

KHSI Celebrates 30 Years

1985 — 2015



The Katahdin Hairald

Quarterly Newsletter of Katahdin Hair Sheep International



Volume 27, No. 1

www.katahdins.org

Spring 2015

Welcome New Members

Nov. 1, 2014 -
Feb. 10, 2015

New Youth Memberships

Jensen Scarberry of J&J Katahdin Woodville, AL
Elizabeth Ladkani of Lecanto High School Land Lab
..... Beverly Hills, FL
Hannah Eikelberg of Eikelberg Farm..... LaPorte, IN
Raynie Schnell of Schnell's Lakeview Farm..... Celestine, IN
Maria LePage of High Country Farm..... Limerick, ME
Delaney Strause Union, ME
Katlyn Striplin of County Lane Katahdins Maryville, MO
Gray Mumpower of Mumpower Hills Katahdin Bristol, VA

New Voting Memberships

Teddy R Calvert of T R Calvert Farms..... Crane Hill, AL
Joel & Lisa Giles of Red Lamb Farm..... Boaz, AL
Don & Flo Hartzler of Hartz Farm Detroit, AL
Kevin L Jackson of Birch Ridge Farms..... Anchor Point, AK
Alexandria Amoth of Amoth Farms Gentry, AR
Kari Shannon..... Cave City, AR
Edward Wilkes of Skyview Farm Vallejo, CA
Elizabeth Gunter of Forever Farm Katahdins Talking Rock, GA
Jane R Mellor of See Jane Farm..... Dahlonga, GA
Richard Morgan of Kellum Valley Katahdins Cleveland, GA
Kim N Kozuma, DVM of 2 Girls Farm LLC Hilo, HI

John Mazor of The Galena Homestead..... East Dubuque, IL
Carla & Jim Eikelberg of Eikelberg Farm..... LaPorte, IN
Jamie Jackson of Jackson House Farm..... Paola, KS
Rob or Elizabeth Garland of Epic Grove Farm Science Hill, KY
Derek & Alicia Kelly of Evan's Katahdins..... Springfield, KY
Doreen & Sam Cabot of Foggy Meadows Farm.....
..... North Haven, ME
James Rough of Wild Meadow Farm Saco, ME
Katrice Housker of Housker Katahdins..... Lancaster, MN
Mike & Jan Dyer of Rocky Top Ranch Hartville, MO
Mary Lee C. Sanders of Buhak-Tupa Farm..... Richland, MO
Danila Yeiser of Great Plains Katahdin..... Hardin, MT
Stephen R (Rusty) Collins Salisbury, NC
Mark & Mary Haldeman of Woodswalk Farm Piqua, OH
Danny Losekamp of Semper Grazing Ranch Mount Orab, OH
Jason S Unruh..... Minerva, OH
Roy & Doris Good Denver, PA
Trudy Hopper of Hopper Farms..... Adamsville, TN
Ann Lindholm of Liberty Cross Ranch Springtown, TX
AXM Ranch, J Rosenbaum of AXM Ranch Gainesville, TX
Darren & Tammy Ferrier of Ferrier Ranch Chehalis, WA
Joseph Lieferman of Joseph J Farms Enumclaw, WA
Suzanne Strong of Ober-D'Rainbow Deer Park, WA



Michael Piel



Barbara Piel

Spring 2015

VOLUME 27 | ISSUE 1



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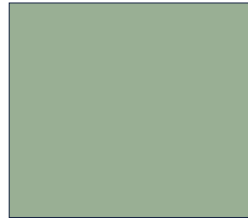
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Cover: main photo - "Piel Farm Rams Fall 1993" (taken Fall, 1993); **left inset** - "Katahdin Ewes Piel Farm Abbott, ME" (taken Fall 1976, bells added to deter coyotes); **right inset** - "Yearling Ram on Piel Farm" (photo by Charles Brown, Piel Farm manager taken 80s or 90s)

Pictured Above: "Ewes Grazing on the Piel Farm in Fall, 1993"

Facing Page: From the KHSI History Files. Unknown Dates. Katahdin Breed Founder, Michael Piel. Barbara Piel supported continued development of the Katahdin breed after Michael's death in 1976. Barbara supported KHSI financially for many years, keeping the association going.

