like to place a display ad: 479-444-8441 or khsint@earthlink.net. All paid up KHSI members will still receive free classified text ads (40 word limit).



KHSI DESTINATION MAINE: HIGHLIGHTS AND DEADLINES

You should have received a complete registration packet in the mail from University of Maine—it is packed full of information about the events, lodging, camping, registration and scholarships for youth. If you didn't get one, please call Operations at 479-444-8441 and we will be sure you get one.

Here is a brief summary of deadlines and events:

DEADLINES:

August 15-early birds get a free meeting T-shirt!

September 1-youth scholarship deadline

October 1-Please help us by registering by this deadline. This way, we can make sure there is plenty of food, chairs and materials.

EVENTS:

October 16: Board meeting or optional boat, walking or shopping tours.

October 17: Sheep Symposium, Maine Breeders Meeting and Concert.

October 18: Sheep exhibition & sale; KHSI business meeting and banquet

October 19: free tours of local sheep farms.

If you need more information, call: 207-780-4205 or check the meeting website at: <http://academic.bowdoin.edu/bio/sheep/>

Sheep Traveling to Maine Annual Meeting & Show Do You Want Your Sheep on Board?

Jim Morgan, Operations

Are you worried about sending sheep to the 2003 KHSI Annual Meeting with its Exhibition & Sale because of the distance? Do you want to promote your best sheep in front of KHSI Members and interested public in Maine? Would you like the feedback from the Exhibition Judges on your sheep?

The KHSI Operations Office is facilitating the loading of one or two trailers with sheep heading to and from Maine. Depending on the numbers of sheep on the trailer, the cost would be about \$40-\$50 to send an animal to Maine. The goal is not to make

money for the drivers, but to help members get their sheep to the Exhibition and Sale.

HOT OFF THE PHONES!!! We now have confirmed a trailer going up the East Coast. The goal is to have this trailer PLUS another one that will come from the Midwest. Call Operations at 479-444-8441 or email us at: khsint@earthlink.net by August 25th if you want your sheep on the trailer!!! Please call us if you can drive a trailer to Maine and would like some help in the expenses of driving.

Put your sheep in the spotlight and get some great publicity for your farm!

REGISTRY NOTES: FAIR FRIENDS

Ed Martsolf, KHSI Registry

AH...The excitement of the fair...especially when you realize the fair officials are going to require "Registration Papers" at the gate...and that little chore didn't make the priority list yet! — Don't fret, it happens every year, and we can usually help you out.

Give us a call (8-5 M-F) at 501-727-5659 and have your credit card number ready. Usually the "fair" emergencies only involve one or two individual animals.

If you can FAX the necessary registration information and provide credit card information, we can usually make your 4-H'er happy. It is necessary to send in the required completed Animal Registration Form and/or transfer signatures but that can be done after you've gotten back home with your blue ribbon(s).

Good Luck and have fun!

By the way, recently my friend was sitting in the bleachers at a county fair, when she heard the typical chatter over her shoulder. You know, "what is that critter — a sheep or a goat?" The answer back from the other person was "hey, you are looking at the sheep of the future." Now that's a good thing to overhear at a county fair anywhere!

**By the way, don't forget to make a note of the Registry's new email address:
edmartsolf@lakewebs.net**

Classified ads from members received by August 20 will go out in the special mail vote packet that will go to all members in late August. Ads received by October 31 will go into the Fall Issue of the Hairald.

SHEEP AND GOAT DAY 2003

All are invited to a free field day to be held at the South Logan County Fairgrounds, Booneville, Arkansas on Saturday, September 20 from 8-5 pm. The aim is to educate new and experienced goat and sheep producers on parasite control, showmanship for youth, producing quality meat products, managing farm income, sire testing, and more. Knowledgeable speakers will come from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. There is opportunity for producers to interact to exchange techniques that work, animals, and friendship. Lunch provided along with an optional taste test of lamb and goat products. Information will be available on current research being conducted at the USDA Agricultural Research Service Small Farms Research

Center (DBSFRC). **IMPORTANT:** the event is free, but an RSVP is needed to be sure that enough food and materials are on hand. If you plan to attend, please call: 479-675-3834 or email:

jmburke@spa.ars.usda.gov

Shaded pens will be provided for animals for display or sale among producers. Health papers are required. Producers should bring their own water buckets and feed. Games will be available for youth after lunch. The fairground is located south of Booneville, Arkansas. The fairground is located south of Booneville, which is south of I-40. Take Highway 23 south, then turn west onto Carolan Road to reach the fairgrounds.

Presenters and topics include:

Summary of Research Activi-

ties, Joan Burke, DBSFRC; **Safe Drenching Techniques Workshop,** Dr. James Miller, Louisiana State University; **Youth Program on Showmanship; Production for Optimal Meat Quality,** Dr. Jason Apple, University of Arkansas; **Sustainable Farm Income (Even Through Tough Times)** Billy Moore, Jodie Pennington, Arkansas Extension; **Sire Testing to Identify Best Bucks,** Dr. Terry Gipson, Langston University; **Custom Processing for a Superior Product,** Kendrick Ketchum; **Swap Shop – Producer to Producer Advice; Optional Techniques Workshop** (tagging, castration, docking, etc.); **Optional Tour to Agricultural Research Service,** Booneville

Another reminder: Classified ads from members received at Operations by August 20 will go out in the special mail vote packet that will go to all members in late August. Ads received by October 31 will go into the Fall Issue of the Hairald.

