Welcome New Members
January 15 - March 31, 2007

Rattlers Roost Ranches, Thomas & Kenny Jones ........................................... Arkansas
Veronica Oitker ......................................................... Arkansas
Nancy, David, Bethany & Cara Parret .. Arkansas
Leslie & Bruce Silvey ............................... California
Jerry P Hamrick .................................................. Florida
Ronnie Philman ............................................... Florida
CJ Stiles .................................................. Georgia
Craig Adams .................................................... Illinois
Edward Bontrager, II ............................ Indiana
Alan Schroeder ........................................ Indiana
Glenice Graber ........................................ Iowa
Sharon Krause .................................. Iowa
Boyd Bing Korb .................................... Kansas
Leaning Pine Farms, LLC - John S Bruner ...... .............. Kentucky
Joseph & Shannon Ulrich ................. Kentucky
Paul & Maria Davidson ....................... Louisiana
Peter & Mildred Melgard ..................... Maine
Will Peterson ........................................ Michigan
Barry Kracht ........................................ Minnesota
Anne Blackwelder ............................... Missouri
Ray & Ruth Bowers ..................... Missouri
Mark A Landers & Ray J Cole ........... Missouri
Zach & Rebecca Noble ........................ Missouri
Lester & Dawn Davis .................... North Carolina
Lynn Angell ........................................ Ohio
Mark & Mary Beth Jimison ............... Ohio
Rebecca & Kenneth Miller ................. Ohio
Franklin DR and/or Shirley Butler .... Oklahoma
Ted Ashkar ...................................... Oregon
Constance & Amy Wheeler .............. Oregon
Chris & Carolyn Marcondi .............. Pennsylvania
Tracy Bess-Dehning ....................... South Dakota
Robert & Debra Clay ..................... Tennessee
Kenneth D Jessee ...................... Virginia
Kevin Mitchell ................................. Virginia
Bull & Darlene Turner ............. Washington
Julie Arnould .................................. Wisconsin
Forrest & Sue Ann Krause ............... Wisconsin

KHSI Expo Hotels
Both are Headquarter Hotels and connected by a hallway. Both have continental breakfasts, shared pool and fitness room. September 19-21. Mention Katahdin Hair Sheep.

• Sleep Inn – 701-281-8240 $62.99 + tax; Children stay free. 1 Queen or King.
• Main Stay Suites – 701-277-4627; $79.99 + tax. Two Queens & Sofa Bed or King & Sofa Bed. Full Size Refrigerator/Kitchenette. Sponsored social hour on Wed & Thu Evening

"Ewe with November Lambs"
Photography by Karen Kenagy of Oregon
First Place – Best Promotion
2006 KHSI Photo Contest
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Director’s Corner

David Coplen of Fulton Missouri, President of the Board

Hopefully all of you are finished with a successful lambing season by now. Or at least, like us, are close to the end. August 12th of last year, when we began lambing, looks very long ago today. Several of those August/September/and October lambing ewes are giving us their second set of lambs now. I wonder sometimes if we are working them too hard but, with adequate nutrition, they don’t seem to suffer.

Thinking about how hard and willingly our sheep will serve us if we serve them provides me with the basis for this meditation. If this theme of service seems familiar to long time members, it is because Mark Dennis reflected upon it a few years ago in one of his columns. I recently reread Mark’s work and was again impressed with his philosophy. Of course I promptly misplaced the article so read on and be warned that all the good ideas here are Mark’s and everything you don’t agree with is mine.

As Katahdin breeders we owe our customers much more than just a sale. If we want to create a climate that fosters repeat business and good word of mouth advertising, we owe them service both before and after the sale. Particularly with first time Katahdin buyers we need to take the time to explain to them how registration and recordation works.

Katahdin breeders need to be sure to fill out the paperwork and mail it to the registry (note: the KHSI Board strongly recommends that all sellers pay for and mail in the registration and transfer forms). Things that look simple and routine to us can be complex and mysterious to first timers.

Sellers need to try to make sure that our customers know what they are getting into. No one has been done any favors when sheep get sold into a train wreck. Even though the customer may be responsible, the sellers frequently get blamed. Help your customers make good choices before the sale and be prepared to offer them advice and consultation after the sale. What is at stake, fairly or unfairly, is your reputation and the breed’s reputation.

As Katahdin breeders we owe our breed and our customers honesty. We know that all lambs that hit the ground should not be sold as registered breeding stock even if they are registerable. No one benefits when sub par genetics are perpetuated. My motto is, “We eat our mistakes.” Eat yours or send them to the meat market but please don’t let them be sold and bred as Katahdins.

As Katahdin breeders we owe our sheep decent nutrition, care and living conditions. Katahdins are an easy-care breed but they still need attention. It truly is the eye of the shepherd that fattens the flock. Spending a little time with your flock every day lets you head off problems before they occur. With minimal service from us, they will serve us with healthy lambs for years.

As KHSI members we owe our association service. Everyone needs to take “their turn in the barrel” and serve on a committee or run for the Board or work at a booth or host the annual meeting. New ideas from interested members are what keeps KHSI moving forward. Your energy has made Katahdins “The Breed Whose Time Has Come.” Our goal must be to make sure that the Katahdin’s time is not just that fifteen minutes of fame that Andy Warhol spoke about. We don’t want to be a flash in the pan. We want to be a long time player in the sheep business. That takes dedicated members willing to put out the effort to keep KHSI moving. That takes your service.

Finally, as Katahdin breeders we need to represent our sheep as they are, not as we might wish them to be. The Stud Ram Sale is coming up in June in Sedalia. While not a KHSI-sanctioned event it is still one of the largest venues in which our breed sells. As a member of the steering committee for the sale, it has come to my attention from several sources that some of the animals sold last year appear to have been clipped. This is not right. If you are selling a hair sheep you need to sell it as is. Clipping the coat can give the impression that the animal sheds when it may not. One of our strongest selling points is that Katahdins shed. If they don’t shed and you clip them so that you can sell them based on the fact that they do shed, you are not only committing fraud but you are doing KHSI and Katahdins a disservice.
Further Thoughts on Selecting Parasite Resistant Sheep

By James Morgan

Editor’s note. An earlier version of this article was published in the February 2007 issue of The Shepherd magazine. For more information about the FEC-EPD, check out the article in the Winter 2007 Katahdin Hairald.

Recently, I received a call from a sheep breeder wanting to know where to find parasite resistant sheep. The shepherd asked for flocks which required no deworming and were in the eastern USA. Is that a good strategy to find resistant sheep? If not, what are better strategies?

In the parts of the USA where gastrointestinal nematodes are a significant issue, the important species is the barber pole worm, *Haemonchus contortus*. Four common approaches have been used by shepherds to select for sheep resistant to the barber pole worm and these are presented in Table 1. Recently, a fifth technique that has been used is the FEC-EPD (Fecal Egg Count Expected Progeny Difference). Each has strengths and weaknesses.

Before going into detail, it is important to discuss genetic selection. Common traits important for livestock production such as weaning weight, milking, fertility, prolificacy or parasite resistance exhibit a range of phenotypes in the flock/herd. The phenotype is a combination of the genetics of the animal and its interaction with the environment (nature and nurture). The rate of selection progress for a trait is affected by a combination of a) heritability of the trait, b) the variation observed, c) accuracy of measurement and d) generation time. The more of the observed difference between two animals that is heritable and the greater the variation in the population, the faster breeders can make progress at improving that trait.

Figure 1 (shown on page 4) is a model population of lambs with their fecal egg counts. For the 45 lambs, there is a range of fecal egg counts from low to high. Note that the population expresses the common finding by parasitologists that 20% of the animals are contributing 80% of the worm eggs on pasture. Progress for resistant animals can be made by selecting the top animals, culling the bottom or doing both. The greater the ability to identify those in the top 25% of the flock from the bottom 25%, the faster livestock producers can improve genetics.