Directors Corner

KHSI CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF HISTORY:

LET'S NOT FORGET HOW WE
MADE IT TO THE TOP!

Lee Wright, KHSI President

As I sit down to write this issue's Director's Corner, tired, weary, and a bit smelly from my first two weeks of lambing season, I'm also inspired by the KHSI history I've been looking through and asked to make a few comments on. Each year we all get that renewed sense of excitement seeing new life arrive at our farm, and watching the potential of each lamb joyfully hopping around the pasture and barn lot. But this year I hope we can all get that same sense of renewed excitement looking at our past, and seeing where we've come as a breed in a relatively short time.

Throughout 2015, the Hairald will be publishing several articles and historical documents from the previous 30 years and beyond, that have brought us to where we stand today, at the top. Whether you've read or seen this information before, I want to personally ask each and every member, new and old, to please take a few minutes of your precious time to read, review, and reflect on this amazing history. In order to prepare for our future, we must know where we've been as a breed in the past.

After re-reading Michael Piel's article from the 1966 Shepherd Magazine, (reprinted on pg 3 in this issue) I am reminded of this family's dream of what the Katahdin breed could, and should become. Just reading the thought process and logic of Mr. Piel in this article, and then thinking of all the work and investment he and his family put into the development of the Katahdin makes me proud to call myself a Katahdin Producer. It reaffirms my belief in why I raise this breed, and how productive they have become for me and my family's operation over the years. It also reminds me, it is the duty of every Katahdin producer to realize

this history, and carefully pass it on to the buyers of our seedstock. From the backyard producer, to the commercial shepherd wanting to capitalize on the maternal and meat characteristics of the Katahdin, we all need to know the basic foundation of the animal we have come to love that works for each and every one of us in some way in our farming operations.

If you don't get enough of our history in the articles printed this year, take the time to visit the KHSI website. Click on the breed standards link to view origin, history, standards, and Katahdin characteristics. The following is just one excerpt I pulled from the characteristics section that helps sum up a Katahdin, and is a wonderful goal we all should strive for and make selections from:

"Katahdins are hardy, adaptable, low maintenance sheep that produce superior lamb crops and lean, meaty carcasses. They do not produce a fleece and therefore do not require shearing. They are medium sized and efficient, bred for utility and for production in a variety of management systems. Ewes have exceptional mothering ability and lamb easily; lambs are born vigorous and alert. The breed is ideal for pasture lambing and grass/forage-based management systems."

Dr. Charles Parker was another of the key leaders in the development of the breed, and this association. His foresight and knowledge of the sheep industry helped to mold the Katahdin into what it has become, and helped to springboard the breed into its popularity. Below is a quote from this Katahdin founder you will find in an article to come, referring to some of his insights on a Katahdin mother.

"Ewe reproductive efficiency is the key profitability trait for 21st-century

meat sheep production. Reproductive efficiency involves fertility, prolificacy, mothering ability, and lamb growth and cannot be evaluated visually—performance and pedigree records are needed." (Dr. Charles Parker).

I'm sure we all believe there are only even brighter days in the future for the Katahdin breed. But I'd also like to remind everyone that the core values and traits the breed was built upon, are what have brought us to the top, and helped us all strategically become a dominating force within the U.S. sheep industry. We must not only be aware, but understand the importance of the foundation traits this breed was built upon for continued success. Knowing there's always room for improvement, but improving on the cornerstones of our foundation is much different than making drastic changes that convert a Katahdin to a breed which it was not built to be. To those who want to make that kind of change, I say find a different breed that fits your need.