SCKA GATHERING: LEARNING, SALES AND GOOD FOOD!

Sherrie Wiygul, Mississippi

Members of the South Central Katahdin Hair Sheep Association (SCKA) met at Peaceable Farm in Lousiville, MS on June 7, 2003 with about 35 members attending. Co-hosts were Glenn and Sherrie Wiygul and Les and Amanda Jordan. Several members brought sheep and arranged for private-treaty sales. A new event this year was a lamb cook-off. Close to a dozen dishes were presented for lunch on the day of the meeting. Members voted on their favorite, with Les Jordan winning a trip to New Orleans (donated by Mark and Sara Dennis) for his Lamb and Grits Casserole. The cook-off was such a

success that Amanda Jordan has offered to assemble a cookbook of lamb recipes garnered from these dishes and others donated by members. Proceeds will go to the SCKA treasury. In addition to the lamb cook-off, six members passed the inspector's test, using the Wiygul's sheep for the practice and test flocks. Mark Dennis and Howard Covington demonstrated foot trimming and block planing. During the annual meeting, Mark Dennis updated us on the SCKA website and an election resulted in the following: Mark Dennis, President; Les Jordan, VP; Frank Boggs, Jr., Secretary and Newsletter Editor; Amanda

Jordan, treasurer; and new board members, Joey Kelmer and Brent Harrington. The Harrington's showed interest in hosting next year's SCKA meeting in Louisiana. Door prizes were donated by several members, including lamb oil lotions donated by Amanda Jordan and several bags of Sweetlix minerals donated by a Sweetlix representative who stayed for the entire meeting. A live auction netted several hundred dollars for the SCKA treasury. Several members came early so there was ample time for socializing before and during the meeting.

CLASSIFIED ADS

In compliance with the KHSI Board of Directors policy, sheep for sale advertised by members in the Hairald must be Katahdins or Katahdin crosses. Ads for the next issue are due October 1st to Operations: 479-444-8441 or khsint@earthlink.net.

SHEEP WANTED

Registered Katahdin ram. Above average growth (180+ lbs at one year). White, polled, black hooves, A coat, twin, sire & dam with A/AA coats. All vaccinations, records, prefer enrolled in VSFCP Scrapie & NSIP Programs. Tested Scrapie Susceptibility (codon 171 genotype) QR or RR. Mark Dennis. (337) 364-0422

SHEEP FOR SALE

3 unregistered Ram Lambs (can be registered)— 100% Katahdin, 2 born in Jan and 1 in Feb. 2003 for \$200.00 each. 1 Registered 100% Katahdin 2002 Adult Male—born placed 2nd in the Grand Cham-

SHEEP FOR SALE

pions at local fair- for \$300. We live in Central Illinois. Please contact Toby White by email at: Tobyandcathy@aol.com or call: 309-329-2429.

Purebred Katahdin rams. Two born in 2003, on Jan 22 and Feb 14. Twin and triplet. Eric Gavin, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 319-848-4496.

Ram lambs, certified RR at codon 171. Born March-May 2003. All sires and dams registered and have A coats. Kay Cloyd, Lexington, KY 859-254-2840. Kaycloyd@cs.com.

SHEEP FOR SALE

Registered sheep for sale. 100% rams: \$200-250. 75%-100% Ewes \$100-150. Will sell flocks or singles. TM Katahdin Sheep Ranch, McComb, Mississippi. 601-250-1399.

DrtedMalone@aol.com

Katahdins, registered and commercial. Mature ewes (6 yrs & older) plus 2001, 2002, & 2003 ewes and rams available now. Different genetic lines available; flock is in VSFCP. 2002 ewes bred for fall lambing. All sheep approved for export, delivery can be arranged, photos available. Mary Van Anrooy, Arkansas. 501-893-6158.

KHSI Member's Guide

2003 Board of Directors: Larry Weeks, Linda Neunzig, Sherrie Wiygul, Robert Elliott, Pam Armitage-Sword, Sharon Schaefer, Martha Wiegors

KHSI Operations: Teresa Maurer and Jim Morgan; PO Box 778; Fayetteville, AR 72702-0778.

Phone/ FAX/Answering Machine: 479-444-8441 (24 hours) Email: khsint@earthlink.net

Office Hours (Central time): Monday 8-11 am, Monday and Tuesday 7-10 pm.

We answer calls personally at other times whenever possible.

Contact us for: membership information, promotional materials, inspection scheduling, newsletter items, ads, questions about KHSI.

KHSI Registry: Ed Martsof; 1039 Winrock Drive; Morrilton, AR 72110

Phone/FAX/Answering Machine: 501-727-5659 Email: edmartsof@lakewebs.net

Office Hours (Central time): Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

Contact us for: questions and forms for registering, recording and transferring Katahdins, dues payment.

Don't forget! New
Email for Registry is
[edmartolf
@lakewebs.net](mailto:edmartolf@lakewebs.net)

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Fayetteville, AR
72702



KHSI
c/o Teresa Maurer & Jim Morgan
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