So is selecting animals that do not require drenching a good approach? Also, a similar question, should a shepherd select animals from a flock that does not require drenching? On the surface, selecting sheep that do not need deworming has great appeal. That is what many shepherds want — sheep that do not need deworming, so that death losses are reduced and performance is maintained. While there are differences between the top and bottom animals in Figure 1, most veterinarians suggest that none of these animals actually need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selection Factor</th>
<th>Range/Variation</th>
<th>Notes about the Selection Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culling animals that require deworming</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Little differentiation between top and bottom of lamb crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMACHA© scoring</td>
<td>5-Jan</td>
<td>Selects for resilience¹. Scoring can be subjective. Small range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packed Cell Volume (PCV)</td>
<td>8%-36%</td>
<td>Selects for resilience¹. Moderate range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Egg Count (FEC) (McMaster’s Method)</td>
<td>0 &lt;25,000 eggs per gram</td>
<td>Selects for resistance*. Potentially, a very large range = fastest improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEC-EPD (fecal egg count – expected progeny difference)</td>
<td>0-2000</td>
<td>Selects for resistance*. The statistical and genetic calculations use by the EPD increase accuracy of the FEC and allows shepherds to compare resistant animals in different flocks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Resistance = sheep that prevents the establishment of worms in the gut.

¹ Resilience = sheep that tolerate worm infestation without much or any negative effect.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4
deworming because FECs are below 1000 eggs/gram (epg). If a flock does not require drenching and no other measure of parasite resistance is measured, shepherds can be selecting animal number 1 with 0 epg or animal number 45 from the bottom of the flock with almost 800 epg and not know the difference (Figure 1).

If a few animals in the flock require drenching (see Fig 2), then selection accuracy is slightly better, but not much. Besides accuracy of selection, it is important to note that lack of drenching of a flock is often due to excellent management (managing forage height to minimize worm larvae ingestion) or just keeping sheep at low densities. Lack of drenching often has little to do with any genetics for parasite resistance. The following statement could be considered extreme, but it has been used before: Selecting sheep based on deworming or not deworming from either i) a flock that does not deworm or ii) from a flock that only deworms a few animals is similar to putting on a blind fold and throwing a dart at the target. It relies a lot on luck to select a resistant animal, since there is little ability to tell which animals are resistant and which are not. There is little ability to tell which animals are in the top 5-10% of the flock.

If drenching versus not drenching an animal is not effective at identifying parasite resistant animals, what about the other approaches in Table 1? Fecal egg count (FEC) easily has the largest potential variation in measurement. The difference between the five approaches is not just a factor of one or two, but several orders of magnitude. Many important performance traits have a factor of two in variation. For example, 60 day weights in many flocks can range from 35 lbs to 70 pounds.

There may be no other trait in livestock genetics that has this ability for such rapid genetic improvement if selection occurs when FECs have a range of 0-10,000 epg or greater. Selection based on FEC is significantly more powerful than using FAMACHA© or PCV just because of the potential variation.

With that said, it is important that there be variation in the FEC amongst the lambs to be able to select on it. Most parasitologists suggest that a minimum range of 1000 eggs/gram is needed. Selecting animals based on differences of a few hundred eggs/gram is very inaccurate. While a high fecal egg count range (e.g. 0-10,000 epg) is excellent for identifying lambs that are superior for parasite resistance, it does create a nightmarish management situation and probable lamb mortality. With lower, more manageable FEC ranges (e.g. 0-2,000 epg), accuracy of selection can be improved by measuring FEC several times during the summer. In this situation, one can select ram and ewe lambs that consistently have lower fecal egg counts. I want to strongly emphasize the following key point: to make progress on identifying resistant lambs, there needs to be a sufficient worm load to accurately differentiate between resistant and non-resistant animals.

Resilience versus resistance. There is another significant difference between the traits listed in Table 1. FECs identify animals that are more resistant to nematodes while FAMACHA© and PCVs may only identify resilient sheep. In this discussion, a resistant sheep is one that can prevent larval and adult worms from inhabiting their gut while a resilient sheep tolerates infestation without much negative effect. In terms of the barber pole worm, resilience is demonstrated by a sheep that has a higher fecal egg count/high worm load, but does not become anemic.

Vigorous discussions about whether shepherds should select for resistance or resilient sheep have occurred for years among the experts. Some of the points made are similar to classic discussion: which came first: the chicken or the egg. With resistant sheep, few worms are present and there is less need for resilience. On the other side, if the sheep are very resilient, it doesn’t matter if there are worms in the pasture. Those favoring resilience say “I want a sheep that can tolerate parasite loads. There can always be

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5
The best methods of selection incorporate the mathematics and statistics used to calculate EPDs (expected progeny differences) with FECs. New Zealand, Australia and the USA all have programs that calculate FEC-EPDs. EPDs have further merit in they also provide the ability to compare resistance in a) different flocks and b) and amongst lambs born in different years. Progress with across flock EPDs is also significantly faster since the pool of lambs to select superior sires and dams can be a 1000 or greater when multiple flocks are involved. The one out of a thousand is typically better than the one out of a hundred lambs.

In the absence of an EPD, sheepherds can still make progress identifying resistant animals using fecal egg counts. Flocks with very high FECs (e.g. > 10,000 epg), should have significant accuracy. Also, accuracy can be increased by doing multiple FECs on each lamb during the parasite season. Superior lambs are those with consistently low fecal egg counts when the majority of lambs in the flock experience high fecal egg counts.

In summary, selecting for parasite resistant sheep requires a) a significant worm load so that resistant animals can be distinguished from the non-resistant ones, b) a method of measuring resistance that has a significant numerical range to increase accuracy of selecting superior and culling inferior animals.
The Guard and the Predator

Naomi Hawkins, Producer, Ohio with Wildlife Officer Brian Goldick

(Author’s note: Our experiences gave us an opportunity to learn about coyotes from Officer Brian Goldick. He has been Preble County’s Wildlife Officer for 8 years. As shepherds we should know as much as we can about the animals that prey on our sheep. He has agreed to share some insight into this particular predator’s behavior.)

Last night at two in the morning, my husband and I awoke to the familiar giddy laughing, from a family of coyotes who are celebrating a fresh kill. With 33 sheep on 5 acres, and two kills, one disappearance and a maiming under our belt, this nightly feral display still unnerves us.

Officer Goldick: “Coyotes howl to talk to other packs and each other. They are pack animals and form home areas. They stay in their home area and respect other packs’ territories.”

Our farm is situated on a larger 81-acre parcel with a lightly wooded, old railroad bed to the west and the more heavily wooded Price’s Creek to the north. Typically we can hear the coyotes yapping in “surround sound” as their party rapidly moves north on the tracks and then turns east along the creek.

One morning shortly after purchasing some Katahdins in 1997, Dean went out to do the chores and encountered a coyote sitting outside the 4 foot high perimeter field fence, intensely watching our flock. Another time there was a beautiful male watching the sheep from the foot of our driveway. Waving his arms and yelling, (recommended by wildlife authorities), Dean scared the coyote back into the woods and came in to announce our need for a “guard something.” The research began. A dog, a donkey or a llama.... In the end, some facts about llamas convinced us to give one a try.

Officer Goldick: “The coyotes that we have in the Mid-west are western coyotes. They have moved east ward and now are in New York City. They have learned to live with man. Living in our cities and preying on our cats, dogs and what ever else we leave out for them to eat. They still fear man and will run at the first sign of danger.”

Did you know that llamas can be fed the same diet, given the same annual CD&T vaccination, and otherwise managed just like sheep? We also read where range sheep losses from predators dropped from 11-20% to 1-3% after introducing a llama. Llamas gestate for 11 and a half months. The baby is called a cria. Oliver, 18 months old and

Coordinating Movement of Sheep to and from the KHSI Expo Sale in Fargo, North Dakota

Selling and buying sheep at the annual KHSI Expo sale is an excellent means of promoting your flock, receiving national exposure or buying your next stud ram or superior ewes. KHSI Operation knows of two trailers that will be transporting sheep to and from Fargo. Breeders and buyers can arrange to connect with these trailers and move their sheep. We want to encourage breeder participation in the Expo and sale, and we will keep KHSI members informed about more sheep transportation options. Contact Ron Young (419-495-2993) for transportation from Ohio or Wes Limesand (701-356-3295) who will be coordinating transportation from Missouri. If other sellers or buyers would like to share costs or provide transportation, contact Jim Morgan (479-444-8441) or Wes Limesand (701-356-3295).

