

# The Katahdin Hairald



Quarterly Newsletter of Katahdin Hair Sheep International

*Volume 22, No. 3*

[www.katahdins.org](http://www.katahdins.org)

*Fall 2010*



# Welcome New Members

Mid-April to Mid-July, 2010

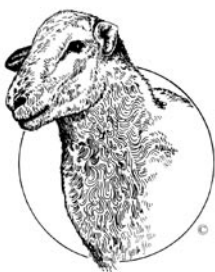
## New Youth Members

Kole Kinion of Kinion Katahdins .....	Sully, IA
Jack Markowitz .....	Windsor, MA
Alex Ellwood of Tria Acres Ranch .....	Mt Airy, MD
Christopher Gage .....	Monrovia, MD
Whitney Laney .....	Saint James, MO
Brook R Kern of Meadow Brook Stock Farm .....	Absarokee, MT
Samantha Barringer .....	South New Berlin, NY
Chase Dawes of 4C Farm .....	Cushing, OK
Lindsay & Alli Hartman of Clovermont Grazing Company .....	Turbotville, PA
Mackenzie Hyland .....	Arlington, SD
Noah & Jonah Maston .....	Mineral Wells, TX
Caleb DeBoer of WLD Farms .....	Clear Lake, WI

## New Voting Memberships

Deanna Martin & Michael King of Destiny Creek Katahdins .....	Carstairs, AB Canada
Alton Drinkard of Oak Lane Farm .....	Thomasville, AL
Allen Strickland of Shawnee Creek Farms .....	Hartford, AL
Kari Shannon, John & Kaylie Rhoades of Circle S Ranch .....	Batesville, AR
Mullinax Sheep Station .....	Turlock, CA
David & Sharolyn Andrus .....	Byers, CO
Dusty & Gloria Markham of HalleluYah Farm .....	Lake City, FL
K Douglas Talley of Talley Genetica .....	Ocala, FL
Bryan Niemeier .....	Annawan, IL
Dana Nelson of Briar Ridge Farm .....	Colchester, IL
Melissa & Kevin Redmon of Redmon Family Farm .....	Campbellsburg, KY
Jeff Emmerling of J & M Sheep .....	Magnolia, KY
Paul & Cathy Hawkins of Forestville Farm .....	Munfordville, KY
John & Betsy Gage .....	Monrovia, MD
Jacqueline L Broome, DVM .....	Gulfport, MS
Jake Carlson .....	King City, MO
Johnny, Angela & Lowell "Tiny" Viebrock of Circle 7 Ranch .....	Smithville, MO
Christy Kemp of River Breaks Ranch .....	Glendive, MT
Eve V Klotz of The Farm by the River .....	Effingham, NH
Loren & Betsy Lyndaker of Windy Knob Farm .....	Lowville, NY
Kristie Blankenship & Debra Malone of D&K Cold Creek Ranch .....	St Clairsville, OH
Doug & Kim Woollard of Cherished Acres .....	Waynesville, OH
Nancy Mikulas & Ian Derrick of Shadow Ridge Farm .....	Grand Ronde, OR
Donna & Larry Elmore of TruBlu Farms .....	St Matthews, SC
David Gordon .....	Shelbyville, TN
John Plunkett of Shiloh Farm .....	Williston, TN
Tommy Cromeens of Tommy Cromeens Livestock .....	Alvin, TX
William Kresge of Island Mountain Farm .....	Tonasket, WA
Les & JoAnne Tower of Mercer Creek Farm .....	Ellensburg, WA
Stephen A & Jean E Kovnesky .....	Coleman, WI
Larry & Linda Davis of Triple LD Farm .....	Monticello, WI





Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer, *Editors*  
info@katahdins.org

Gail Hardy, *Graphic Designer*  
gail@xpressionsonline.us

### KHSI Operations

Jim Morgan and Teresa Maurer  
479-444-8441 (ph/fx) • PO Box 778  
Fayetteville, AR 72702-0778  
info@katahdins.org • www.katahdins.org

### KHSI Registry

Karey Claghorn, KHSI Registrar  
15603 173rd Ave., Milo, IA 50166  
641-942-6402 • registry@katahdins.org

### KHSI Board of Directors

President - Ron Young  
Vice President - Wes Limesand  
Secretary/Treasurer - Carl Ginapp  
Director - Leroy Boyd  
Director - Howard Brown  
Director - John Stromquist  
Director - Earle Travis

### Advertising

Display Ad Rates ★: Contact Operations for current rates and spec sheet. 479-444-8441, info@katahdins.org

Classifieds - 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, limit length to 40 words.

**Ad commitment for Winer 2010 Hairald due October 13, 2010.**

★rates for display advertising are subject to change upon approval of the Board of Directors.

Ad design available from:

Gail Hardy, *Xpressions*  
479-439-0726 • gail@xpressionsonline.us  
www.xpressionsonline.us



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**Cover:** "Lambs Pastured with Veal Calves", 2009 KHSI Photo Contest 2<sup>nd</sup> place - Tie, Multispecies Grazing Category. Photo by Regina Robinson (IN)

**Pictured Above:** "Autumn Grazing" KHSI 2009 Photo Contest 3<sup>rd</sup> place, Scenic Category. Photo by Lindsay Hodgman (ME)

# KHSI Celebrates Silver Anniversary: Keynote Speaker to Address "Continuing the Katahdin Dream"

In 1985, Piel Farm (Barbara Piel and Farm Manager, Charles Brown) of Maine, Donald Williams of Pennsylvania, and Heifer Project (Ed Mart-solf and Laura Callan Fortmeyer) of Arkansas officially formed Katahdin Hair Sheep International. They were supported by in-depth consultation with Dr. Charles Parker, who at that time was serving as director of the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho. To mark the celebration of KHSI's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Dr. Parker has agreed to do a special presentation during the KHSI Expo to be held in Jefferson City, Missouri on September 17<sup>th</sup> after dinner. The title of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary presentation is "From Silver to Gold: Continuing the Katahdin Dream."

In 1987, after a nation-wide inspection of animals for the original flock book, 23 breeders were accepted as charter members and began registering Katahdin sheep. Now, 25 years later, KHSI has over 500 members and more than 70,000 registrations and recordations have been completed. These numbers put KHSI consistently among the top 6 sheep breeds, and our registry is one of the few that have increased since 2000.

Following are excerpts about the founding of the breed, and other important historical points for KHSI—

and it is good for all of us as members and promoters to revisit and reflect on this information from time to time.

Katahdin sheep are a breed of hair sheep developed in the United States but are a growing element of the sheep industry in North America. There are 100 million hair sheep around the world and they make up 10% of the world's sheep population. 90% of hair sheep are in Africa with another 10% in Latin America and the Caribbean. Many of the major sheep producing

countries, including Australia, Great Britain and the United Kingdom are replacing some of their wool sheep with easy care shedding sheep.

The Katahdin breed originated at the Piel Farm in north central Maine where Michael Piel was an innovator and amateur geneticist who enjoyed raising livestock.

In 1956 and 1957, Piel began making inquiries about hair sheep after seeing pictures of 'West African hair sheep' in a National Geographic article about the Virgin Islands. Soon after, he managed to import a small number to the U.S. and crossed them in various matings with his existing wool sheep flock. In the early 1970s, Piel felt he had come close to his goal of a meat sheep that did not require shearing. From his large flock, he selected approximately 120 of the best ewes and called them Katahdin sheep after Mt. Katahdin, the highest peak in the state of Maine.

KHSI owes a lot to the long ago discussions by those Katahdin visionaries around kitchen tables in Maine and Arkansas and finally, Idaho where the incorporation papers were signed. KHSI has continued to grow and the Katahdin breed has indeed proven to be adaptable, easy to manage and efficient--no wonder it is a breed whose time has come.

Come to the Expo and listen to one of the original visionaries speak to the next 25 years.



*Dr Charles Parker - 2010 KHSI Expo Keynote Speaker*

## Proposals for Future KHSI Expos

Are you interested in having the annual KHSI Expo and Sale in your area? KHSI needs to find a host location for the 2011 KHSI Expo. Not sure how to go about getting your idea ready and submitted? KHSI Operations has guidelines and assistance available for those who wish to submit proposals for locations and hosting for these events.

Potential hosts should have general ideas about developing a day of educational programs. The host location will need adequate facilities for the

educational seminars/workshops and facilities for the Annual Expo Sale. There should also be sufficient hotel accommodations close to the sale and educational events. Help is available for developing, supporting and hosting the Annual KHSI Expo. It's a great way to get Katahdins better known in a particular area.

Meeting registration fees cover the cost of facilities and hosting the event. Contact KHSI Operations at [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org) or 479-444-8441.

**Reserve Your  
Hotel Room  
for the 2010  
Expo**  
(see boxed article  
on page 16)



# Foot Rot or Scald: Which Is It?

William P. Shulaw, DVM Ohio State University Extension Veterinarian

*Editor's Note: Dr Shulaw is a well known Extension Veterinarian who does a lot of work for American sheep producers. This article was originally published in 2003 in the OSU Sheep Team Newsletter. Dr Shulaw edited the chapter on sheep health for the SID Sheep Production Handout that many of us own.*

Wet weather this spring and summer has certainly created ideal conditions for foot problems in sheep. Nearly continuous exposure to moisture softens the hoof's horny tissues and makes it more vulnerable to irritation, injury, and infection. Those flocks that are affected by classic virulent foot rot (sometimes called contagious foot rot) have likely seen a surge in the number and severity of cases if they have not been attempting to control or eradicate this potentially devastating disease.

Those flock owners who have experienced milder forms of lameness in their flocks may assume that they don't have foot rot but have a milder condition called "foot scald" or "scald". Actually there are really two recognized conditions that are sometimes referred to as "scald". At first the difference may seem academic, but for some producers, it may be more than that.

Virulent, or contagious, foot rot is caused by a synergistic infection with two organisms, *Dichelobacter nodosus* (formerly *Bacteroides nodosus*) and *Fusobacterium necrophorum*. This last organism is in virtually all sheep environments and sets the stage for infection with the organism necessary for foot rot to occur – *Dichelobacter nodosus*. This organism produces a powerful proteolytic enzyme that dissolves hoof horn and leads to the undermining of the sole, the severe lameness, the foul smell, and the abnormal hoof growth seen with classic virulent foot rot. About 20 different strains of *D. nodosus* are believed to occur in the US.

True foot rot does not occur in the absence of *D. nodosus*. However, a

less persistent and generally milder condition in which only inflammation between the toes and a slight under-running of the hoof horn occurs in some flocks. Both *D. nodosus* and *F. necrophorum* can be isolated from these cases, but the strains of *D. nodosus* isolated seem have a reduced virulence or ability to produce disease. This condition is technically referred to as benign foot rot but has also been called foot "scald." It is believed that the strains of *D. nodosus* that are involved are weak enzyme producers and are less able to produce the severe damage seen with virulent foot rot.