In closing, I'd be remiss if I didn't make mention of one more long time KHSI member, and past President. Mark Dennis and his wife Sara have been members since 1988. Mark has been to almost every EXPO and Annual Gathering, and to me, is another face I've associated with KHSI since I joined. He and Sara have served as wonderful ambassadors from Mexico to Canada for Katahdin sheep for many years, far and wide, and across the borders. Unfortunately, we lost Sara earlier this year, and I felt it necessary to express my thanks to them for their longtime contributions to KHSI, and ask everyone to keep Mark in your thoughts and prayers.

Expo Hotel Information

Hampton Inn
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\$125/night plus taxes plus tax

Comfort Inn
724-465-7000

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Indiana PA 15701**

\$120/night plus taxes plus tax

At each hotel, a block of 20 rooms are currently reserved and more blocks will be opened when the first is filled. Both hotels are 0.6 miles from the Rustic Lodge, where the Expo presentations on Friday, 8/7 are.

Important to reserve now

since the Indiana, PA hotels fill for the University orientation. Mention KHSI or Katahdin.

The Origins of the Katahdin Sheep

Will the Sheep of the Future Be SINGLE-Purpose Sheep?

By Michael Piel, Abbot Village, Maine

Editor's Note: This article was first published in The Shepherd magazine in 1966. It represents Michael Piel's concept behind developing Katahdins. It took another 6 years before Piel wrote in 1972 that he had finally bred sheep that he would call the Katahdin.

One of the interesting facets in the history of animal breeding has been the tendency toward the development of "type," sometimes for specialized and sometimes for diversified purposes.

During the Middle Ages, for example, cattle were often bred for their value as draft animals as well as for their ability to produce milk and meat. Breeding animals tended to be selected for their average ability in all three categories. An outstandingly good milk producer might not be kept for breeding if she proved to be too delicate for hard work. In later years horses came to replace cattle as work animals. Since cattle were now

relieved of the need to work, it became possible to base selection strictly upon the capacity to provide milk and meat. This led eventually to the development of the "dual-purpose" cow.

One of the rules of animal breeding is that the fewer the traits to be selected for, the faster will be the progress in the improvement of each trait. Following this rule, the new "dual-purpose" breeds soon excelled the old "multi-purpose" cattle in the role of milk and meat producers.

Still later, huge ranges in the Americas, Australia and elsewhere became available to the raising of cattle. At the same time large cities were springing up all over the world. Beef could be shipped or driven to the cities over great distances, but milk had to be supplied from nearby areas. Farmers in the vicinity of these population centers found that their greatest profit was to be found in the

MAINE'S MICHAEL PIEL conducts a successful 2,000-head commercial lamb producing and feeding operation, one of the largest in his area. For several years he has been working on a breeding principle that he feels holds the key to a real future for sheep in America. By his own admission, Mr. Piel's views are unorthodox, and highly controversial. Some, he says, may even think his ideas "far out." But he documents a case for strictly single purpose sheep (wool-less, if you please) that is backed by his own experiments, livestock history, and the incontrovertible logic of animal genetics. Thus, his thinking deserves the consideration of thoughtful sheepmen, whether they agree with him or not. Breeders of established dual-purpose breeds will do well to remind themselves of Voltaire's famous message to Helvetius: "I disapprove wholly of what you say, and will defend to the death your right to say it."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



I want to tell all our Friends in "The Katahdin Family" who have sent Prayers, Condolences, and Love to me and your Generous Donations for Sara's daughter "Cynthia Enfinger Special Needs Trust" on Sara's passing January 7, 2015.

Thank Ewe All
Love, Mark

Country Oak Ranch
January 16, 2015

maximum production of milk. Ranchers in Texas and Australia knew that milk would spoil long before they could get it to market. In any case, most of their range was too arid for efficient milk production.