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neutered, became our sheep guard in 1998.

Officer Goldick: “Coyotes are one of the few animals that the male helps raise the young. The litter size is usually 4-6 pups. Since man has pursued coyotes with every means possible, and nature hates a void, coyotes are starting to have up to 12 pups per litter. They only have one litter per year. The young are born in the spring (when every thing else is having young) and are part of the pack by fall. That is when males are kicked out to find their own “home area”.”

In August of 2002 after 6 years of serenity, despite the occasional coyote parties, we sold all but three of our ewes because of a family illness. We made a deal with our neighbor, who also raised Katahdins, to haul her ram lambs to our farm to be raised with our ram lambs. In exchange we took our three remaining ewes and Oliver to her farm, a quarter of a mile away, for lambing the following spring. She was having coyote problems and wanted to see if a llama would fit into her operation. It took ten days for the clever coyote to realize the llama was no longer guarding our farm. On the morning of the 11th day we found one dead ram lamb in the pasture and one ram lamb missing. We called Brian and he confirmed it was a coyote kill. Dean and I agonized over not hearing the terrorized lambs or eerie celebration during the night. The next day, with our neighbor in agreement, we made a premature trip to the slaughterhouse for a more humane end to the market lambs.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

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419-495-2993 • (cell) 419-203-6389 • buckeyea@metalink.net
GUARD AND PREDATOR, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Officer Goldick: “Once coyotes find a food source, they will keep coming back until it is gone or they cannot get to it anymore. Coyotes only kill what they need to eat, unlike dogs, which kill to kill. The only time a coyote kills more than it needs is when the mother is teaching the pups how to kill, usually early to mid summer. Coyotes kill by biting on the throat of their prey and holding on.”

A year later we brought our ewes and Oliver home. We started rebuilding our flock when in 2004 the coyotes once again attacked our flock and injured two sheep. The ram lamb died the next day. The ewe lamb, bitten on her neck, was shaken by the powerful jaws of a coyote and lived. Her neck was wrenched to one side and upward. When she laid down her nose pointed to the heavens. When she would try to run with the flock, she ran in circles instead. We named her Twisted Sister and watched her determination and instinct kick in, to fight to compensate for the injury. Her desire to survive matched our naïve desire to see her grow and have lambs. Though she acted healthy for many months later, learned to run straight and how to keep the rain out of her eyes, she never grew and ended up in the slaughterhouse anyway. Since our pasture is divided into 14 permanent paddocks, Oliver couldn’t figure out how to get back into the pen where he had led the group of lambs from danger. He went directly toward the attack site, which put him in a corner, instead of going around to the open gate. The two lambs that struggled behind were attacked, but Ollie managed to get close enough to scare away the coyotes before they finished their kill.

Llamas have an indescribable vocal alarm when they feel threatened and two large claw-like toe nails on each foot, which they use to rip open any dog, fox or coyote that gets into their area. Unfortunately they tolerate raccoon, opossum, groundhogs and skunk, all of which have attempted to set up housekeeping in our barn. We have seen Ollie circle around the ewes, “braying and barking,” herding them to a far corner of a paddock before returning to the area of perceived danger to scrutinize the imaginary threat, from the ATV’s on the railroad bed to my daughter’s puppy. Yet he instinctively knows it’s all right for our Border Collie to herd the sheep, without his intervention or even any apparent nervousness.

Oliver knows every sheep on the farm and must sniff each new addition, by birth or by purchase. We allow this ritual and even assist by holding the new animal in place for Ollie to inspect, to avoid watching him chase the flock trying to get a whiff of the newcomer. His soft and mournful hum can be heard, each time we load sheep that have been sold.

As much as he “loves” his charge, he will not eat after them. He won’t take a carrot or whole corn from your hand if you have used that hand to feed one of the ewes first. Nor will he share his flake of hay, swinging his long neck, ears back, at the sheep to warn them to stay clear of his breakfast. He comes running at the sound of a plastic bag and a possible carrot treat.

Officer Goldick: “Male neutered llamas work the best. Only get one. If you get two or more, they will bond with each other and not the sheep. Also keep the llamas and sheep together. Having a fence between them will not work. The coyote will figure out that the llama can not get to the sheep and go in for the kill.”

The most important goal in serious sheep production is pounds of lamb produced per ewe per year. Predators do not fit into that equation. If you are considering a llama for predator control, we highly recommend it. Our self-care Katahdins need Ollie more than they need us. This morning our sheep were fine. All we needed for a good night’s sleep were earplugs, coyote sense, (thanks Brian!) and Ollie of course.

KHSI Sponsored Coffee & Donuts — 9-11 AM prior to Katahdin Sale
Participants: David Coplen, President, Richard Gilbert, Vice President, Naomi Hawkins, Secretary, Kay Cloyd, Treasurer, Michael Seipel, John Stromquist, Ron Young, Barbara Pugh, Immediate Past President, Carrie Scott, Registry, and Jim Morgan and Teresa Maurer, Operations.

The President called the meeting to order at 8:07pm EST.

1. Registry Report
The programming fix for names to track on the maternal side is working. We currently have 12 names. (will send names to Naomi). No feedback yet on the welcome letter/contact list that is included with new membership receipts. Discussion followed. Jim will send more contact lists to Carrie for renewal membership receipts also. Carrie had a question regarding lost registration papers and reissues. After discussion she was advised that documentation of the original registration is required. With her report complete, Carrie left the conference call.


3. Operations Report. As of December 31, 2006 we had 535 members. So far this year we have added 35 more. Jim reviewed the finance report. Naomi made a motion to accept the Finance Report which was seconded by Ron. Motion carried. “The Katahdin Hairald” ad deadlines will be April 21st for the next issue, which will then be published May 15th instead of June 1st. This will accommodate Sedalia advertising.

4. Committee Reports
Promotions Committee -- Barbara Pugh
Barbara asked for affirmation on the process and budget submitted for this year. These were approved by consensus of the BOD. The World Sheep and Wool Congress was discussed. The Promotions Committee will work with Alejandro Ferrar, our Mexico liaison, to possibly coordinate a KHSI booth. Spanish and English materials could be sent. Kay Cloyd informed us that the North American International Livestock Exposition booth fee has been paid and received. We have a great corner booth, at the main entrance, across from MidStates in the new building. We will have a live animal display. A display for the Midwest Stud Ram sale was discussed. Ron would like to see a social event instead of a booth. The Promotions Committee will work on ideas from the BOD. The Committee will ask two contractors to make recommendations on KHSI’s web site. Operations will check into hosting costs. They will return to the BOD with recommendations. Promotions will also be contacting the Midwest and South Central Regional groups.

Youth Committee -- Michael Seipel
Committee members include Wendy Reinemann, Chair, Kelly Isaac, Susan Schoemian, and Michael Seipel. They had their first conference call on January 23rd. Ideas offered included sponsoring a starter flock, an essay/poster contest, a kids page in “The Katahdin Hairald”, offering child care at the annual meeting and a youth membership apart from a family membership. Another call will be scheduled to prioritize their work.

OLD BUSINESS

1. World Sheep and Wool Congress was discussed in Promotions Committee business.
2. 2020 Committee -- Richard made a motion to approve the proposal from Naomi and Michael for a new committee whose primary focus is to assist the BOD on the future endeavors of KHSI. Seconded by Kay. Discussion followed. Motion carried. Barbara dissented.
3. Youth Committee status is now active.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Naomi made a motion to include the NASS report in these minutes. Seconded by Ron. BOD agreed. This report was made via email to the BOD. On 10/16/06 Naomi talked to Bill Weaver, head of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Livestock Section. The following question has been included in the Agricultural Census: “At anytime during 2007 did this operation raise or sell hair sheep or wool/hair crosses?” The questionnaire will be distributed by December 2007. The data taken from the questionnaire will be reported to the public by February of 2009.