Another infectious and inflammatory condition which involves only the skin between the claws without significant undermining of the horny tissue has been termed ovine interdigital dermatitis (OID), and it has also been called "scald". The bacteria associated with this condition are *F. necrophorum* and *Actinomyces pyogenes*; both of which tend to be common in typical sheep environments. *D. nodosus* is not involved. The disease usually only occurs when the weather and other conditions on the farm damage the skin and allow these bacteria to create skin infections. Because the term "scald" has been applied to both OID and benign foot rot, the use of that term can be misleading. Both conditions usually cause only mild or temporary lameness that may be obvious only in wet periods of the year. From a practical standpoint, the two conditions are difficult to distinguish from one another, and laboratory capability to isolate and serotype *D. nodosus* is generally not readily available. Foot baths and soaks with 10% zinc sulfate usually result in improved healing of either condition. Foot "scald" often disappears when the environmental conditions become dry.

So if the two conditions called "scald" are not easy to differentiate and they both tend to clear up with foot bathing or dry weather, why even bother to make the distinction? There are two reasons that may be important

to some producers. The first is that all the strains of *D. nodosus*, whether they produce virulent or benign foot rot, are maintained in the flock by sheep that harbor the infection in cracks and crevices on their feet – carrier animals. That means that most likely, unless an attempt at eradication is made, benign foot rot will be back again as soon as the weather conditions favorable for foot softening and transmission reappear. Because some flocks have substantial numbers of sheep that are affected by benign foot rot when conditions are favorable, it can be an economically important problem.

Secondly, there appears to be some breed-related susceptibility to *D. nodosus* infections. Some breeds, such as Merinos, appear to be especially susceptible to this organism, and what appears to be a relatively mild problem in one flock may be more serious when the infection is introduced into another flock. In other words, what seems to be just "scald" in one flock, may be much more serious, and look like virulent foot rot, if it is introduced to another. OID is not considered a transmissible disease in that the bacteria that cause it are in most sheep environments and only cause trouble when environmental conditions are very favorable.

The word biosecurity seems to be used a great deal today – in reference to both human and animal populations. In the National Animal Health Monitoring System's Sheep 2001 survey and report, foot rot had been diagnosed or believed to be present on 34.9% of US sheep operations. No data was collected on "scald". It seems wise for producers considering addition of new sheep to their flock to question the seller about the presence of foot rot, "scald", and other disease conditions in the source flock. And in light of the fact that *D. nodosus* infections seem to be common (both virulent and benign foot rot), it is also wise to use an isolation protocol and to rigorously inspect for signs of foot rot or scald before those animals are allowed access to the flock or the pastures the flock uses.

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See you at the Expo Sept. 17-18, 2010 at Lincoln University

# Missouri Farm Will Host August Sale and Lamb Lunch

Joyce Geiler, Illinois

The Midwest Katahdin Hair Sheep Association (MKHSA) is holding a private treaty sale and free lamb bar-b-que at Birch Cove Farm in Fulton MO, on Saturday, August 28, 2010. Sheep can arrive Friday evening and barn penning is available for early arrivers/consignors. For later arrivals, plenty of shaded pasture space is available but bring your own pens.

All types of quality breeding stock will be available and we have early commitments from several EPD breeders. Several non EPD breeders have also committed to bring animals so there will be a variety to suit every pocketbook. Mature rams, brood ewes, yearlings and lambs should be available. Both registered and com-

mercial animals will be sold.

Health papers are required for all animals. If you plan to bring animals for sale you can notify David call 573 642-7746 or e-mail [balancedepds@yahoo.com](mailto:balancedepds@yahoo.com) so that your animals can be listed in our advertising. You can also call or email David about information about motels close to the farm.

The free bar-b-que will feature lamb kabobs and mutton brats and will start Saturday at 1pm. David Coplen is providing the lamb and Art and Nancy Case will help cook. MKHSA members who attend are asked to bring a salad or vegetable or dessert.

Plan now to come and buy or sell quality Katahdins!

# Katahdin Sale Round Up

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

**August 28, 2010.\*\*** Midwest Katahdin Hair Sheep Association Private Treaty Sale. Birch Cove Farm, Fulton MO. Contact David Coplen at 573 642-7746 or [balancedepds@yahoo.com](mailto:balancedepds@yahoo.com) for more information. Health papers required.

**September 18, 2010.\*\*** 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Katahdin Hair Sheep International Expo Sale. Carver Farm, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO. Contact Jim Morgan, KHSI Operations for more information. 479-444-8441 or [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org) or Wes Lime-sand, Expo Sale Committee Chair, 701-235- 2114.

**October 9, 2010.\*\*** 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Midwest Hair Sheep Sale. 1 PM at the Washington County Fairgrounds in Salem, Indiana. Contact Dave Embree at 812-755-4414 or Blanche Perkins, 812-967-4554; or Purdue Extension , Washington County at 812-883-4601. More information on consigning or the about buying is also available at [www.wcsheep.org](http://www.wcsheep.org) Hosted by the Washington County sheep association.

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

# Midwest Hair Sheep Sale to be Held in Salem, Indiana

The Washington County Sheep Association will hold its 4<sup>th</sup> Annual "Midwest Hair Sheep Sale" on Saturday, October 9 at 1 p.m. EDT. The sale will be held at the Washington County Fairgrounds located on East Market Street in Salem, Indiana. Animals will be penned and ready for viewing by 11 a.m.

In past years over 100 rams and ewes from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Georgia and Virginia have been consigned for this sale. Breeds for sale have included Dorper, White Dorper, Katahdin, Painted Deserts, St Croix and crossbreeds.

Consignments of hair sheep for this sale will be accepted up until sale day on October 9. The consignment fee is

\$10 per head paid by September 10 and \$15 per head paid from September 11 to October 9.

For more information, contact one of the following directors of the Washington County Sheep Association: Dave Embree, 812-755-4414 or Blanche Perkins, 812-967-4554; or Purdue Extension - Washington County, 812-883-4601. More information is also available at [www.wcsheep.org](http://www.wcsheep.org).

Anyone wanting to start a flock, add to their flock, or learn more about the hair sheep breeds is urged to attend this sale.

*Editor's Note: Dave Embree & Blanche Perkins have been members of KHSI for several years.*

As a courtesy to their buyers, KHSI recommends that sellers send papers and payment for registrations and transfers to:

**KHSI Registry**  
**15603 173<sup>rd</sup> Ave. • Milo, Iowa 50166**

# A List of Shepherd Tips I Find Useful

By Doc (GF) Kennedy DVM  
Pipestone Veterinary Clinic &  
Katahdin Breeder

1. Lambs that need help starting use the lamb tube and provide ample amounts of milk. Only use a bottle if converting to lamb bar. Remember lamb bar - milk free choice, cold.
2. Respiratory tip, simultaneous use of Draxxin and Nuflor gives immediate relief and prolonged treatment. In many cases retreatment won't be necessary.
3. Retained placenta, don't mechanically remove, use 1 cc of aqueous penicillin per ten pounds body weight daily until placenta drops.
4. Dystocia, difficult births, always check for another lamb. Lubricate well. Place a terramycin bolus in the uterus last trip in.
5. Uterine prolapse, three cc of Oxytocin will shrink the uterus. A uterine prolapse always occurs after lambing. Lubricate well, stand the animal on its head. Place terramycin boluses in the uterus once returned. Suture with 38 inch umbilical tape. Give Dexamethasone, 5 cc once, penicillin 1cc per ten pounds daily until improvement is noted. The ewe may be okay to keep the next time.
6. Vaginal Prolapse, paddles are out, 38 inch umbilical is in. It is simpler and more effective. In ewe lambs I quote prognosis at 75% to save the ewe, 50% to save the lamb. Don't keep the ewes, send them to slaughter. The success rate in ewes that have lambed once is much higher.
7. Castration and tail docking, use bands. There is not another choice. Tetanus protection, antitoxin is out, toxoid plus aqueous penicillin is in.
8. Enterotoxemia, 1/2 dose of CDT, 1 cc, with 1 cc of aqueous penicillin at processing zero to four days. Mix in a syringe and give sub q. Type D vaccination at wean and three weeks later. (Editor's note: Giving the lamb CDT shortly after birth is an alternative to boosting the ewe with CD&T vaccine a few weeks prior to lambing. Do one or the other: boost the ewe a few weeks prior to lambing or vaccinate the lamb within 4 days of birth.)
9. Abortion, vaccinate for Vibrio, feed Rumensin or Deccox the last six weeks of pregnancy. Use AS 700 if you experience problems. LA 200 may be injected as well in an outbreak.
10. Coccidia, Corid is out, no value doesn't fit. Bovatec as well. Use Deccox in sheep, Rumensin as well in goats. Feeding six weeks prior to birthing lowers exposure. Increase levels of Deccox first in creep, label it as a supplement to get adequate intake. It is a supplement because it completes with hay, grain and ewes milk. Lamb bar lambs, use milk with Deccox, don't need anything in first creep. Treatment should always revolve around sulfa drugs: sulfaquinoxiline, sulfadimethoxine and sulfamethazine. You can use them for individual treatment or water treatment or both. Water treatment, three days on, two days off, then two days on again.

## 2010 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. Sales and events posted are not sanctioned by KHSI unless otherwise noted. Contact the KHSI Operations Office to ask for your event or sale to be posted. 479-444-8441 or [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org)

**September 3, 2010. Early Bird Registration for KHSI Expo.** Price will be higher for reservations received after September 3<sup>rd</sup>. Registration forms will be mailed to the membership last of July. You can also download Expo registration forms from the website. [www.katahdins.org](http://www.katahdins.org) (forms page)

**September 13, 2010.** KHSI Board of Director ballots due to KHSI Operations on Monday, Sept 13 to ensure that your vote counts.

**September 16-18, 2010\*\*.** 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Katahdin Hair Sheep International Expo. At Carver Farm, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. Contact Jim Morgan, KHSI Operations for more information. 479-444-8441 or [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org)

**October 13, 2010.** Articles and Display Ad Commitment due for Winter 2010 Katahdin Hairald magazine. Send to KHSI Operations, [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org) or PO Box 778, Fayetteville, AR 72702

**November 1, 2010\*\*.** Entries for the 2010 KHSI Photo Contest Due. Send to KHSI Operations, PO Box 778, Fayetteville, AR 72702

**January, 2011.** Membership dues are due in January of each year. Renewal forms will be sent by mail (email if you have signed up email version) in early January. Don't forget.

**Sales are listed in the Sale Roundup Feature**

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



## 2010 KHSI Annual Photo Contest

# Will You be a Winner in the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Photo Contest?

### KHSI Promotion Committee

**Attention all photographers:** KHSI needs pictures for our website, Hairald publication and for magazine ads. 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, 2010 at [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org) or on a CD/floppy sent to KHSI Operations, PO Box 778, Fayetteville AR 72702.