Taking advantage of the rule that specialization in production means faster progress in improvement, the dairy industry selected its breeding stock exclusively on the basis of performance in milk production, without regard to meat qualities. Beef growers paid no attention to milking capacity, beyond the requirements of rearing calves. Selection was based upon conformation and rate-of-gains for the maximum efficiency in the production of beef. Most everyone is familiar with the great difference in "type" between such specialized breeds as the Angus and Hereford on the one hand and the Holstein and Guernsey on the other. In many parts of the world the "dual-purpose" cow has indeed become a relic of the past. Even the famous "Short-horn" breed has diverged into two separate lines - one of the beef type and the other of the dairy type. Only in the more backward parts of the world, where transportation and marketing facilities are relatively undeveloped, does the "dual purpose" cow still play an important role.

Sheep, too, have had a history of diversification and specialization. They have been raised for meat, milk, wool and even for fur and fat.

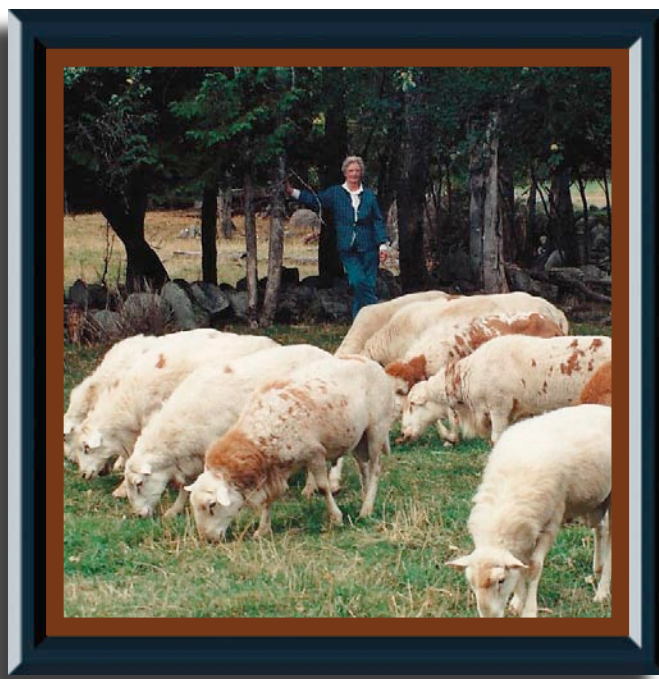
In most parts of the world this diversification has been restricted to the point that most types of sheep are bred for the production of meat and wool only. They are now a truly "dual-purpose" animal.

Nevertheless, even in the case of sheep, the trend of modern times has been towards increased specialization.

On the remote ranges of America and Australia, wool is more easily grown and marketed than is lamb

meat, so breeds of sheep are raised in which the production of wool is emphasized. In areas where rainfall is more abundant and closer to the great population centers the greatest-profit is to be found in the marketing of lambs. Breeds of sheep are, therefore, generally selected which excel in lamb production.

Fortunately there are many breeds of sheep. Some of them excel at wool production, some excel at raising lambs and some are fairly good at both, according to diverse conditions. The Merino sheep, for example, is a champion producer of



Barbara Piel with grazing rams on the Piel Farm in 1993

fine wool and will thrive on the most barren and arid range. As a producer of lambs, however, the Merino leaves much to be desired. The Suffolk, on the other hand, has a comparatively light fleece, but is a prolific producer of quality lambs whose growth rate is unexcelled wherever feed is abundant. In between these two extremes are all manner of types in which are emphasized to a greater or less degree, one or the other traits of meat and wool production.

In spite of this tendency toward specialization, it is interesting to note that every one of these breeds, from Merino to Suffolk, remains a true

"dual purpose" sheep. In each case selection is based upon considerations of wool growing as well as upon considerations of traits important to the production of meat. A Suffolk ewe that happens to have black spots or hair in her wool is ordinarily culled from the flock, regardless of her conformation and lamb-rearing ability.