2. Barbara made a motion for the Administrative Committee to review the minutes being published in “The Katahdin Hairald” and before publication. Naomi talked to Bill Weaver, head of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Livestock Section. The following question has been included in the Agricultural Census: “At anytime during 2007 did this operation raise or sell hair sheep or wool/hair crosses?” The questionnaire will be distributed by December 2007. The data taken from the questionnaire will be reported to the public by February of 2009.

3. Next Conference Call will be May 14, 2007 at 7 pm CT, 8 pm EST.

Meeting adjourned by the President at 10:30 pm EST.
Brokaw Farm Katahdins

High Quality Lambs for sale the first of April!

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pbbrokaw@monmouthnet.net
Check out our Breeder Page at KHSI.org!

KHSI Promotion Committee

Attention all photographers: KHSI announces the opening of the 3rd Annual Photo Contest in our continuing efforts to get quality photographs to be used in 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.

Entries must be received by November 1, 2007 at khsint@earthlink.net or on a CD/ floppy sent to KHSI Operations, PO Box 778, Fayetteville AR 72702 (CDs are preferred)

Photographs from the 2005 & 2006 contest have been used in ads in national Sheep magazines and other KHSI promotional activities. Several have been included in the Katahdin Hairald.

Entries will be judged on composition, exposure, focus, relevance, and creativity (or appeal) with the goal of promoting Katahdin sheep. Awards in each of the 6 categories:

Grand prize: Choice: 1 year free membership OR 1 year free breeders page on website OR free ½ page print ad in Hairald OR $50 value in registration paper fees or promotional items (hats, T-shirts, silver Katahdin head, metal signs).

First runner up: Choice of $25 value in registration paper fees OR 3 hats or 2 T-shirts OR 1 silver Katahdin head OR 1 metal sign

Second runner up: Choice of free hat or T-shirt or $10 value in registration paper fees.

CATEGORIES:

1. Best Promotion of Katahdins – Photographs that show one or more of the qualities promoted for Katahdin sheep such as: no shearing, efficient grazers, superb mothers, low maintenance, easy lambing, adaptable, etc.

2. Action – Photographs of activities such as moving/trailing sheep, lambing, tagging, exhibiting, grazing, feeding, etc. (Note that all pictures featuring youth ages 18 and younger should be entered in the “Kids and Sheep” category.)

3. Scenic – Photographs of sheep outdoors. (Photos entered in this category cannot include people.)

4. Kids and Sheep – Photographs containing pictures of youth less than 18 years of age and sheep.

5. Shedding Sheep – Photographs that demonstrate Katahdins shedding. An entry could be composed of a sequence of 2-3
pictures of the same animal.
6. Open Category – Photographs that do not fall into the five above-listed categories.
7. Youth Photography – Pictures of Katahdins taken by individuals under 18. The picture topic can be any category.

OTHER CONTEST RULES:
• Photos being submitted have never been previously published.
• All entries become the property of KHSI to be used or reproduced at the discretion of KHSI. Owners of the photographed sheep may continue to use the photos.
• All entries must be submitted in digital form, at least 300 dpi, either by email or on a disk or CD. (Camera and copy shops and some discount stores can help you turn your best hardcopy photos into digital format. (Call Operations at 479-444-8441 if you need suggestions on this).
• Digitized photos must be less than 2 MB
• Entries must be submitted in the name of the person who took the photograph.
• Entries are limited to two per person per category.
• Only photographs that have been taken in the past three years may be entered.
• Provide the following information in an email in or in a file on the disk or CD:
1. Title of photo
2. Category (from the five listed above) into which it is being entered
3. Photographer’s name
4. Mailing address
5. Phone number
6. E-mail address
7. Approximate date photograph was taken
8. Approximate location of where photograph was taken

Questions? Please call or email KHSI Operations at khsint@earthlink.net or 479-444-8441. We do want to acknowledge that we used ASI photo contest guidelines as the basis for the KHSI contest.
White Post Farm

It's been a long, cold winter.

A Significant Difference

But Spring is here, and we have a great lamb crop!

GREAT selection of RR and QR Ewes and Rams for sale.

It's been a long, cold winter.

But Spring is here, and we have a great lamb crop!

GREAT selection of RR and QR Ewes and Rams for sale.

Before you Buy

✔ out our EPDs

We are going to The Stud Ram Sale in Sedalia, MO with 2 rams and 3 ewes

John and Steve Stromquist
White Post Farm • Durand, IL 61024
Phone 815-629-2159 • email Stromquist@stateline-isp.com
Please visit our new website www.stromquist-katahdins.com

Please visit our new website www.stromquist-katahdins.com

Please visit our new website www.stromquist-katahdins.com
The Tale of the Wayward Lamb

By Barbara Pugh, North Carolina

This story is what Disney movies are made of. Naturally it begins with a dark and stormy night . . .

On Thanksgiving Eve we had bad weather with very high winds in our area. On Thursday Fred checked the perimeter high tensile fence and some limbs needed to be removed. He turned off electricity and took care of the problem. On Friday there was an Australian cattle dog in the pasture with the butcher ram lambs. The ram lambs were stressed and separated into two groups. Fred readily caught the neighbor's dog and got him out of the pasture.

However, one lamb was missing. Murphy's Law seemed to be in process. Fred had forgotten to turn the electricity back on and the neighbor had not closed the latch correctly after feeding Sam in his dog lot. And obviously a lamb had gone out through the fence which was supposed to keep him in.

On Friday afternoon someone in community called to say that there had been a sheep standing in their driveway when they came home. While on the telephone he said that it was now in his yard and that I should come with my dog or something and try to get it. (Yeah, how do you catch one sheep out on its own.)

By the time I got there it had wandered on, going off in the woods in a direction farther from home. After alerting many folks, driving into personal driveways and up secondary roads, Fred and I felt that we had alerted half of the county about the loose sheep which does look a lot like a deer this time of the year. We received a couple of phone calls of sightings always farther from home.

Our home is not necessarily home in the lamb's mind. We have pasture land here at home, but we also own a pasture about five miles from here. It's one mile down the highway, take a right turn, four miles west when you drive. Not as far if you take the other side of the triangle which goes through woods, by other folk's homes, the loose white German shepherd on Emerson Cook Road, coyotes and all the other dangers.

Five days later, on Tuesday, when Fred went to the other farm where the ewes and ewe lambs are, the ram lamb was in the pasture with them. This ram lamb had been at that site until breeding season when we had shuffled and re-grouped animals and the butcher ram lambs were brought home. He had returned to where he had spent most of his life. Strange, huh . . . . . and alive. It's going to be rather hard to sell him for meat.

Lambrecht Lamb & Land

Registered Katahdins

RR Ram Lambs for Sale

Sired by “MOSES” son of “SAMPSON”

Ewe Lambs available summer ‘07

Dave, Kim, Anne & Adlen Lambrecht • Belgrade, MT

(406) 579-0599 • lambrecht@theglobal.net
Spring 2007 Hairald Calendar

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 using only visual appraisal typical of many 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 event or sale to be posted. 479-444-8441 or khsint@earthlink.net

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

May 15, 2007. If you have animals that need a hair coat inspection, contact KHSI Operations by May 15th date for guaranteed 2007 inspection. 479-444-8441 or khsint@earthlink.net. Requests received after 5/15 can usually be accommodated.


June 1-2, 2007. South Central Katahdin Association Annual Meeting in Scott, Louisiana (near Lafayette) at Gabrielle and Tommy Bodin’s farm. For more information, contact Gabrielle Bodin at 337-981-8140 or isle_navarre_farms@yahoo.com or contact Mark Dennis at 337-364-0422 or denn907@bellsouth.net


Contact: Joyce Geiler at 618-669-2440. Dinner and visiting will be at 5:30 PM with meeting at 6:30 PM, at Ryan’s (3406 W. Broadway Blvd, Sedalia, MO; 660-829-1500).

June 27, 2007. KHSI sponsored coffee and donuts. 9:00-11:00 AM prior to the sale. Come and meet, talk about Katahdins, talk to KHSI Board members. Meet near the Katahdin pens.