Entries will be judged on composition, exposure, focus, relevance, and creativity (or appeal) with the goal of promoting Katahdin sheep. Prizes can be used to pay for registry services (registering, recording or transferring sheep), annual membership, Breeder Page or promotional items (t-shirts, hats, vests, signs) and shipping. We call them KHSI Dollars.

**First Place:** \$50 of KHSI services or promotional items.

**Second Place:** \$25 of KHSI services or promotional items.

**Third Place:** \$10 of KHSI services or promotional items.

### 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, graz-

ing, 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. Multi-Species Grazing** - Photographs of Katahdins grazing with cattle, horses and/or goats. In this category, judges will look for pictures that demonstrate commercial value of multi-species grazing (A picture of a single horse or steer with 20 sheep is not the objective of this category).
- 6. Open Category** - Photographs that do not fall into the five above-listed categories.
- 7. Just for Youth** - Pictures of Katahdins taken by individuals under 19. 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.

**This is a key requirement. Check the settings on your camera. Many photos that**

**are submitted do not have the resolution to be used on the Hairald Covers or in magazine advertisements. Be sure the setting is 300 dpi.**

- 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.
  - 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 or in a file on the disk or CD:
    1. Title of photo
    2. Category (from the seven 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 [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org) or 479-444-8441. We do want to acknowledge that these guidelines are based on those used for the ASI photo contest.

## Sheep Movie as Teaching Tool

A documentary about herding wool sheep in Montana is getting a lot of attention in both the film world and the sheep world. Filmed over the course of three years in the early 2000s, Sweetgrass takes you on a yearlong journey of sheep and the men, women and dogs who raise them.

The film is composed of long, meditative takes that show timeless rituals: the lambing ewes, the frantic efforts to save sick animals, and then, most spectacularly, the summer-long overland trek to the sweetgrass of

the higher elevations. According to sheep producers in Montana, they are pleased with the portrayal of the industry and of the Allested family who have been in the business for a long time.

This film offers an excellent teaching tool regarding themes of environmental sustainability, the grass-fed movement, organic farming and sheep in the American West.

More information about the movie is available at [www.sweetgrassthmovie.com](http://www.sweetgrassthmovie.com).

**DO**

**Use the NEW  
Registration form**

**DON'T**

**Forget to send it to  
Registry in Milo, IA**





(Pictured Left): "Coming in for Supper", 2009 KHSI Photo Contest, 1<sup>st</sup> Place, Action Category. Photo by Sally Hash (VA)



(Pictured Right): "Fall Grazing", 2009 KHSI Photo Contest, 1<sup>st</sup> Place - Tie, Scenic Category. Photo by Randy Grover (IL)

# Brokaw Farm Katahdins



**Superior Genetics+Performance**



**Ewes are bred to 5 top sires!**

**Its going to be a good year!**

**2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Ram  
Lambs at Sedalia  
out of our LU sire!**

**Thank You to  
all of our  
buyers!**

**Patrick, Brenda, and Mary Brokaw  
Stronghurst, Illinois 309.924.1510**

**[pbbrokaw@monmouthnet.net](mailto:pbbrokaw@monmouthnet.net)**

**Breeder Page at [KHSI.org](http://KHSI.org)!**



# MARC Scientist Emphasizes Katahdins for Profit

By Richard Gilbert, Ohio KHSI Member

Katahdins are one of just four easy-care breeds commercial lamb producers should consider for their ewe flock, sheep geneticist Dr. Kreg Leymaster told shepherds gathered in July at Powell, Ohio, for a regional genetics conference on "Breeding Sheep for a More Profitable Flock."

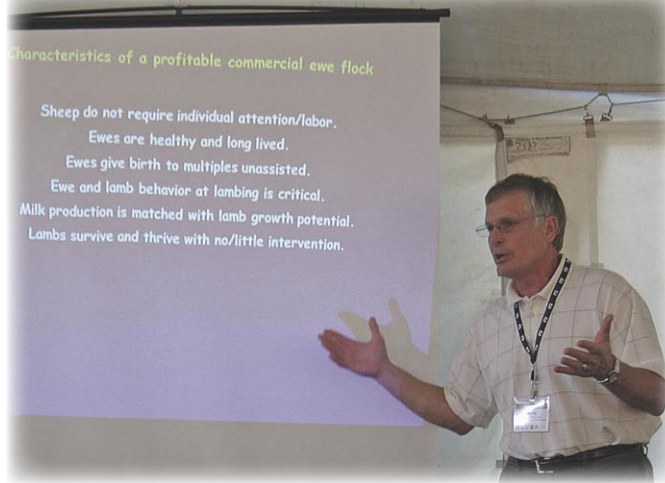
Polypays are the other composite breed Leymaster recommends. But he said a head-to-head comparison of Katahdins and Polypays is needed. "It's important to get it, and we will compare them at our research station. Both breeds have progressive breeders using EPDs." Katahdins offer easy care, shedding, and increased parasite resistance that some breeders are emphasizing, but need their reproductive traits documented more thoroughly, Leymaster said.

The other breed route for commercial shepherds is to introduce Romanov or Finnsheep genetics to cross with their ewes to create more prolific, maternal and vigorous crossbred ewes. Leymaster's recommendation of breeds is based on his extensive trials

of crossbreds and composite breeds at the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center in Clay Center, Nebraska.

In comparisons of the high prolificacy breeds, Romanovs have outperformed Finnsheep maternally, but their downside is a poor fleece and wildness. Both breeds need to be crossed. In MARC tests, Romanov-White Dorper ewes outperformed all other crossbreds while lambing on pasture in May, Leymaster said, because the two breeds' traits meshed. Both are known for good mothering, but either one pure poses drawbacks related to litter size.

"Purebred Romanovs have litters that are too big. Dorpers have litters that are too small. But they crossed well," he said. "The idea isn't to use the breeds that by themselves make the best



Dr. Kreg Leymaster speaks at a regional genetics conference on "Breeding Sheep for a More Profitable Flock."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

## Warm Springs Katahdins



Several excellent high EPD rams sired by Encore (CMG 9063) and Trendsetter (CMG 7017). Call for details and possible transportation.

Thanks for an excellent year  
David and Nancy Maddox  
Warm Springs, Georgia • 706-655-3407

[dbmaddox@windstream.net](mailto:dbmaddox@windstream.net)

[www.warmspringskatahdins.com](http://www.warmspringskatahdins.com)



breed. The idea is to use the breeds together that produce the best composite."

A stabilized composite breed like the Katahdin offers a simpler way for commercial producers to take advantage of easy-care prolific genetics. But Leymaster said commercial shepherds should purchase from breeders who are making genetic progress through a program that results in Estimated Progeny Differences (EPDs). Ewe prolificacy, milking ability, and the pounds of lamb she weans are key maternal traits that can be improved by using EPDs.

Leymaster was one of four geneticists who spoke at the meeting sponsored by the Ohio Sheep Improvement Association and American Sheep Industry Association. The speakers' dominant theme was that shepherds should favor ewes that raise twin and triplet lambs – without assistance from the shepherd. Leymaster identified five key traits of a commercial ewe:

- She doesn't need any individual attention.
- She raises more than one lamb.
- The ewe and her lambs bond at birth, and lambs nurse quickly.
- Her milk meets the lambs' growth potential.
- Her lambs survive and thrive without intervention.

Leymaster reiterated that the top three sheep profitability factors were

identified 20 years ago and still apply: percentage of ewes lambing; number of lambs born; and lamb survival. He added that producers should not be limited to a goal of raising twins; some



Dr. David Notter, keynote speaker on terminal sires at a Ohio regional genetics conference.

ewes can raise triplets efficiently.

The keynote speaker on terminal sires, Dr. David Notter, formerly of Virginia Tech and now working at the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, has studied the relationship between muscling and carcass value. For commodity markets, rams that sire fast-growing lambs should be favored over those that appear to be more muscled, Notter said.

Using ultrasound to select seedstock for larger loin eyes has resulted in very modest increases, he added, whereas selection for growth rates has been highly effective. Although lambs with large loins do dress out at a higher percentage, he said, the current commodity market pays mostly for growth, not leaner meat or larger loins.

"Pounds always give you dollars," Notter said. "Muscle isn't going to pay you anything now. It might in the future."

KHSI honorary life member Dr. Charles Parker, Ohio State University professor emeritus of animal science, addressed history, trends, and issues in sheep genetics. Parker said the system has "stalled out on 18<sup>th</sup> century genetics" and advised attendees to crossbreed with a prolific breed or get Katahdins.

Noting that the current average U.S. lambing percentage is only 108 percent, he said, "That is sick. Miserable job. You can't select for singles for 50 years and expect to have twins. Tradition is the greatest predator we have. It isn't coyotes."

*Editor's Note.* Author Richard Gilbert is a writer from Ohio and a past KHSI board member. Several KHSI members attended the Regional Genetics Conference on July 10<sup>th</sup> hosted by the Ohio Sheep Improvement Association and co-sponsored by the American Sheep Industry Association. KHSI had a table and provided Katahdin promotional literature to the attendees.

## Katahdins & Katahdin Breeders In the News

1. **Grazing Management: Money-Making Tool for Small Ranches.** NRCS' *Louisiana Conservation Update*, May 2010, pg 4. Mark & Sara Dennis' Country Oak Ranch in New Iberia, LA is featured as a model smaller acreage ranch that maximizes grass production. Highlighted in the article is how Mark Dennis is able to produce grass year around. The sheep graze sequentially in several paddocks. Mark plants annual rye grass and other forages that peak during different seasons. A key point of the article

is that Mark and Sara market Katahdin breeding stock.

2. **A Master Stockman.** By K T Jones in the *The Banner Sheep Magazine*. Vol 33(5): 72-75. The article features KHSI member Wes Limesand. It chronicles Wes's education at North Dakota State University, his acceptance of a position with the NDSU sheep unit and his continuing career in the US sheep industry. While with the sheep unit, Wes worked with several breeds and been active in several sheep organizations. Several key indi-

viduals in the commercial sheep business in North Dakota and with national sheep associations are quoted about Wes' important impact on the sheep industry. A quote from the article, "Fourth generation North Dakota Shepherd Wes Limesand has been at the forefront of the sheep industry for a number of years. He is a master stockman, amazing member and tremendous leader." Wes is currently serving on the "Rebuilding the Sheep Inventory" task force for the American Sheep Industry Association.

# From the Feed Trough . . . Cash and Carry

by Woody Lane, PhD

Each summer, nearly every farmer spends weeks making hay or silage and then during the rest of the year either feeds it to animals or sells it to willing buyers. On the other hand, we all know of farms that have worn out hay fields of low fertility, fields that need renovation with lots of fertilizer and seed to return to good production. This is a relationship that needs adjusting. Let's talk.