In the case of the Suffolk sheep (as in the case of all the other standard breeds) inherited improvement depends largely upon selection for the following traits:

1. Milking Capacity - weaning weights are largely a reflection of the milking capacity of the ewe;
2. Rate Of Gain - the inherited ability of the lamb to make rapid gains;
3. Hardiness -the ability to survive and thrive;
4. Conformation;
5. Prolificacy - in spite of the fact that the percentage of heritability for prolificacy in sheep is low, no trait is of greater economic importance than inherited ability to raise twin lambs and to lamb frequently.
6. Feed Conversion Efficiency;
7. Fleece Quantity
8. Fleece Quality

Since progress in animal selection is a function of the number of traits to be selected for, how much faster would progress be made if numbers 7 and 8 above, were to be eliminated as a basis for selections?

A flock of 100 average Suffolk ewes can be expected to produce about \$500 worth of wool at current prices. The flock can also be expected to provide for market 130 lambs, each of which has gained an average of 0.58 pounds per day for 140 days, with an average birth weight of ten pounds. The average market weight (at the end of 140 days) would then be 91.2 pounds. At 25¢ per pound this would be \$2,964 total income for lamb as against \$500 for wool.

Now, if we can speed up the inherited progress in the improvement of lamb production by increasing the rate of gain from 0.58 to 0.65 pounds

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

per day, we would have an increase of total income of \$742.50. "Rate-of-gain" has a percentage of heritability of about 70 percent, which is, in itself, very encouraging for the possibility of making improvement in this respect by selection.

If we can also increase the inherited potential capability of the ewes from producing 130 lambs to 150 lambs we would have a further increase in total income of \$456. Improvement in both rate-of-gain and prolificacy would result in a total of \$1,198.50 extra income from the 100 ewes. Even if no wool were being produced, we would still be \$698.50 to the good.

However, improvement in inherited prolificacy from 130 percent to 150 percent by selection alone would be a very slow process, because the percentage of heritability for multiple birth is a low 15 percent.

Fortunately, there already exist breeds such as the Finnish Landrace

and the African Hair sheep which have an hereditary capacity for multiple birth far in excess of 150 percent.

An out-cross of one of these prolific breeds onto our standard mutton

idly than it could be accomplished by selection alone.

In the case of the African sheep, genes would also be introduced for hair coat, out-of-season lambing and extreme hardiness.

In making the necessary improvements in both prolificacy and rate-of-gain, a wool-less breed would have a distinct advantage over standard breeds because of the elimination of wool as one of the major factors for selection. A wool-less breed would have the additional advantage that the nitrogen-rich feed ordinarily required for the growth of wool would, in this case, become available for the nutrition of meat and bone. Feed requirements for wool growth have been variously estimated to be as high as 20% of the total.

The African sheep is a primitive, domestic animal with



Ewes with Lambs on Piel Farm. Taken sometime in the late 80s or during the 90s. Photo provided by Charles Brown, Piel Farm Manager and 1st KHSI Registrar.

breeds could supply the genes necessary to the possibility of a 150 percent (or better) lamb crop much more rap-

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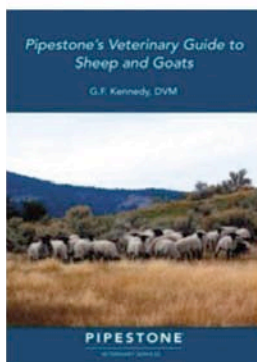


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a smooth coat of stiff guard-hairs overlying an under coating of fine wool which sheds out at the onset of warm weather. Unfortunately, the conformation of the African is so poor that genes for good conformation would have to be supplied through out crossing. Favorable traits of the African are its extreme prolificacy, its willingness to breed at any season, its hardiness, tameness and excellent milking capacity.

An out-cross of the African sheep with a mutton breed such as the Suffolk would bring genes for poor conformation, hair coat, and high prolificacy, together with genes for excellent conformation, moderate fleece and fair prolificacy. Selection from this out-cross over an extended period of time, for hair coat, good conformation and high prolificacy should finally combine the genes for African Hair Coat, African Prolificacy and Suffolk Conformation into a new breed of sheep ideally suited to make rapid progress in lamb production. From the moment that the African coat has been permanently established in this

new breed, improvement in mutton production will be free to progress at a faster pace than ever before, because the fleece need no longer be considered as a legitimate basis for selection.