July 23-29, 2007. 8th World Sheep and Wool Congress. Queretaro, Mexico. www.worldsheep.com. An international meeting held in different countries with sheep producers from most of the major sheep producing countries of the world.

August 8, 2007. Center Of The Nation NSIP Sale. 1:00 pm Sat at Clay City Fairgrounds, Spencer, Iowa. Sale includes Katahdins and other breeds that receive EPDs (expected progeny differences) from the National Sheep Improvement Program (NSIP). More information available at www.nsip.org or by calling Jim Morgan at 479-444-6075. The morning will start with educational workshops organized by Dennis Dewitt of Iowa State University.

September 20-22, 2007. KHSI Annual Expo. Event held in Fargo, North Dakota and hosted by North Dakota State University. Facilities and educational events are excellent.


October 13, 2007. Sheep and Goat Field Day. USDA-ARS Small Farm Research Center in Booneville, Arkansas is hosting. Dr Joan Burke uses Katahdins in her research projects. Contact 479-675-3834 or jmburke@spa.ars.usda.gov for more information.


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KHSI Expo Hotels

Both are Headquarter Hotels and connected by a hallway. Both have continental breakfasts, shared pool and fitness room. September 19-21. Mention Katahdin Hair Sheep.

• Sleep Inn – 701-281-8240 $62.99 + tax; Children stay free. 1 Queen or King.

• Main Stay Suites – 701-277-4627; $79.99 + tax. Two Queens & Sofa Bed or King & Sofa Bed. Full Size Refrigerator/Kitchenette. Sponsored social hour on Wed & Thu Evening.
The Katahdin Hairald is the official publication of Katahdin Hair Sheep International, whose purposes are to:
• register individual Katahdin sheep and record performance
• maintain the distinct identity of the Katahdin breed
• assist in promotion and marketing
• encourage research and development related to the breed

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KHSI Registry:
• Carrie Scott, 777 Winrock Drive; Morrilton, AR 72110
  Phone: 501-652-0470; FAX: 501-727-6347; khsiregistry@yahoo.com
• Contact the Registry for the following:
  - All questions about registration, recording, transferring, upgrading procedures
  - Send the following to the Registry:
    > Completed membership and renewal applications
    > Renewal and new membership dues
    > Completed forms for registering, transferring, recording Katahdins
• Office Hours (Central time): Monday through Friday 9 am-5 pm. Answering machine and FAX accessible 24 hours.

KHSI Committees: (Call 479-444-8441 to volunteer!)
• Shepherd Education - Richard Gilbert
• Promotions - Barbara Pugh
• Katahdin Evaluation Guidelines - Ron Young
• Breed Improvement - Richard Gilbert
• Nominations - Kay Cloyd
• Sale Committee - John Stromquist
• Administrative - David Coplen
• Youth - Wendy Reinemann
The ram in front NDSU 6757 is sired by “New Design” and dammed by a “Sampson” daughter. The second ram NDSU 6770 is sired by “Sampson” and dammed by a daughter of Fortmeyer 140. 

**We will be consigning 5 rams to the Midwest Sale.**

The “Sampson” daughter born 4-22-06 TW is out of our “keeper pen.” She should make an excellent stud ewe. We will consign three fall ewe lambs sired by “Sampson” or “New Design” and two “Stacked” Jan. and Feb. born ewe lambs.

NSIP enrolled · Certified Voluntary Scrapie Program

EPDs available on all sheep and all sheep are genotyped.

NDSU Animal Science Department
100 Hultz Hall, Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Wes Limesand, Flock Manager · Sheep barn (701) 356-3295
sheepbrn@ndsuext.nodak.edu
Bert Moore · Office (701) 231-7651
By Robert V. Elliott, Texas

“You say to-may-to, I say to-mah-to/ You say po-tay-to, I say po-tah-to” …… “So, let’s call the whole thing off.”

This famous refrain sung by Fred Astaire is part of a song in a black-and-white movie of the 40’s. To which I add: “You say yoe, and I say yoo”-----for the word ewe, but let’s not call anything off for there is a very good reason why. It’s in our history.

To keep it simple, I’ll break it down into two basic periods. The first occurs during early British history when the Anglo-Saxons were being forced to share England with the Danes, i.e. marauding Vikings (that is, until the Normans came in 1066 and took it all away from both groups.) The Danes brought into England a different dialect of ancient German. In the area of northern England controlled by the Danes, known as Danelaw (from Danelagh), words similar to the Saxons were pronounced differently. For instance, the hard ch of the Danes continues to prevail in such Scottish words as loch and kirk; whereas, we use a soft ch in church, following the example of the Anglo-Saxons. On the other hand, we follow the Danes and say eggs rather than the eyren used by the Saxons. In the matter of the word, ewe, the Danes tended to say yoe; the Anglo-Saxons, yoo. A look in the Oxford English Dictionary (no, not the paperback; the big multi-volume edition) the Anglo-Saxon etymology is eown; the Scandinavian form is ye-owe. This diversity persisted well into the late nineteenth century.

So, how does this relate to us today? To put it briefly (and, perhaps, way too succinctly!) the answer is to be found in the early colonization of the United States. Three basic groups from Britain originally settled the thirteen colonies. New England was settled by Dissenters/Puritans, a basically cosmopolitan people. The South (except for Georgia which was a penal colony) was settled by the Cavaliers: royalists, mainly landowners, who disputed the hegemony of Cromwell and his supporters, the roundheads (those Puritans, again). The middle colonies were more of a hodge-podge of peoples, many from areas of Great Britain where the influence of Danish pronunciations lasted longer—especially in the Midlands. In United States, this dialect continued in the more conservative, rural areas such as the Allegheny Mountains where yoe was more likely to be heard.

Anecdotally, I can attest to this: my father, who grew up in West Virginia, used to call the sheep in yelling yoe. His family came from the Midlands before the French and Indian War. But, I, his son say yoo -- usually. Ultimately, I think the pronunciation of the word ewe depends upon one’s preference and tradition with little regard of the past. Yet, we still call in the cattle yelling HO BOSS! (from the Latin BOS/ GREEK BOUS) and pigs –sui (from the Latin plural of sus –sui: pig.) You never know when and where the past will sneak in.

SOUTHERN LADIES WITH STYLE TO WORK HARD AND LOOK GOOD AT THE SAME TIME
GENETICS FOR YOUR NEW BREEDING STOCK COULD BE HERE

FRED AND BARBARA PUGH
CEDARBREAKES FARM
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REGISTERED AND COMMERCIAL
BALANCED KNSIP EWE FLOCK
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bpugh1601@earthlink.net
NEED A FEW GOOD MEN/WOMEN

Did you always want to be a leader in areas that were important to you? Well, we can satisfy your need - become a nominee for the Board of Directors of Katahdin Hair Sheep International. Nominees must have been a member for three years. If you want to be a candidate for the Board, please contact Kay Cloyd, Nominations Chair.

If not a Board Member nominee, how about serving on one of our committees? Committee service is a great way to learn from other shepherds, contribute your own experience and help KHSI. Committee work is conducted by email and a few tollfree conference calls. For committee service, please contact the committee chairs: Richard Gilbert, Breed Improvement Committee and Shepherd Education Committee; Barbara Pugh, Promotions Chair; Ron Young, Katahdin Evaluation Guidelines; John Stromquist, KHSI Expo Sale; Wendy Reinemann, Youth Committee (see list of committees below for chairperson contact information).