To make hay, we cut the forage, dry it enough to prevent mold growth, package it into convenient bales, and then haul it to a barn or market. From our fertility perspective, silage is just like hay, only wetter, and since the fertility principles are exactly the same, we'll keep things simple by focusing only on hay.

So, how much fertility is removed from the field when we make hay? Yes, yes, we've all been exposed to those popular "rules of thumb" -- helpful adages like "one ton of hay equals 4.2 light-years of proteinaceous megajoules" -- but I can never remember these rules either, so let's compute the numbers ourselves. Then you can do it on your own place.

Let's assume that we make a grass-legume hay of average quality. Let's say that this theoretical hay contains (on a dry matter basis) 14% crude protein, 0.30% phosphorus, 2.3% potassium, 0.22% sulfur, 0.45% calcium, and 0.21% magnesium. The standard abbreviations are P, K, S, Ca, and Mg. And because we are interested in soil fertility, we must convert the crude protein value to nitrogen (N). Since crude protein is defined as  $N \times 6.25$ , the N content of our hay is 2.24% ( $= 14 \div 6.25$ ). We also must recognize that our hay is not completely dry, in spite of our best efforts. Let's say that our hay contains 10% moisture, which means 90% dry matter. Therefore, one ton of our hay - 2,000 lbs - contains 1,800 lbs of dry matter, and this dry matter contains (rounding off for ease of reading) 40 lbs of N, 5 lbs P, 41 lbs K, 4 lbs S, 8 lbs Ca, and 4 lbs Mg. (Remember to add two decimal places with converting a percentage to a multiplier. For example, 0.30% P means that we must multiply by 0.0030).

Our field, of course, will produce more than one ton per acre. I know

that university agronomy trials often publish results with hay yields of 8 tons or more, but let's be more conservative with our field. Let's estimate that over three cuttings in a season, we will harvest a total of 4 tons of hay per acre ( $= 160$  bales at 50 lbs per bale). Multiplying these 4 tons by the amounts of each nutrient per ton, we calculate that our total harvest contains 160 lbs N ( $= 4 \times 40$ ), 20 lbs P, 164 lbs K, 16 lbs S, 32 lbs Ca, and 16 lbs Mg. This is the fertility removed from each acre of our field when we haul the hay back to the barn.

160 lbs of N! Wow! Where is all this N going to come from? Well, legumes can "fix" N from the atmosphere, and if the paddock contains a good population of well-nodulated legumes, those plants may provide 50-100 lbs of N. Also, under proper conditions, the soil's organic matter will release some N into the soil. But the rest . . . the rest must come from an external source like fertilizer or manure. If all 160 lbs are derived from a fertilizer like urea, we would need to apply 348 lbs of urea to each acre (urea is labeled as "46-0-0-0" which means that it contains 46% N). If we used a blended fertilizer like 16-16-16-6 (commonly called "Triple-16"), which contains only 16% N, we would need to use 1,000 lbs of this fertilizer to deliver those 160 lbs of N.

But it gets worse. Let's focus on P, K, and S, because these are the major mineral constituents of soil fertility. No atmospheric "fixing" here - these nutrients must all come from the soil or from fertilizer. Some soil particles do indeed break down and release minerals, but not very quickly. But supplying these nutrients with Triple-16 (16-16-16-6) may be a bit daunting. Realize that the nutrient levels in fertilizers aren't always what they seem. Although the tag values for N and S do represent their percentages in a fertilizer, the tag values for P and K do not represent the percentages of P and K. Why? Because, by law, these tag values actually represent the percentages of  $P_2O_5$  ("phosphorus pentoxide") and  $K_2O$  ("potash"), which contain 44% P and 83% K respectively. Therefore, in terms of real nutrients, 16-16-16-6 should properly be labeled at 16-7-13-6, a revision which would

not be overwhelmingly popular with fertilizer companies.

If we want to use Triple-16, we would need to apply 286 lbs per acre to supply 20 lbs P and, hang on to your hats, 1,262 lbs to supply 164 lbs K. (The details for K: We need 164 lbs of K using a fertilizer containing only 13% K. Therefore,  $164 \div 0.13 = 1262$ ). And supplying 16 lbs of sulfur would require 267 lbs of Triple-16. Maybe we should all buy stock in fertilizer companies. Alternatively, we could select fertilizers with higher levels of K, such as muriate of potash at 0-0-60-0, which could supply our needed K with only 329 lbs of fertilizer.

But remember that *these fertilizer amounts do not improve the fertility of the soil, they just maintain it*. They only replace the nutrients removed by our hay crop. They don't correct any pre-existing nutrient deficiencies. If we actually wanted to improve soil fertility over previous levels, we would have to add even more fertilizer.

Fertilizer is not free. You can apply your own prices to these fertilizers, but for grins, let's say that Triple-16 costs \$8.00 for a 50-lb bag (a current local price), which means that 300 lbs of this fertilizer would cost \$48. Amortized over our 4-ton yield, that fertilizer would add \$12 to the cost of producing each ton of hay. But this amount of fertilizer doesn't even supply all the N and K we need, and we've also not included the costs for labor and machinery.

Fertility replacement is part of the true cost of making hay. If we harvest our hay, try to save money, and don't replace this fertility, we are actually mining the soil. And over time, our field will "wear out" and our forage yields will decline. Sound familiar?

So this summer, before we climb on our tractors and crank up the haying equipment, we might want to consider the *true* costs of this activity. We do have some alternatives. If we make hay, we can use that field as a feeding area, and thus in a crude way recycle some of the fertility. Or we can use that field *only* for grazing, where the animals just recycle the nutrients and also charmingly deposit manure, which ultimately will help improve

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 11





## 2010 Katahdin Hairald Publishing Schedule and Ad Deadlines

The publishing schedule for the Winter 2010 issue Katahdin Hairald is listed below. The following explanations may be helpful for your decision-making about placing ads. The Hairald has two types of ads, Classified Ads and Display Ads. Classified ads are word ads that are listed in the classified ad pages and are free to all paid members and can be 40 words long. Display Ads are 1/8 (business card), 1/4, 1/2 and whole page black & white or color. Individual members can commit for 4 consecutive display ads and receive a 10% discount.

Commitment for the size and color or black/white choice for "display ads" is due 12 days prior to the content, so that the KHSI Operations Office can plan (map out) the Hairald. Content of display ads is due to closer to the publishing date so that they can be timely for the advertisers. Please communicate your commitment to both KHSI Operations ([info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org), 479-444-

8441 and Gail Hardy at Xpressions; [gail@xpressionsonline.us](mailto:gail@xpressionsonline.us) or 479-439-0726)

Display Ads can be provided to KHSI as camera ready ads (ready to publish) or the advertiser can work with KHSI to have Gail Hardy of Xpressions do their display ad design. KHSI has no preference whether Display Advertisers do their own design, work with their advertising person or contract with Xpressions to do their ad.

The Katahdin Hairald is printed and mailed by Herald Printing of New Washington, Ohio, the same company that prints The Shepherd magazine, a national sheep magazine. To save on postage costs, the Katahdin Hairald is mailed bulk rate. This means that delivery is typically one to three and half weeks following mailing.

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1) Article Deadline, Display Ad Commitment Deadline (includes size of ad) | Oct 13 |
| 2) Display Ad Content Due to Xpressions                                   | Oct 26 |
| 3) Classified Ads due to Operations                                       | Oct 26 |
| 4) Mailing Date (Bulk Mail)   | Nov 19 |

FROM THE FEED TROUGH, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the soil's organic matter. If we need hay, we can buy it, someone else's hay, *with someone else's fertility* - which we can then spread across our fields during the winter feeding period. And we'll probably buy that hay for less

than what it really costs someone else to make.

Woody Lane is a nutritionist in Roseburg, Oregon. He operates an independent consulting business "Lane Livestock Services" and teaches nutrition, sheep, beef

cattle, and forage workshops across the United States and Canada. His email address is [woody@woodylane.com](mailto:woody@woodylane.com).

This article was previously published in "The Shepherd" - June, 2002 issue.

## HOUND RIVER FARM KATAHDIN SHEEP

### "SURVIVE AND THRIVE"



*Our sheep are rigorously selected for parasite resistance, high maternal traits and good growth on pasture*



**Parasite Resistance +  
Good Maternal Traits =  
High Productivity on Pasture**



**SFCP Certified                      kNSIP  
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SARE FEC Project Participant  
Four Distinct Bloodlines Available  
Going to KHSI and SCKA Meetings**



**Milledge and Roxanne Newton  
Hahira, GA**

**HoundRiverFarm.com  
229-794-3456**





# Focus on EWE-TH: Katahdin Youth Show up for Presentations



Attendees of the SCKA youth day pose with two of the donated ewe lambs.

### Jim Morgan, KHSI Operations

Both South Central Katahdin Association (SCKA) and KHSI hosted youth events in June. KHSI thanks Howard Brown & Dr Leroy Boyd for their work at the SCKA Field Day when they put on an event on June 12<sup>th</sup> at Prague, OK. Howard & Lavonne Brown hosted the event and did a great job. KHSI also thanks Arlene Stewart of Lincoln University, students at Lincoln University and KHSI Board Member, Howard Brown for their work on the Katahdin Ewe-Th Camp at the Midwest Stud Ram Sale in Sedalia, MO on June 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Tange Guess of Lamar, Arkansas

was awarded the best essay and received an RR registered Katahdin ewe lamb donated by Howard and Lavonne Brown. The essay title for the contest was "Why do I want a Katahdin ewe lamb". Doc Boyd bought a ewe lamb from Howard and Lavonne to give to the runner up in the Essay Contest, Robin Schapeler of Appleton, Missouri. There were 24 youth who came to Prague, Oklahoma for the Ewe-Th Camp. All participants received a Katahdin Ewe-Th Camp hat or bandana donated by KHSI.

Twelve youth showed up for the KHSI Ewe-Th camp in Sedalia Mis-



Essay contest winner Tange Guess of Lamar Arkansas holds the ewe lamb provided by Howard Brown. With Tange are Howard Brown (left) and Larry Bacchus (right) Lamar, Arkansas Ag Teacher at SCKA Youth Day

souri on June 22 during the Midwest Stud Ram Sale. They were taught how to judge lambs and then judged two classes of sheep provided by Lincoln University. Arlene Stewart of Lincoln University and Howard Brown, KHSI Board member did an excellent job. We appreciate the help from Lincoln University students and staff in putting this on. After judging sheep, youth went on a sheep scavenger hunt. All participants received a Katahdin Ewe-Th Camp hat or bandana donated by KHSI.



Youth at Katahdin Ewe-Th Camp at Sedalia, MO during Midwest Stud Ram Sale.