Competition from synthetic fiber has been increasing steadily over the past twenty years and can be expected to continue to do so in the future. Heavy government subsidies may serve as a crutch to keep the wolf from the door for a long time to come, no doubt, but in the long run it is evident that the downward trend in the demand for real wool cannot be reversed. This is a reality which the woolgrower cannot cause to disappear by hiding his head in the sand like the ostrich. Neither can he shout it out of existence by loud condemnations of the synthetic fiber industry. If the woolgrower is discouraged with this dismal prospect for the future of his product he might decide to switch from sheep to cattle. Unfortunately, there are vast areas in the world which are not suited to the rearing of cattle. These areas may be profitably utilized

only by sheep. Instead of switching to cattle, the woolgrower may be forced to consider the possibility of making the switch from wool to lamb. Besides, the raising of lambs *could* be a lot more profitable!

Here, on this farm in Central Maine (which is probably the largest sheep farm in Maine, if not in all of New England), we keep around 1,000 commercial ewes for the production of wool and lambs. We usually buy an additional 2,000-3,000 feeder lambs each year to be fed out for market. It has long been our "well-advised" suspicion that the wool produced by these sheep and lambs has been grown at an actual financial loss to us. On the other hand, our market for lamb meat is close at hand and eager for our product. Prices remain excellent as long as the buyer can be assured of a fairly steady and uniform supply.

About 10 years ago we, therefore, decided to try to develop a wool-less breed of sheep for the single purpose of lamb production.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7



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Since the African Hair sheep appeared to be the most likely candidate as an out-cross on our standard mutton breeds, we arranged to import three of these animals from a United States Agricultural Experiment Station in the U.S. Virgin Islands. They eventually arrived by air-cargo at Idlewild airport, in New York: two ewe lambs and one ram lamb-as delicate and fine-boned as fawns. Their conformation was a world away from what I had in mind for the mutton breed of the future! Nevertheless, within the year we obtained a fairly respectable number of hybrid lambs by crossing these sheep with purebred individuals of several different mutton breeds.

The hybrid offspring of this cross were largely intermediate in type, having a fairly heavy fleece of mixed hair and wool and intermediate conformation. Rate-of-gain was only moderately good.

Over the next few years we bred the hybrids to each other in all conceivable combinations. Most of the offspring proved to be intermediate in type, like the F1, generation. Occasionally,

however, we would get an individual with a strong tendency toward the African coat, combined with improved conformation. The high prolificacy of the African sheep seemed to be inherited by all the subsequent generations and almost all of the ewes producing twins (or more), even at less than one year of age. None of these sheep would have won the blue ribbon at the state fair, nor could they be praised for their ability to grow and finish for the market. Nevertheless, all the surplus progeny was sent to market (at a grade of U.S. Choice) along with the regular lambs without causing comment on the part of the buyer.

At the present time we have about 250 ewes which contain more or less African blood. Of these there are perhaps four individuals which begin to approach the goal of woollessness and good conformation. Eventually, we hope, these four animals (along with a few more like them) will form the nucleus of a new family of sheep.

One thing we soon discovered was that if a pure African is bred to an individual of one of the standard

breeds, there is a much better chance of getting an African-like coat if the non-African parent happens to have an unusually scanty fleece. It would therefore be extremely valuable to be able to locate individuals of standard mutton breeds who happen to have excellent conformation combined with a perhaps "freakish" lack of fleece.

The task of trying to develop such a revolutionary type of sheep is not to be undertaken lightly. Hundreds of animals must be bred in order to obtain even a little improvement in just one individual.

Fortunately, there is now, in this country, at least one agricultural college experimenting with the same idea, and I understand that work is also being done on it in some foreign countries.

It should be noted that, if woolless sheep ever prove to be practical, there will be a place for not one, but several different types of woolless sheep. Differences in environment and market demand will dictate the need for these various types.