**KHSI Committees**

**Administrative Review Committee**
David Coplen, Chair, MO
573-642-7746
balancedEPDs@yahoo.com
Naomi Hawkins, OH
937-839-1280
naomihawkins@hotmail.com

**Breed Improvement Committee**
Richard Gilbert, Chair, OH
740-698-6042
gilbert@ohio.edu
Laura Fortmeyer, KS
785-467-8041
jubilee@jbntelco.com
Sharon Schaefer, SK, CA
306-675-6410
belglen@sasktel.net

**Expo Sale Committee**
John Stromquist, Chair, IL
815-629-2159
Stromquist@stateline-isp.com
Ron Young
419-495-2993
buckeeya@metalink.net

**Operations Office-Jim**
479-444-8441
khsint@earthlink.net

**Nominations Committee**
Kay Cloyd, Chair, KY
859-254-2840
kaycloyd@cs.com

**Promotions Committee**
Barbara Pugh, Chair, NC
919-542-4164
bpugh1601@earthlink.net
Kay Lloyd, KY
859-254-2840
kaycloyd@cs.com

**Katahdin Evaluation Guidelines Committee**
Ron Young, Chair, OH
419-495-2993
buckeeya@metalink.net
Laura Fortmeyer, KS
785-467-8041
jubilee@jbntelco.com
Naomi Hawkins, OH
937-839-1280
naomihawkins@hotmail.com

**Shepherd Education Committee**
Richard Gilbert, Chair, OH
740-698-6042
gilbert@ohio.edu
Kathy Bielek, OH
330-377-4066
bielek@bright.net
David Maddox, GA
706-655-3407
dbmaddox@alltel.net

**Expo Sale Committee**
John Stromquist, Chair, IL
815-629-2159
Stromquist@stateline-isp.com
Ron Young
419-495-2993
buckeeya@metalink.net

**Operations Office-Jim**
479-444-8441
khsint@earthlink.net

**Youth Committee**
Wendy Reinemann,
Chair, ME
207-785-2978
reinemannbw@peoplepc.com
Kelly Isaak, IL
618-495-2938
lostcreek@netwitz.net
Susan Schoenian, MD
301-582-4317
s.schoenian@myactv.net
John Stromquist, IL
815-629-2159
Stromquist@stateline-isp.com
Michael Seipel, MO
660-768-5744
mseipel@truman.edu
**SPRING 2007**

**The Katahdin Hairald • www.KHSI.org**

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**Classified Ads**

Classified sale ads for Katahdin or Katahdin-cross sheep are free to all KHSI members in the Katahdin Hairald and at the KHSI website. For the Hairald, please limit length to 40 words. Sheep Wanted Ads can be placed for free for non-KHSI members. Ads for the Summer 2007 Hairald are due **July 1, 2007**. Contact KHSI Operations, 479-444-8441 or khsint@earthlink.net

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**SHEEP WANTED**

**LOUISIANA**

Butcher Lambs. Meat Lambs. 50-100 lbs. Nabill Kased has opened a cafe along with his ethnic grocery store in the suburbs of New Orleans. He needs meat for both and has asked me to contact Katahdin breeders. He wants to feature Katahdin lambs at both places. He is working toward farm fresh semi-organic eatery. Please call him if you can deliver lambs. 504-400-2191. Posted by Les Jordan, KHSI member from Mississippi

**MICHIGAN**

Registered RR Ram Lamb. Twin/triple born. 100% dam trouble free lambing history is a must. Mothering, scrotal circumference, good growth/conformation, raised on pasture are important. Additionally some color would be perfect. Mike Seibel @ 515mseibel@gmail.com or 715-387-8219. Stratford, WI

**MISSOURI**

Commercial or Registered Katahdin Ram/Ram Lamb. Must be from OPP tested flock, strongly prefer from rotational grazing system, prefer from a flock using the STAR system. CAE testing desirable, does not need to be registered (we have a commercial flock). Robert Marsh, RobertMars hNP@fordlandclinic.com - 417-753-7184.

**NEW MEXICO**

Registered Ram. TB, Brucellosis, OPP Free herd in SFCP. Upgrading to Katahdin from colored Cotswolds. Looking for a ram to breed to our first cross ewe lambs. We like color, have black tan, red, black, spotted and a few whites.

---

**SHEEP FOR SALE**

**CALIFORNIA**

Registered Rams and Ewe Lambs. Packages available: Unrelated ram and ewes. Hal Higgins, Oroville, CA 530-679-2128. HigginsHairSheep@yahoo.com Sheep for sale year around.

**ILLINOIS**

Commercial Ewe Lambs. 16 commercial Katahdin ewe lambs. All colors to choose from $100 each. Craig Adams Litchfield IL 217-259-7824

**ARKANSAS**

30 Commercial Ewes & Yearling Ram. 2-5 yrs old. Registered QR ram. 5 yrs old never been wormed. Entire flock & ram $3500. A few older ewes and Gulf Coast Native x Katahdin cross ewes for sale. Angie Keisling 479-272-2301 or 479-466-9432. Rover, AR

---

**SHEEP WANTED**

Reasonable price and distance, unless we can work out some other transportation. Dave & Jenny Anglen. 505-861-0489. djanglen@msn.com

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Registered or Commercial Ewes. Looking to expand both sides of my flock. Please call or email Tracy at 605-835-8956 or journey_acres@yahoo.com Send pictures if possible.

**ALABAMA**

26 Bred Registered & Recorded Ewes. Registered (100% Katahdin) or recorded (50 to 87% Katahdin X White Dorper) Exposed to registered RR Katahdin ram for fall 07 lambing. $200 each. Dr. Cindy Brasfield, Robertsdale, AL 251-945-5215 or arcofarm@gulfnet.com

Registered RR Ewe Lambs. We have 3 white RR genotyped registered ewe lambs 12/06. Ask for price 600 each. We are on the Vol. scrapie program (SFCP) going on our 5th year. Call 251-446-7587 or ricochetaussies@yahoo.com Atmore, AL. Joey & Rhonda Kelmer, www.ricochetfarms.com

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**NEW MEXICO**

Registered Ram. TB, Brucellosis, OPP Free herd in SFCP. Upgrading to Katahdin from colored Cotswolds. Looking for a ram to breed to our first cross ewe lambs. We like color, have black tan, red, black, spotted and a few whites.

---

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30 Commercial Ewes & Yearling Ram. 2-5 yrs old. Registered QR ram. 5 yrs old never been wormed. Entire flock & ram $3500. A few older ewes and Gulf Coast Native x Katahdin cross ewes for sale. Angie Keisling 479-272-2301 or 479-466-9432. Rover, AR

Registered Flock Dispersal. 8 fall yearlings; 2 brown, 6 white, each weaned twin lambs. Ewes sired by RR ram. 6 RR spring ewe lambs; $250 each for all ewes. 1 RR white yearling ram $300. Complete dispersal. Jeff Poynter Paris, IL 217-466-4880 jpoynter@tigerpaw.com
### SHEEP FOR SALE

**MINNESOTA**

- 105 Commercial Ewes/Ewe Lambs. A) 45 NDSU QR or RR yearling ewes, $200 ea.
- B) 35 Feb 07 ewe lambs sired by a NDSU RR Registered Ram, $175 ea.
- C) 25 Ewe Lambs bred to a NDSU RR Registered Ram to lamb in July 07 - $230 ea. 

Joyce Geiler, Pocahontas, IL 618-669-2440 or [kracht_ranch@juno.com](mailto:kracht_ranch@juno.com)

**INDIANA**

- Registered Ewe Lambs. Born mid February, 30 brown and white ready to go. For more details, Southern Indiana, 812-839-3639 or [HAW@SEIDATA.COM](mailto:HAW@SEIDATA.COM)

**IOWA**

- 40 QR/RR Registered 3/07 Ewe Lambs. Ready to go in June. Sired by quality, balanced NSIP Rams. 25 are certified scrapie free. QR ewe lambs $250-325, RR ewe lambs $275-400. Price depends upon EPDs, scrapie status and quantity purchased. Steve Bull, Manly, Iowa angus50456@yahoo.com or 641-454-3097.