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# Breeding Katahdins is our Business

HLB  
GENETICS



**CERTIFIED  
SCRAPIE  
FREE FLOCK**

Enrolled in  
VSFCP

*Friends from Austin, TX — David (left) and Edward (right)*



*Dr. Leroy Boyd and young shepherds*

A big thanks to all that were on the program and the ones that attended the SCKA Meeting. We had over 20 youngsters for our Junior Event on Saturday. A thank you to Leroy Boyd for his help on the youth program and for sponsoring a ewe lamb for the runner-up. The kids enjoyed the program. It was an honor for Lavonne and I to host the meeting.

## **THANK YOU to Our Buyers**

SCKA sales — 26 head (MO, LA, TX, CA)

July sales — 15 registered ewes (TX)

50+ commercial ewe lambs (TX)

### **Lazy B Livestock, LLC**

Howard & Lavonne Brown • 8362NS 3550 Rd. • Prague, OK 74864 • 405-567-2559

mapabrown2@yahoo.com • www.lazybkatahdins.com

# Why I Am Qualified to Receive a Katahdin Ewe Lamb

*Tange Guess of the Lamar, Arkansas  
FFA Chapter  
Winner of the SCKA Youth  
Essay Contest*

The world of farming as we know it is changing rapidly. The only ones who will stay afloat are those who follow the trends of the agricultural industry. My name is Tange Guess, and I have spent much of my time analyzing this very occurrence. The agricultural industry is moving from the old ways of hard, strenuous work to less time consuming endeavors with activities closest to instant gratification as possible. Katahdins are one example of the current turn in the industry. I am working to gain a flock of substantial size and breed standards. Yet, I find it difficult to gather a fair number of ewes. With only one ewe and one ram, another ewe of good quality could greatly improve my entrepreneurial chance of success. I believe that

I am qualified to receive this ewe lamb due to the fact that I have previous experience with the special needs and qualities of the breed, I have plenty of sources to keep any offspring the ewe may have healthy and to be sired from

good stock, and I am blessed with many people who will lend a helping hand if needed.

I embarked on the entrepreneurial adventure of raising hair sheep for over a year now. My starter ewe and ram have just reached maturity and I am looking forward to seeing my care and hard work pay off when my ewe, who can breed throughout the year and have twins and triplets, finally has her first offspring. I presented this information as well as much more on the benefits of hair sheep versus that of wool sheep in a county level speech competition and received second place. I even went on to a district with this speech. In this speech I included that Katahdins have many unique qualities such as not needing sheared. I am very grateful for not having to worry about this or even having to dock the



*Howard Brown stands with Tange Guess, Essay Winner (pictured on left), and Robin Shapeler Runner-Up Essay Winner (pictured center), at the SCKA Youth Day. Both Tange and Robin received RR registered ewe lambs.*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

## Jessee Farm

Enrolled in NSIP  
Certified Scrapie Free



"Missing Link"

*These rams  
were selected  
at SCKA's  
Private  
Treaty Sale*



"Freight Train"

**Some Ram Lambs for sale (ewe lambs sold out)  
Call us Today! for possible delivery to the Expo**

**Taking Orders for 2011 lambs**

[kenneth.jessee@gmail.com](mailto:kenneth.jessee@gmail.com)

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# Eradication of Contagious Foot Rot

J.M. Burke, USDA, ARS, Booneville, AR  
C.F. Parker, Emeritus Prof, Ohio State

## WHAT IS FOOT ROT?

- ❖ A highly contagious disease of sheep and goats that can cause lameness and reduced production
- ❖ Highly virulent forms can affect whole flock/herd
- ❖ Foot rot is caused by the interaction between the bacteria *Dichelobacter nodusus* (necessary for transmission) and *Fusobacterium necrophorum* (always present)
- ❖ Foot rot is spread by other animals
- ❖ *D. nodusus* does not live more than two weeks in the environment, but may remain in the hooves of carrier animals

## IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

- ❖ Lameness (there are other causes)
- ❖ Moist reddened area between toes
- ❖ Infection under sole of foot and separation of the horny tissue
- ❖ Characteristic foul odor
- ❖ A minor infection of the horny tissue alone is considered benign foot rot (absence of *D. nodusus*) and affects a smaller number of animals

## TREATMENT TO ERADICATE (ALL MUST BE FOLLOWED FOR SUCCESS)

- ❖ Treatment during dry period of summer yields best results
- ❖ Properly trim all hooves, saving highly infected animals last. Aggressive trimming is necessary with walk-through foot baths to expose the bacteria to oxygen. Foot may bleed leading to temporary increased lameness. Keep records identifying affected and unaffected animals. Foot trimming may not be necessary with 30 to 60 minute soaks or frequent soaks.
- ❖ Enter animals into foot bath of 10% zinc sulfate with wetting agent of dish soap (or other cheap soap); allow foot to completely soak.

Ideally, for a large number of animals, the foot bath should include four 4-foot sections and include a curve to avoid "running" through the foot bath.

- ❖ Allow zinc sulfate to dry on foot for several hours on concrete or other very dry location that has not been contaminated with infected animals. Following this, move animals to clean pasture or dry lot for 6 to 7 days. If zinc sulfate has properly dried on foot, the disease cannot be spread during a 7 day period. Infectious bacteria does not survive in pasture for more than 10 days.
- ❖ Repeat footbath and drying of zinc sulfate (a freshly made solution). Animals can be returned to same clean pasture for 6 to 7 more days. Animals that were not originally infected can be returned to "permanent pasture" that has not been exposed to sheep or goats for at least 10 to 14 days.
- ❖ Repeat trimming of hooves to identify animals that have responded to treatment. Animals that are not responding can be culled and sold at this time. For more valuable animals that are responding to treatment (elimination of foul odor and moist area between toes, reduced foot lesions), repeat footbath 6 to 7 days later and re-examine foot in 12 to 14 days. If the animal has not completely healed by this time, it will be necessary to cull.
- ❖ Constant attention to the flock/herd will be necessary for the next several months. Lameness found on pasture after treatment must be removed and culled, as these are carriers. The remaining animals will need to enter footbath/drying and be moved to clean pasture to avoid recontamination.
- ❖ Avoid treatment with antibiotics or vaccines during this eradication

period as it will only mask carriers and increase incidence of re-treatments.

- ❖ Prevent new cases of foot rot by immediately treating new animals, whether foot rot is suspected or not!!! Allow at least two foot bath soaks.
- ❖ There may be some merit to dry treatments of zinc sulfate and lime in pasture or barn for prevention, though this should be unnecessary if foot rot has been eradicated.

## ERADICATION IS NOT EASY, BUT WORTHWHILE

- ❖ Treatment is labor intensive and difficult for people and animals
- ❖ The alternative is to cull whole flock/herd, leave pastures vacant for more than two weeks, and purchase of animals from foot rot free farm
- ❖ Failure to treat highly virulent form of foot rot is a violation of animal welfare
- ❖ Foot rot can lead to reduced weight gains, reduced wool growth, increased culling.
- ❖ Foot rot free animals are healthier, more productive, and happy.

*Editor's Note: Much is heard about contagious foot rot, but few effective programs are advocated. This is one that works. This program takes advantage of the biology of the organism, Dichelobacter nodusus. This bacteria cannot survive in the soil or mud for more than 14 days. Trimming, treating and moving to a clean pasture (clean pasture has had no sheep or goats for 14 days). Sheep are evaluated at least daily and once limping occurs, sheep hooves are trimmed treated again and moved to a clean pasture. Limping sheep are culled because they are carriers and will continue to spread foot rot back to the healthy sheep.*

Publication: Burke, JM & CF Parker. 2007. Effect of breed on response to foot rot treatment in mature sheep and lambs. Small Ruminant Research 71: 165-169

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**Visit the KHSI website at [www.katahdins.org](http://www.katahdins.org)!**

- Past issues of the Hairald
- Check out the 1 Page Ads – Breeder Pages

# The Resource Shelf:

Updated Publication  
on Sustainable  
Sheep Production

ATTRA, the national sustainable agriculture information service funded by USDA, has updated its popular Sustainable Sheep Production publication. This publication introduces concerns and practices specifically related to sustainable sheep production. Integrating sheep into a farming operation can contribute to the economic and environmental sustainability of the whole farm. Sheep will enhance the farm's biological diversity, and may fit economic and biological niches that would otherwise go unfilled.

Topics covered include breed selec-

tion, controlled grazing, pasture lambing, alternative health management, and innovative marketing of meat and wool products. Resource lists are included, which identify sheep books, magazines, manuals, websites and organizations, and lead you to other free publications from ATTRA on topics related to sheep management.

You can request a copy of this publication to be mailed to you for free, by calling 1-800-346-9140 between 7 am and 7 pm Central, or go to the website: [www.attra.ncat.org](http://www.attra.ncat.org) and click on the "Livestock and Pasture" section.

WHY I AM QUALIFIED, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

lamb's tails. My previous knowledge with this breed of sheep makes me a good candidate for this ewe.

There are plenty of sources close by that would help me keep my sheep healthy and of good stock. I have three acres of land set aside just for my future stock. In the future I will expand this land quantity as needed. But, this extra land is an excellent source of grass, hay, and even alfalfa. It even has a rather large pond and barn on it. That way the future flock I have will have shelter, plenty of food and water, and land to run and build strong muscles. Our local vet notifies me when my livestock's needs a check up and I keep track of their shots and vaccines due dates. If there is ever anything I need, My Advisor, Mr. Bacchus, will always help or offer advice.

For every question I have and any help I need there is always someone there to assist me. Chris Bacchus was the first one to show me how to care for my sheep including their hooves. My fellow classmates and show team assisted me in learning the proper methods to perform while showing a sheep and allowed me and my ram to win third place in a country fair. My parents who swore over to own a lamb even encouraged me to get a ram after seeing how easy it was to care for my starter ewe. Especially compared to that of horses and cattle which cost so much to care for and feed. All in all, they are always there when I need them but allow me to gain independence in caring for them.

I know a substantial amount about this breed, have plenty of natural and other sources in order to care for a sheep, and have many people there to help if I need it. With this ewe I could get ahead of the game of the agricultural industry. Overall, I would be much benefited by receiving the Katahdin ewe lamb.

## SCKA Awarded 2010 KHSI Regional Grant

As part of a new KHSI Regional Grants program (called KREG), we are pleased to announce that the South Central Katahdin Association was awarded a \$450 grant. This grant has been used to assist with funding educational presentations at the SCKA Annual Meeting and for SCKA's regional promotion of Katahdins.

KHSI looks forward to partnering with more of our Regional Groups to help with educational programs and promoting Katahdins. The Board is fine-tuning the program and will provide additional guidance to help groups turn their ideas into proposals for KREG funding. Look for further information in future Hairalds.

Congratulations to SCKA! KHSI looks forward to news from SCKA about their activities.

## Reserve Your Hotel Room for the KHSI EXPO 2010

*Dan Sommerer, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri*

We have partnered with local motels, the chamber of commerce and state government to welcome you to our city. A few motels within a 5 minute drive are listed with a range of prices for every budget. The headquarters for the 2010 conference is the Best Western Capitol Inn. We have rooms blocked for KHSI conference attendees. When making reservations just use the code word "KHSI".

Here is a list of hotels and prices in Jefferson City:

- Capitol Inn Best Western Conference Headquarters. Wifi, continental breakfast, indoor pool, conference room. 40 rooms blocked. All non-smoking. (573) 635-4175 \$79.00/room plus tax.
- Days Inn. Continental breakfast, indoor pool, high speed internet. 20 rooms blocked. 10 kings \$55.78 + tax, 10 doubles \$61.99+ tax, all non smoking, under KHSI Conference (573)761-3600.
- Truman Hotel. Monday- Friday breakfast bar included. 20 rooms blocked under KHSI Conference, double and kings, smoking and non-smoking. \$55.00+tax. (573) 635-7171.



# Highlights: Come to the KHSI Expo and Sale at Lincoln University September 17-18<sup>th</sup>

*Daniel Sommerer, Lincoln University*

It is beautiful in central Missouri this year. Abundant rainfall has kept pastures and lawns green and growing. Normally, fescue grass is dormant by now and many counties would be under cautions for fire hazards. This year forages are thriving, and according to some that is either an advantage or a disadvantage. Plans for the 2010 Expo are coming along nicely. Sale animal housing will be just outside of the main multi-purpose building in the same area that it was in 2006 when we hosted the KHSI Expo for the first time. Large tents will be set up and should give plenty of room to house those good Katahdins and be large enough so you can browse the sale pens and rekindle old friendships. Lincoln University Aggies agricultural club members will help all KHSI Sale consignors and buyers with loading and unloading.

We have a wonderful array of speakers that will both challenge

and inform you. On Friday morning starting off the conference is a talk on "Meats--cutting and cooking" given by Dr. Bruce Shanks, Assistant Professor at Lincoln University and Mr. Mike Wyss, owner of Russellville Locker and Feed. Mike is an award winner at local and statewide meat competitions. You will be shown how to cut up and cook your good Katahdin meat into many delicious meals. Dr. Shanks will be cooking the main meat for the KHSI dinner on Friday night.

Next on the forum is Dr. Charlotte Clifford-Rathert with a talk on "Recognizing and Reducing Health Problems in your Flock." All of us need help keeping our animals healthy and to save us money.

After lunch (provided on site) Dr. Rob Kallenbach, Extension and Researcher from the University of Missouri will give a talk about types of forages the can help you be successful in the sheep business. Mr. Mark Stewart, University of Missouri

Area Livestock Specialist will deliver a talk on nutrition, pasture, forages and feeds.

Dr. Helen Swartz, Lincoln University State Small Ruminant Specialist will present her talk on "Lambing difficulty, normal and abnormal lamb presentation". Dr. Swartz shows how to make the difficulty of lambing problems understandable. If you have ever wondered how a baby lamb looks while inside the ewe and how it is positioned for birth than this is one you won't want to miss.

The evening gets better with the annual KHSI Membership meeting and following that is a feast of that mouth watering Katahdin cuisine. The action packed day is concluded by joining us at the Capital Best Western Hotel for some of that great Katahdin Fellowship.

Sleep quick because the day starts off fast and furious with the Expo Sale

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

## Dream... BIG!



*Providing an Excellent Education within a Nurturing, Student-Centered Environment*



Join us for the  
2010 Katahdin Hair  
Sheep International Expo

September 16th - 18th

George Washington Carver Farm

Lincoln University  
Jefferson City, MO

Cooperative Research Programs  
Dept. of Agriculture & Environmental Sciences

[www.lincolnu.edu](http://www.lincolnu.edu)

An equal opportunity provider and employer

# KHSI Expo Sale — A One of a Kind Opportunity

*Wes Limesand*  
*KHSI Expo Sale Committee Chair*

Fall is coming! No more 90 degree weather, less perspiration and maybe some fall grass to get the ewes ready to breed. You've had the whole spring and summer to evaluate your lamb and ewe performance and need to make the final mating decisions. This is one of the times to evaluate our breeding program. What do I like, what do I want to change? Where can I go to find the pieces I need?

Plans are made for the 2010 KHSI Expo Sale. Mark your calendars to attend. Here you will be able to evaluate Katahdins from across the United States in one central location.

The Expo Sale is a unique opportunity for many reasons. We know of no other sheep breeding stock sale in the USA that couples this amount of production information and animal viewing (there are two others that come

close to this amount of information). Buyers that attend the Expo have a day and a half to view the animals, talk to the consignors and evaluate the production information. Required production information includes 60 and 120 day adjusted weights (calculated by Expo Sale Manager), type of birth raising (e.g. born a twin, raised a twin). Optional information includes scrapie resistance status at codon 171 (RR,QR,QQ) and type of scrapie program flock is in and its status and EPDs (expected progeny differences). Catalogs are available several weeks before the sale so that buyers can evaluate the data.

Be sure to take advantage of the 2010 KHSI Expo. In one location you will get education, the chance to exchange ideas with Katahdin enthusiasts from across the U.S. and an opportunity to buy breeding stock with confidence.

## 2010 SCKA Katahdin Vacation Cruise

*Mark Dennis, Louisiana*

The SCKA Katahdin Vacation Cruise on board the Royal Caribbean Cruise Ship "Voyager of the Seas" will sail on 11/28/2010 from Galveston, TX for 7 days. There will be NO WORK & LOTS OF GOOD FOOD. Sara and I have booked the cruise. We invite you and friends to come sail with other Katahdin breeders to pass a great time and enjoy great Katahdin fellowship. This is a great time to cruise the Western Caribbean, since the hurricane season is over.

The ship is decorated for Christmas and you can purchase Christmas gifts. The ports of call are very interesting. It is a wonderful cruise ship and very, very nice. It even has an ice skating rink for a little exercise.

Contact our friend from past cruises Kary Paz 1-866-728-1177 ext. 4458. Tell Kary you are sailing with us (Mark Dennis & SCKA) so you can get the cheaper rate. If I can answer any questions give me a yell at 337-364-0422. Looking forward to the Katahdin fellowship. Make arrangements early for best price. [www.royalcaribbean.com](http://www.royalcaribbean.com). See Ewe onboard!

**2010 KHSI Expo and Sale at Lincoln University, Sept. 17-18<sup>th</sup>**

# Dosch Katahdins<sup>TMD</sup>

These 2 RR Rams are

## GOING TO THE EXPO in Sept.

These rams  
have good  
balanced  
EPDs.



They are a close  
match with their half-  
brothers, who stood  
**1st and 2nd**  
at the Midwest Stud  
Ram Show & Sale.

**Tom & Maria Dosch**

Frederick, SD • 605-329-2478  
[ewemad@nvc.net](mailto:ewemad@nvc.net) • [www.doschkatahdins.com](http://www.doschkatahdins.com)

*We'd also like to thank the buyers who  
purchased our sheep at the Midwest:  
Randall & Melody Wehner, MO  
Della Terra Ranch, IA  
Barbara Logan, MO*



# Manipulating Sheep per Acre to Control Parasites

By James Morgan, PhD

Levels of worm infection in grazing ruminants are highly affected by numbers of sheep/acre (density) in the pasture. It is almost impossible to think of any aspect of the nematode worm/sheep interaction that is not affected by the number of sheep grazing per acre of pasture/range. Understanding how sheep density affects the level of parasitism improves the ability of the shepherd to modify management to control parasites. Density of the sheep is a key component of the spread and risk of most contagious diseases. This is the same for human diseases. We all know that 25 first graders in a small classroom results in a lot of missed days of school.

Before forging ahead with discussions of sheep density and parasites, it is important to mention that changes in sheep density affect profit. The shepherd will need to do a budget and decide if the losses due to parasites (decreased performance, more labor, sheep death) outweigh the costs of changing management or decreasing sheep density. For example, producing fewer lambs/acre or selling lambs at different times of the year can have a huge impact on financial returns.

The first principle of density and worms is that, if other factors are equal, the more sheep grazing on a unit of pasture the greater the worm population and the greater the risk. First, picture two different pastures: one pasture with 10 sheep per acre and one with 2 sheep per acre. In your mind, remove the sheep but leave the worms in the gut there. If other factors are similar in both pastures, there will be more adult worms laying eggs in the higher sheep density pasture. The

relationship is not linear: ten percent more sheep/acre results in much more than ten percent more worms (with other factors held the same).

More sheep per acre can create a "vicious cycle." More sheep on the pasture results in more worm eggs passing out of the sheep on to the pasture and more larvae in the grass. More worm larvae result in more worm ingestion by sheep grazing. More ingested worms result in the development of more adult worms that lay eggs. With no changes in the environment, the cycle repeats itself with an ever increasing number of worms in the sheep and in the pasture (until something changes that decreases the cycle). Therefore, all other factors being equal, fewer sheep mean fewer worms.

In thinking about the vicious cycle, shepherds need to consider temperature. The cycle turns faster when it is warmer. Humid summer nights, in which temperature does not drop below 75 degrees, result in faster larval development from egg to the larval stage that is eaten by sheep and the vicious cycle is even faster.

Density of sheep on pasture affects sheep nutrition. Lower densities of grazing animals allow more selective grazing resulting in better nutrition as sheep eat higher quality and/or quantity of food. The increased nutritional resources can increase immune function killing more ingested worms, thereby decreasing worm egg laying. Evidence suggests that well fed sheep can better afford to feed both the worms and themselves and repair damage caused by the worm. For example, lactating ewes with parasites need more nutrition to feed lambs, feed the worms, and feed themselves.

Ewes also need nutritional resources to put into repair of worm damage to the mucosa and into the immune system to "fight off" the worm infection. So the changes in nutrition of each sheep resulting from changing sheep number per acre are predicted to affect the level of parasitism in the flock.

Another aspect of sheep density that can lead to increased infestation is that too many sheep per acre leads to overgrazing and more grazing of short grass. Research indicates that 85-95% of the worm larvae do not crawl above 2-2.5 inches. Thus, high sheep densities lead to increased ingestion of worm larvae due to more grazing of short grass. This leads to the vicious cycle again: more worms leading to more worm eggs and more parasite problems.

Seasonal sheep density is another tool the shepherd can use to manage gastrointestinal worms. For example high numbers of sheep in the wet humid summer months (especially late July and August) in the eastern USA or on irrigated pastures in western states affects pasture infestation by worms. Producers can sell as many sheep as possible prior to the peak parasite season, including market lambs, breeding stock and cull ewes. Reduced sheep numbers will greatly decrease the number of worm hosts during that month and thus lead to fewer larvae. This can put a big hole in that vicious cycle of sheep and worm density. Breaking it in the summer will result in fewer larvae that overwinter either in the sheep or on pasture and thus a slower start to the vicious cycle the next spring.