**MARYLAND**

- Registered Katahdin Ewe and Ram lambs. 30 ewes and 21 rams born September 2006-March 2007. All colors. Have been wormed and are scrapie registered. $150 each. Herb Gorin at 410-822-3761 or [herbgorin@hughes.net](mailto:herbgorin@hughes.net)

**MISSISSIPPI**

- Five QR Registered Yearling Rams. Certified Scrapie Free Flock (SFCP). Ready to breed. QR (scrapie resistant). Les & Amanda Jordan. $250 each. 601-684-1205, [lajordan@wildblue.net](mailto:lajordan@wildblue.net) McComb, MS

**MONTANA**

- Six Registered RR April 06 Ram Lambs. Super pedigree. Sired by “Moses” son of “Sampson” (North Dakota State University). All are twin born except for rams out of yearlings. (SFCP) Lambrecht Lamb & Land. Dave, 406-579-0599 or [lambrecht@theglobal.net](mailto:lambrecht@theglobal.net)

**NEBRASKA**

- 150 Commercial Ewe Lambs. Born March 2007. Mother Ewes are mostly Fortmeyer breeding and sires are Johnson and Fortmeyer. We are located in North Central Nebraska and would be excited to visit with you. Photos are available. Brian at [bjmunger@threeriver.net](mailto:bjmunger@threeriver.net) or 402-497-3607.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

- Proven, Mature Registered 3 yr old Ram. White w/very few small brown spots. Dark hooves. Purchased from SFCP herd. Polled, A-coat. Twin born. COR Sire. Wonderful temperament. Well muscled, throws beautiful lambs. $450 Annette Haithcox, Julian, NC 336-685-4327 or [JDSLIM2000@aol.com](mailto:JDSLIM2000@aol.com)

**OHIO**

- Registered RR Katahdin Ram. Balanced positive EPDs; RR and one year old. Proven sire of vigorous, muscular, and growthy lambs. Bred by Wade Jean Katahdins in Pennsylvania. $500. NE Ohio. Jeff Kathy Bielek at 330-377-4066 or [bielek@bright.net](mailto:bielek@bright.net)

- Commercial Mature Rams. Purebred commercial Katahdin rams. 2 white & 2 brown age 2 & 4 years old. 150 each. Call 937-393-8541 or 937-763-8541 or [grassfarmer@dragonbbs.com](mailto:grassfarmer@dragonbbs.com) Mark Dobbs of Hillsboro, OH

**SPRING 2007**

THE KATAHDIN HAIRDAL • WWW.KHSI.ORG

Page 21
## Classified Ads, continued

### OKLAHOMA

Registered Ewes, Ewe Lambs and Rams. Seven registered ewes. Three Feb 07 ewe lambs, two 2 yr old ewes and two 5 yr old ewes. Ewes are $150 each or all seven for $945. Also three Feb 07 ram lambs for $100 each. 1 yearling ram for $150 (Jan 06). In Claremore, OK. 918-521-7155 or AndersonDBKJ@claremorewireless.com

Registered Lambs. RR & QR, heavy boned, growthy with lots of muscles. Taking orders on spring lambs. SFCP & NSIP. Transportation available. Animals entered in Midwest Stud Ram Sale and on display at SCKA Annual Meeting. Howard Brown, Prague, OK 405-567-2559 or mapabrown2@yahoo.com

### OREGON

10 Registered Katahdin Ewes. Keeping flock under 50 ewes. Range in age from 3 to 7 & are quality ewes. Ewes exposed for fall lambing. Flock tests neg for OPP. SFCP. Price range; $175-$250. Pics available. Canby in NW OR krkenagy@hotmail.com, 503-266-6702


### PENNSYLVANIA

Registered 2007 Ewe Lambs. 18 registered ewe lambs born late Feb/Early March. Lambs will be ready end of June for $150 each. Lambs sired by a NDSU Registered RR Ram (NDS 3549). farmchik1993@hotmail.com or 814-256-3852. SFCP enrolled.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered Yearling Ewes, Ewe Lambs and Rams. Brown, White, & Chocolate. They have great disposition and are ready to go to work for you. Tracy at 605-835-8956 or journey_acres@yahoo.com

125 Commercial Ewe & Yearling Ewe Families. 125 young Commercial Ewe & Ewe Lamb families $150-$175. Call Todd or Renee at 402-497-2370, journey_acres@yahoo.com Pictures available. Will negotiate on shipping

### TENNESSEE

Commercial Ram Lambs. Katahdin ram lambs for sale. $125 each. Tony or Anita Keatts 931-232-7859 or TAKeatts@hughes.net Indian Mound, TN

### TEXAS

Registered Ewe & Ram Lambs sired by QR & RR Rams. Registered twin and triplet ewe lambs born Jan-Feb 2007. $150-$300. Unrelated QR ram lambs and mature rams available, $150-$300. Rolling Hills Ranch, near Dallas, Texas. Mary Bowsher 972-544-8909 mwbowsher@msn.com

Bred Commercial Katahdin Ewes. Less than 4 yrs old & exposed to Dorpcroix rams. Hardy ewes that lamb on pasture & perform well on grass. $125/head. All extras (shipping,vet certificates, testing, etc.) at buyers expense. More information at our website. Celeste TX www.goodearthorganicfarm.com 903-453-5343 Lynn Magedson

Registered & Commercial 06 Yearling & 07 Ewe Lambs. Unregistered stock $75. Registered $175. Pictures at website. 830-540-3677 or grakeep@gvtc.com

### WASHINGTON

3 Registered Ewe Lambs, 1 Registered Ram Lamb. Ewe lambs, pinto in color $135 each. Ram lamb dark red $150. March born. Taking deposits now. Located in NE Washington. Jake Wheaton @ 509-779-4095, atvs@netscape.com

Registered Ewe/Ram lambs. Born Feb/March 2007. Lots of chocolate colors. $135 ewes, $175 rams & $75 wethers. NE Washington. Gordon 509-486-4267 or capelabelle@wildblue.net


Registered RR Ram Lambs. Taking deposits. Will be born latter half of April. In SFCP. SW Wisconsin, Rathert Gray Farm, for information 608-792-3902 or eashleen@mwt.net

### Take your flock to the next level!

Buy stock at the only KHSI Sanctioned Katahdin Sale Sept. 22nd in Fargo, ND

### Need Hair Coat Inspection for 87.5% Kathadins

Contact KHSI Operations 479-444-8441 or khsint@earthlink.net
Queries for Stock and Exporting Katahdins

Jim Morgan, 
KHSI Operations Office

Over the last few years there have been increasing inquiries for export of Katahdins overseas. First, let’s discuss those inquiries that are not legitimate. Exporting sheep requires extensive testing and protocols, and it takes considerable time, expense and paperwork. Therefore, inquiries from “Country X” that start with, “I would like to buy sheep…” without asking for any information about export protocols, are not likely to be legitimate. Many countries only allow semen and/or embryos, so a query for live sheep is less likely to be legitimate. In the past, many scams were obvious since they asked for bank account or suggested a kickback. Recently, members have told our office that the request for a bank account number is not in the first email but comes after several contacts, making these inquiries harder to detect.

There are legitimate inquiries from sheep producers around the world who are not aware of many import restrictions. It is important for the breed and the USA sheep industry that we treat these inquiries with respect and fairness. Our office works with these producers to help educate them about possible issues or restrictions. KHSI Operations has corresponded with breeders in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands and Lithuania. Importing sheep semen and/or embryos genetics from Canada to Europe is possible, but not from the USA to Europe because of blue tongue restrictions.

Most Katahdin breeders are not set up for export. They do not have certified quarantine facilities for live animal export and may not have relationships with professionals who can collect and store semen or embryos. Many required tests can cost hundreds of dollars. So when pricing exports, make sure that costs of these expensive tests are included or that the foreign buyer agrees to pay for all tests no matter what the outcome.

Regulations differ! NOTE: Katahdin flocks that have all QR or RR sheep CANNOT export to Australia. Australia will only accept sheep semen or embryos from QQ animals that are six years of age or older. Many countries require that sheep be in a 7 year scrapie certification program, with regular necropsy of the brain stems of cull sheep for scrapie symptoms. Many countries will not accept live sheep from the USA and Canada because of current disease status. Typical issues include scrapie, blue tongue, B. ovis, or recent occurrence of BSE (bovine spongiform encephalitis) in cattle. Check the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) website which lists the requirements (called IREGS) needed for export to different countries http://www.aphis.usda.gov/NCIE/iregs/animals/

Two summary points: a) be wary of export inquiries, but remain polite so that future opportunities for export are not jeopardized and b) Most KHSI members are not set up for export and should not have EXP next to their listings. If your flock is not certified scra-pie free by a USA or Canadian animal health program, your animals are not likely to be eligible for export.