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KHSI EXPO AND SALE AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Animal Display starting at 8:30 on Saturday morning. At 10AM, Dr. Helen Swartz and Dr. Leroy Boyd, Professor Emeritus Mississippi State University will give a demonstration on conformation for the ewe and ram. They will use very easy to understand methods to explain why a ram and ewe should have certain characteristics. By understanding form to function of an animal

should help you to select and breed sheep that remain productive and make you money for many years.

At noon the much anticipated Expo Sale will start. Fine quality Katahdin breeding stock from many parts of the United States will be sold. You have a unique opportunity to buy sheep from some of the best flocks in North America. Many of these flocks have been in existence for years. You have

the chance to buy into programs that you see advertised in the Katahdin Hairald Magazine.

So bring your appetite for good food, good Katahdin sheep and good fellowship to Jefferson City, Missouri in September. Spend some time with us here at Lincoln University Farm, we welcome you with open arms or for some---a shepherds cane.

See you soon!!!!

# KHSI Board Meeting April 5, 2010

*Secretary-Treasurer, Carl Ginapp*

7:09 President Ron Young called meeting to order. All board members present: Carl Ginapp, John Stromquist, Ron Young, Wes Limesand, Leroy Boyd, Howard Brown, Earle Travis. KHSI Operations present: Jim Morgan, Teresa Maurer.

Motion made by Wes Limesand to approve minutes as amended from last meeting, 3-29-10. Second by Carl Ginapp. Motion carries by voice vote.

Motion made by John Stromquist to accept Carrie Scott's written resignation and KHSI secretary write a letter thanking her for her service along with severance pay.

Motion dies lack of second.

Motion made by Earle Travis to accept Carrie Scott's written resignation. Second by Howard Brown. Motion carries by voice vote.

Motion by Wes Limesand to pay Carrie Scott \$2000 severance pay and retain \$1000 for registry transfer expenses. Money not used would be forwarded to Carrie Scott after transfer was completed.

Motion dies lack of second.

Motion by Carl Ginapp to pay

Carrie Scott \$2000 severance pay, to include letter of appreciation for her services to KHSI. Second by Wes Limesand.

Motion carries by voice vote.

Motion by John Stromquist to accept contract with AHSA. Second by Earle Travis. Motion unanimously by voice vote.

Motion by Wes Limesand : Be it resolved that Katahdin Hair Sheep International, Inc open a Savings Account in the People's Savings Bank of 201 Main Street, Milo, Iowa. The signatures on the account will be as follows: Ron Young, President, Carl Ginapp, Secretary-Treasurer and Teresa Maurer, KHSI Operations.

Second by Howard Brown. Motion carries unanimously by voice vote.

Youth committee report: Howard Brown stated the youth committee is working on the second annual youth day at the Midwest Stud Ram Sale. Committee is also researching sponsorship at the National Tunis All Breed Show.

8:35 Motion by Howard Brown to adjourn. Second by Wes Limesand. Motion carries by voice vote. Meeting adjourned.

MANIPULATING SHEEP PER ACRE,  
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

A shepherd can choose to sell lambs after weaning rather than grazing all summer and selling heavier lambs. The sheep manager will need to put the pencil to the paper to compare economics of selling lighter lambs to increased use of anthelmintics and lamb death. Decreasing worm numbers this year affects profits next year. Possibly, a shepherd could alternate years and sell feeder lambs one year and lambs finished off pasture the next year. There are multiple ways to manage density without decreasing the number of lambing ewes.

In thinking about seasonal sheep density, consider the class of sheep grazing during the peak worm season a step farther. Ask the question: What are the two most susceptible classes of sheep in the peak worm season? The two classes are periparturient ewes (late gestation and lactation) and young lambs (under 120-150 days of age). The vicious cycle is enhanced if lambs or periparturient ewes graze during June to September. Immunity in lambs increases with age. Changing management to stock no (or few) highly susceptible sheep in the pastures during the peak season may be enough to eliminate most parasite issues. One potential approach for the southeastern USA would be to lamb in the fall, resulting in young lambs grazing during the winter months and being 4-6 months old (potentially marketable) when worm loads increase on the pasture in the spring. This helps break the worm cycle, since more ingested larvae are killed by the older lamb's immune system. These dead larvae do not lead to increased worm loads.

Season also affects what I term the "effective sheep grazing density". In climates where there is snow on the ground or cold enough that there is no grass growth, effective grazing density is low. Most shepherds say that worms are killed by the snow, but that is not correct. If there is a thick blanket of snow or no growing grass, sheep will not ingest larvae. Density of sheep has less effect at that time of the year. Most adult barber pole worms usually survive in the stomach for 60

## Notes from the KHSI Registry Office

*Associated Sheep Registries  
Milo, Iowa*

When we received all the work for the Katahdin Registry, we knew that it was going to be a very active breed for our office. We were right! Your membership supports the registry well by processing many registrations, transfers, and other work.

Thank you all for your patience in getting the records converted to our system. We hope that you have been well served so far by our friendly office staff and that papers are being received in a timely manner. We are still working to catch up on some of the work from the old registry office and hope that you will continue to work with us to make sure that all the data is correct and up to date.

We have had several worried questions about not having the "membership number". We can still process the work order without it. When you receive your receipt, you can save your membership number for the next time and it will speed up future processing.

We have visited with many of you already by phone and hope to meet all your needs in the coming months. It's still the busy season, so if you need any papers quickly remember to put rush processing on the envelope and work order.

Best of luck in your sheep adventures the rest of the summer and fall!

Thanks,  
*Associated Sheep Registries Staff*

**Reminder: Operations Office Hours are now  
Mon., Wed., and Fri. from 10 am - 3pm CDT**

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# KHSI Member's Guide

04/10

The Katahdin Hairald is the official publication of Katahdin Hair Sheep International, which provides education about:

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

## 2009-2010 Board of Directors

**President:** Ron Young, [buckeye@metalink.net](mailto:buckeye@metalink.net), 419-495-2993, Ohio

**Vice President:** Wes Limesand, [Wesley.Limesand@ndsu.edu](mailto:Wesley.Limesand@ndsu.edu), 701-235-2114, North Dakota

**Secretary/Treasurer:** Carl Ginapp, [carl@cmgkatahdins.net](mailto:carl@cmgkatahdins.net), 641-425-0592, Iowa

**Director:** Leroy Boyd, [zacabc1@netscape.net](mailto:zacabc1@netscape.net), 662-323-3169, Mississippi

**Director:** Howard Brown, [mapabrown2@yahoo.com](mailto:mapabrown2@yahoo.com), 405-567-2559, Oklahoma

**Director:** John Stromquist, [Stromquist@stateline-isp.com](mailto:Stromquist@stateline-isp.com), 815-629-2159, Illinois

**Director:** Earle Travis, [ettravis@earthlink.net](mailto:ettravis@earthlink.net), 315-322-5147, New York

**Honorary:** Charles Brown, Piel Farm, Maine

**Honorary:** Charles Parker, [cfparker@aglaia.net](mailto:cfparker@aglaia.net), Ohio

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

**Mexico Representative:** Dr. Alejandro Ferrer, [ferreralejandro@yahoo.com](mailto:ferreralejandro@yahoo.com), 011-522-712-3109

## KHSI Operations:

- Jim Morgan and Teresa Maurer; PO Box 778; Fayetteville, AR 72702-0778  
Phone and FAX: 479-444-8441; [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org)
- Send the following to Operations - Completed membership applications, renewal forms and dues
- Contact Operations for the following:
  - Request inspections before May 15
  - Information packets sent to public
  - Forms for: breed history, breed standards, membership, renewal, BLANK animal registration forms and instructions, other KHSI information. Note: printable forms available at the website, [www.katahdins.org](http://www.katahdins.org).
  - Address changes or other corrections on printed list or Web
  - Brochures (20 free per member per year; additional at cost) & promotional items
  - Information on members with sheep for sale, anyone wanting to buy sheep
  - Articles, ads, and comments to be published in the Katahdin Hairald
  - Volunteer for KHSI Committees
  - Annual meeting information
- Office Hours (Central time): Monday, Wednesday, Friday (10 am - 3 pm). Calls at other times including evenings and weekends will be answered personally whenever possible.
- Answering machine, FAX and email: available for messages 24 hours per day.

**KHSI Registry:** KHSI Registrar: Karey Claghorn

• KHSI Registry, 15603 173rd Ave., Milo, IA 50166

Phone – 641-942-6402, Fax – 641-942-6502; Email – [registry@katahdins.org](mailto:registry@katahdins.org)

• Contact the Registry with questions about registration, recording, transferring, upgrading procedures.

• Send the following to the Registry:

- Completed forms for registering, recording, transferring and naming Katahdins

• Office Hours (Central time): Monday to Friday 9 am- 4pm.

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

**Promotion:** Carl Ginapp - 641-425-0592

**Nominating/Election:** Mark Dennis - 337-364-0422

**Youth/Education:** Howard Brown - 405-567-2559

**Sale:** Wes Limesand - 701-235-2114

**Website:** John Stromquist - 815-629-2159 or  
Howard Brown - 405-567-2559

**Commercial Marketing:** Ron Prokop - 850-834-3333

**Breed Improvement Guidelines:**

Laura Fortmeyer – 785- 467-8041

**Hairald Publishing:** Wes Limesand - 701-235-2114

**Registry Liaison:** Wes Limesand - 701-235-2114 or  
Earle Travis - 315-322-5147

# 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. Classified Ad Content due **October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010** to KHSI Operations Office for Winter 2010 Hairald. Contact KHSI Operations, 479-444-8441 or [info@katahdins.org](mailto:info@katahdins.org).

## 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

### KANSAS & MISSOURI

NE Kansas. Small groups (5-20) of newly weaned lambs for meat market. Within 100 miles of KC. Contact Richard Koch of Bucyrus, KS. 913-533-2541, or 913-681-2667 or [opalblue50@hotmail.com](mailto:opalblue50@hotmail.com)

## SHEEP FOR SALE

### CONNECTICUT

NE CT. Registered Rams Lambs. Have both white and brown, born Feb, March & ready to go. \$150. For more call Judith Hooper, Grass Hill Farm, Ashford, CT 860-487-9504 or [jhooper@grasshillfarm.org](mailto:jhooper@grasshillfarm.org)

### ILLINOIS

Northern IL. Registered & Commercial RR Ram Lambs April born. Pasture raised, selected for growth, coat & mothering ability. No hormones/grain for \$300. All breeding rams from White Post Farm. A few commercial lambs, \$125 each. Pete Rehnberg, Orangeville IL, [Peterehnberg@aol.com](mailto:Peterehnberg@aol.com) or 815-789-4186.

NE IL. Registered Lambs. Mostly RR lambs & yearlings of color. Yearling QR black ewe. Yearling RR rams. Solid black RR ram lamb (twin) out of black ewe & ram, Pictures on web site. Some black RR ewes bred for fall lambs. \$250-\$350. Ron

## SHEEP FOR SALE

& Jill Thomas, Wadsworth, IL 847-782-9877 or [MsjillBean@aol.com](mailto:MsjillBean@aol.com), [www.belgians.com/savanna](http://www.belgians.com/savanna)

### INDIANA

NW IN. Registered Ewe & Ram lambs. Feb/Mar born. SFCP. QR sired. CDT. Lots of color. Black ram with white markings, \$275.00. Ewes are black/brown/ white w/ red. \$200.00 each. [farm@scherffarms.com](mailto:farm@scherffarms.com) for pictures. Peter & Rhonda Scherf, 219-873-0816, 219-331-6985, Michigan City, IN

### IOWA

Registered Ewe Lambs: 11 ewe lambs, Mar 2010. 8 RR; 3 QR. \$150. Peggy Egertsen, Laurens, IA. 712 845-4344, [plegertsen@mac.com](mailto:plegertsen@mac.com), [www.cedarcrreekenglishshepherds.com](http://www.cedarcrreekenglishshepherds.com)

### KANSAS

SE KS. Proven RR Ram & Ram Lambs. 2 yr old proven RR ram bred by TMD Dosch Katahdins. Excellent EPD's which can be requested. Also 3 ram lambs. One RR & 2 QR. Rob & Gwen Foster, Pittsburgh, KS, 417-388-1326 or [robgwenf@earthlink.net](mailto:robgwenf@earthlink.net)

### KENTUCKY

Eastern KY. Registered Ram/Ewe Lambs, Yearling Ewes. 9 Ram Lambs \$150 ea, variety of colors. 2 Ewes \$150 ea. 4 ewe lambs \$150 ea. Lambs born 4/10. Will make very good breeding stock Hannah Stewart at 606 295-2991, [Fly3636@yahoo.com](mailto:Fly3636@yahoo.com) or [www.cornfedfarms.com](http://www.cornfedfarms.com)

### LOUISIANA

Commercial Yearling Ram. Commercial & Registered Ram Lambs. yearling ram \$250. Commercial & registered ram lambs born March - April 2010 \$150-\$350. All healthy Katahdins. Certified Scrapie Free Flock. Washington Parish, LA. Russell Adams at 985-515-9406 or [rfadamsfarms@rfadams.com](mailto:rfadamsfarms@rfadams.com)

## SHEEP FOR SALE

### MISSOURI

SW MO. Registered & Commercial Ewes, Ewe Lambs, Mature Ram. Ewes aged 5 yrs to 3 months (60 head). Lambs out of RR Fortmeyer Rams. 2 yr old RR Fortmeyer Ram available \$650. Kevin Beatty, [www.thousandoaksranch.net](http://www.thousandoaksranch.net) or 417-850-2728 or [ktbeatty@fastfreedom.net](mailto:ktbeatty@fastfreedom.net) Carl Junction, MO

SE MO. Registered Yearling Rams, Ram & Ewe Lambs. Two proven yearling QR rams. Great frames, well shed, twin born. Great selection of twin/triplet/ewe/ram lambs. Jan-Feb born.. Growth rates, health records available. Check us out before the Expo. Rodney & Kat Phipps, 573 646-3309, [barnkat@fidnet.com](mailto:barnkat@fidnet.com) Belle MO

### NORTH DAKOTA

NW ND. Registerable Ram & Ewe Lambs. Apr ewe & ram lambs. \$100 each. SFCP 8 yrs. (Voluntary Scrapie Program). Raymond MacBeth. Columbus, ND 701-939-5732 or [rmacbeth@nccray.com](mailto:rmacbeth@nccray.com)

### OHIO

SE Ohio. Commercial Flock. 7 ewes, 2 ewe lambs, 3 rams, 1 ram lamb. Information, pictures at <http://katahdinsheep.us/>. Grass based feeding & pasture lambing. Priced individually or will sell entire flock for significant discount. Deb Schneider at [debs@yahoo.com](mailto:debs@yahoo.com) or 740-767-4557, Glouster, OH.

### OREGON

NW OR. Registered QR White Ram & 2010 Lambs. Montana bloodlines, OPP tested. A gentle giant. A few 2010 lambs for sale. Paulette Alexandria, Wilsonville, OR 503-981-2344 or [paulette@millenicom.com](mailto:paulette@millenicom.com)

**Send all Registry**

**Think TWICE Applications to Milo, Iowa**



# Classified Ads, continued

## SHEEP FOR SALE

TENNESSEE

NE TN. Registered Ewe Lambs. 6 nice ewe lambs born April/May 2010 for \$190ea. If you take all 6 for \$180ea. Ewes are RR or QR, Pleasant View Farm. Tony & Teena Broyles. Limestone, TN [pvfmaynard3@gmail.com](mailto:pvfmaynard3@gmail.com) for info & photos or 423-791-0337.

## SHEEP FOR SALE

TEXAS

NE TX. Commercial Ewe Lambs & Ewes. 175 total. 70 ewe lambs, 35 yearlings, 75 two, three & four year olds. Hardy, forage based flock (no grain, no alfalfa) lamb on pasture. Not hobby farmer sheep. Excellent upgrade ewes for registered flocks, improved para-

## SHEEP FOR SALE

site resistance & foraging. \$125. Lynn Magedson. Celeste, TX 903-453-5343 or [www.goodearthorganicfarm.com](http://www.goodearthorganicfarm.com), [magedson@yahoo.com](mailto:magedson@yahoo.com)

**Don't Forget! The new KHSI Registry phone number is 641-942-6402**

## Round Mountain Katahdins



**Performance-Based Selection on Pasture**

*Selecting for stock with balanced EPDs and superior Lbs Lamb Weaned*

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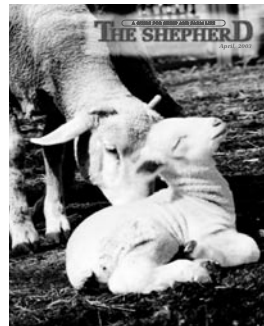
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days. With snow covering the ground there are two to four months of minimal ingestion and minimal deposition of eggs on the pasture, especially if the sheep are housed in a lot or barn. There are also fewer months for the vicious cycle to turn and create lethal levels of worms in the sheep.

Several other management strategies include a density component that is usually not considered. Many authors mention that adding horses or cattle to small ruminant grazing operations provide a positive benefit on worm management. Ingestion of sheep worms by cattle and horses results in these larger herbivores being a dead-end host (killing the worms). Rarely mentioned in this equation is that adding horses and/or cattle typically results in decreasing the number of sheep per acre. This is a double benefit: the cattle/horses are dead-end hosts and there is an effective lower density of sheep grazing (fewer sheep animal units grazing). This can be extended even farther if the cattle/horse grazing alternates with the sheep so that the rotation period is extended to greater than 45 days during hot weather. Fewer sheep

worm larvae will be alive when the sheep return at 45-60 days.

Another management strategy often suggested is that taking a crop of hay off a pasture will help with worms in sheep. Hay has two effects on reducing worm infestation. Haying will decrease the number of days and number of sheep that can be grazed on a pasture over the course of the season. It also increases the amount of time before sheep can be rotated back onto hayed pastures. The short grass height during hot summer months dries out the soil and increases soil temperature which kills the worm larvae.

Regulating effective animal density on pasture can also be achieved by putting sheep in a feedlot for a month or two during highly susceptible stages (young lambs, lactating ewes) or during the high parasite risk months for your region. While in the feedlot, the sheep are not ingesting larvae and not adding larvae to the pasture. *Haemonchus* adults typically have a 60 day life span. So putting sheep in the feedlot for 30-60 days can have a significant effect on live worms in the sheep. By the time the animals are allowed to graze pastures again, they will have

significantly fewer adult worms laying eggs in their gut.

During that period in the feedlot they are not ingesting new larvae and not putting more larvae back on pasture. Also, during that period when the sheep are in the "feedlot" there should be a two month break in which adult worms in the sheep die of old age (60 day lifespan typical for barber pole worm adults), no new larvae are ingested and no new eggs are deposited on pasture. All things being equal, when the sheep are returned to pasture after confinement, there will be fewer worms in the sheep and fewer worms on the pasture and this helps to control the "vicious cycle."

In summary, sheep density affects the severity of worm infestation in multiple ways. If worms are an issue, shepherds have many management tools available to decrease the effective density of sheep on acre that do not come down to running fewer sheep or animals per acre. Manipulating season of lambing, adding haying or cattle to the system, and marketing lambs earlier are all effective tools at decreasing the number of sheep grazing days or density.

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KHSI  
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## KHSI 2010 Expo Schedule

### PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE

All Events at Lincoln University Carver Farm except Friday Evening Katahdin Fellowship and Saturday Coat Inspection Training

#### September 16 Thursday

Take in the sights of Jefferson City (state capital of Missouri) and the surrounding area!

5:00 pm ..... Consigned Expo Sale Animals due at Carver Farm, Lincoln Univ, Jefferson City, MO

#### September 17 Friday

7:30 ..... Registration

8:00 - 5:00 ..... Trade Show

8:45 ..... Welcome

9:00 - 11:00 ..... Meats – Cutting and Cooking - Mr Mike Weiss, Russellville Locker & Dr Bruce Shanks, Assistant Professor Lincoln University

11:00 - 12:00 ..... Health Concerns - Dr Charlotte Clifford-Rathert, DVM, State Extension Small Ruminant Specialist

12:00 - 1:00 ..... Lunch (provided on site)

1:00 - 2:00 ..... Forages for Midwest - Dr Rob Kallenbach, University of Missouri Extension/ Research Forages

2:00 - 3:00 ..... Nutrition: Pasture, Forages and Feeds - Mark Stewart, University of Missouri Area Livestock Specialist

3:00 - 3:30 ..... Lambing Difficulty/Lambing Kits - Dr Helen Swartz, Missouri State Extension Small Ruminant Specialist

4:30 ..... KHSI Annual Membership Meeting

5:15 ..... Dinner

6:15 ..... From Silver to Gold: Continuing the Katahdin Dream. KHSI 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Talk. Dr Charles Parker, Emeritus Professor Ohio State University & Emeritus Director, US Sheep Experiment Station & KHSI Honorary Life Member.

7:30 ..... Hospitality - Katahdin Fellowship - at Best Western Hotel

#### September 18 Saturday

8:30 ..... Expo Sale Animal Display

10:00 - 12:00 ..... Conformation, Female and Male - Dr Helen Swartz, Missouri State Extension Small Ruminant Specialist & Dr Leroy Boyd, Professor Emeritus Mississippi State University

11:00 - 12:00 ..... Lunch (concession available)

12:00 ..... Expo Sale

2:00 ..... Hair Coat Inspection Training - Jim Morgan KHSI (held at David Coplen's Birch Cove Farm in Fulton, MO. Note: Starting time may need to be adjusted if Expo Sale runs longer.)