Country Oak Ranch
Katahdin Hair Sheep Breeding Stock Only
“If it’s in the RAM, it will be in the LAMBS”

“MCD Main-Stay” COR 06-84, RR, twin
247 lbs. at 13 mos., Scrotum 38 cm.

GOD BLESS AMERICA
www.countryoakranch.com
Mark & Sara Dennis
New Iberia, LA • 337-364-0422
denn907@bellsouth.net

Visitors are always welcome!
(We would like to show you where and how we grew up)

Country Oak Ranch will enter two RR Full blood Katahdin Rams in
Midwest Stud Ram Sale • June 27 in Sedalia, MO.
Yearling COR 06-86 full brother to “MCD Main-Stay” COR 06-84
07 Lamb COR 07-04 Sired by “MCD Pure-Power” COR 05-22

Make plans to attend these Special Events
Country Oak Ranch will have Katahdins on Display/Sale
Sunbelt Agricultural Expo, Oct. 16-18, 2007, Moultrie, GA
delivery arrangements can be made at these events for a small fuel charge
**Advertisers Index** (listed alphabetically)

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Visit our website [www.geocities.com/ewemad](http://www.geocities.com/ewemad) for pictures of the lambs as they arrive & future sale prospects or email ewemad@nvc.net for any questions.

**Tom & Maria Dosch**
Frederick, SD 605-329-2478

**Tom & Jody Gunther**
Hecla, SD 605-994-2142
Opinions on Writing Effective Sheep Ads

By Jim Morgan, KHSI Operations - Fayetteville AR

Author’s Note - Most of us raise sheep for income, land management, enjoyment of sheep, and/or the opportunity to eat and sell good lamb. These thoughts are offered for educational purposes, express the author’s personal opinions, and are not meant to offend anyone.

Questions to ask before writing an ad: a) What are the strengths of my Katahdins? b) Who is my market? Questions to ask after writing ads include c) What does my written ad tell the reader about my sheep genetics and management? d) Does the ad compel the reader to reach for the phone?

Let’s start with three fictional sale ads. Today is June 1st.

1) Twin registered red spotted Katahdin ram lambs born on May 27th. John Doe, 479-444-8441 or xxxx@earthlink.net, NW AR.

2) February 07 born ram & ewe lambs. 30 ewe flock. Selecting for ewes that wean twin lambs that reach 80-90 lbs on forage in 120 days. Only the top 10% of the rams and 50% of the ewe lambs are registered. 60 day & 120 day adjusted weights & EPDs available. SFCP, NSIP, OPP tested. John Doe, 479-444-8441 or xxxx@earthlink.net, NW AR.


Who do these ads target? What is being sold?

- Ad #1 tells the reader that the breeder sells colored sheep. With no other information, a reader may think that little else matters to the breeder besides color. The mention of twins provides some production information. It also lists registered rams before they are 1 week of age. How many people can tell if a ram is any good at 1 week of age, let alone 5 weeks of age? Ad #1 may imply that the seller is not selective about registering quality.
- Ad #2 provides information about performance, health and genetics of the lambs.
- Ad #3 is selling polled animals with good hair coats. Are hair and horn character the only important traits for this breeder?

Color & Katahdins - This is a tricky subject and can be a double-edged sword. Some breeders only want white, some want color, some breeders stereotype raisers of colored sheep as not being serious about quality. If your goal is to raise and market productive Katahdins regardless of color, then don’t mention color in your ad. Be especially leery of writing an ad in which color is the only attribute: the seller may be stereotyped as raising colored sheep and not selecting for quality or production. If you wish to use color in your ads, consider adding information about performance.

Sheep Ads: Do & Don’t List

- Date of birth. Do mention month of birth if lambs are younger than 9 months of age. Don’t mention exact birth date. A discriminating buyer doesn’t care if the sheep were born on the 15th or 19th of June. June is close enough. If the sheep are 9 months of age or older, use Fall or Spring Born. (For me, listing the exact date of birth is unnecessary information and might indicate inexperience).
- Don’t mention that you have a specific lamb for sale within a month of birth. I find it hard to identify keeper sheep before 120 days of age. A person selling a specific lamb when it is less than 45 or even 60 days of age is less likely to be identifying quality. However, a flock that lambs in May can effectively advertise sheep for sale on June 1st if they print that they will have lambs for sale in 75-90 days. By then, quality can be determined.
- Don’t mention specific color unless one of the main goals of your breeding program is to sell colored sheep. Be careful how color is mentioned.
- Don’t place an ad implying that most of your ram lambs are selling as breeding stock. A rigorous breeder will sell 10-25% of their ram lambs as breeding stock. Just because a lamb is out of two registered parents is not a valid reason to sell it as registered. Many ads imply that a breeder is selling most of their ram lambs as registered.
- Don’t mention that you are willing to trade rams in the same ad in which you are advertising your current ram. A person with a good breeding program and well-planned breeding program has a specific ram in mind. Willingness to trade rams can imply that the seller is willing to compromise on their ram choice.
- Do indicate that performance information is available (e.g. weight data, lambing percentage, EPDs (expected progeny differences)). A good registered breeder will be taking weights and adjusting to 60 and 120 days of age. If you are selling commercial stock and large numbers, this may be less important.
- Do list health programs. (e.g. Western Canadian Flock Health Program, SFCP, annual testing for OPP (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia)

Other information useful for merchandizing sheep could include that you a) cull all animals with scurs or horns, b) genotype at codon 171, c) aseasonal breeding.

Track your market; write ads that sell your sheep, offer useful information about your operation and Good Luck!
# 2007 Katahdin Expo Schedule (Preliminary)
## September 20-22, 2007  Fargo, North Dakota

*Editor’s Note: KHSI thanks Wes Limesand, Dr Bert Moore & Dr Justin Luther and North Dakota State University for their hard work on an excellent educational program.*

### Thursday, September 20th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 to 9:00</td>
<td>Morning Refreshments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 to 9:15</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 to 10:30</td>
<td>Live Animal Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 to 11:30</td>
<td>Operations of a Certified Semen and Embryo Collection Facility for Sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 to 12:00</td>
<td>Scrapie Transmission in Sheep</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 to 1:30</td>
<td>Lunch Buffet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 to 2:15</td>
<td>Animal ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15 to 3:15</td>
<td>World-Wide Use of Katahdin Genetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:15 to 3:30</td>
<td>Afternoon Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 to 4:15</td>
<td>Feeding By-Products to Sheep</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:15</td>
<td>Evening Refreshments</td>
</tr>
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### Friday, September 21st

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 to 9:00</td>
<td>Morning Refreshments</td>
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| 9:00 to 12:00 | Workshop Rotations at the NDSU Animal Nutrition & Physiology Center  
*Note: The audience will be divided into four groups and each rotation will last approximately 45 minutes.*
  
  A) Ultrasound Techniques  
  B) Ram Semen Collection and Evaluation  
  C) Artificial Insemination in Sheep  
  D) Selecting Breeding Stock |
| 12:00 to 1:00 | Lunch Buffet                                                                                   |
| 1:00 to 5:00  | Workshop Rotations at the NDSU Shepherd Arena  
*Note: The audience will be divided into four groups and each rotation will last approximately 60 minutes.*
  
  A) Carcass Evaluation  
  B) Carcass Breakdown  
  C) The NDSU Katahdin Flock  
  D) NDSU Diagnostics Laboratory |
| 6:00         | 2007 KHSI Annual Membership Meeting                                                           |
| 7:00         | KHSI Expo Banquet                                                                              |

### Saturday, September 22nd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 to 10:00</td>
<td>Morning Refreshments and Katahdin Inspection School</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 to 11:00</td>
<td>View Sale Offering</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 to 12:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>2007 National Katahdin Sale</td>
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</tbody>
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