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KHSI Reflects On History, Honors Founders At 2005 Katahdin Expo

By Richard Gilbert

Editor's Note: This article was first published in the Katahdin Hairald in 2005, KHSI's 20th Anniversary. At the 2005 Expo in Kentucky, the five founders were honored.

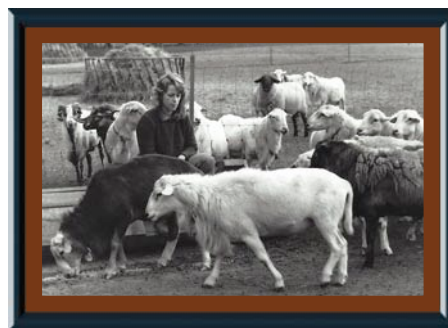
The process of melding a diverse gene pool into the composite Katahdin breed began 48 years ago, in November 1957, when Michael Piel of Maine imported his first hair sheep from St.

Croix and began crossing them with woolled breeds. Charles Brown, who worked on the Piel farm for 31 years, was present at the 2005 annual meeting in Kentucky and was honored by KHSI.

After the death of Piel in 1976, his widow, Barbara, and Charlie carried on development of Katahdins, including the focus on performance assessment that has become part of KHSI culture. He helped to found KHSI and was its first registrar.

KHSI also honored Ed Martsolf during its celebration. Ed's foresight in adopting the Katahdin when he was manager of Heifer Project International's Arkansas education center led to an historic expansion of the breed. He also was among the founders of KHSI 20 years ago.

Kansas Katahdin breeder Laura Fortmeyer was recognized as well. Laura joined the Heifer Project ranch in 1981 and over the next decade



Laura Callan (Fortmeyer) with Katahdins at Heifer International

expanded the hair sheep flock to more than 300 ewes, primarily Katahdins. She helped to establish the breeders' organization KHSI in 1985-1986 and served as KHSI's operations manager through 1998.

As Mrs. Piel wrote in January 1985, "My best to you, Laura, and to Ed. It's nice to know that you are out there pushing the Katahdins and believe in their promised future. It's got to work. After all, how can it fail?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9



Charlie Brown Visits with Ed & Jenny Martsolf at the 2005 Banquet.

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Sheep geneticist Charles Parker of Ohio was honored for his early recognition of the value of Katahdins and for his role in founding KHSI. Dr. Parker visited the Piel farm in 1980 and began encouraging the establishment of a registry. In 1985 in Dubois, Idaho, where he was director of the United States Sheep Experiment Station, Dr. Parker hosted a meeting with Charles Brown, Ed Martsolf, Laura (Callan) Fortmeyer, and attorney Don Williams to establish KHSI.

The late Don Williams, a distinguished Pennsylvania attorney and shepherd, was a lifelong Katahdin enthusiast. When Heifer Project was sending Katahdins around the world, Ed Martsolf recruited Mr. Williams' help in legally incorporating KHSI.



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Katahdins – Breeding for a New Age

*Editor's Note: This article was written for the National Sheep Improvement Program and American Sheep Industry Association. It was recently printed in the January 2015 issues of the **Sheep Industry News** and **The Shepherd** magazine.*

Renowned sheep geneticist Dr. Dave Notter once said the backbone of America's future commercial flock will be a ewe with parasite resistance, low maintenance costs, high fertility/prolificacy and good mothering ability.

The Katahdin breed fits the bill, plus there is no need to shear them.

Katahdins are the fastest growing breed in the U.S., number one in registrations and transfers last year. They are popular with meat producers, and adapt well to southern climates.

"They're very adaptable, with their hair coats and parasite resistance," says Lee Wright, Superintendent/Senior Research Associate at Virginia Tech Southwest Agricultural Research and Extension Center, "and they're a strong maternal breed."

Lynn Fahrmeier, of Wellington, Missouri, knows the benefits first hand. Fahrmeier grew up on an average Midwest farm raising corn, soybeans, hogs and cattle, where he learned about breeding and genetics and EPDs (expected progeny differences). He added to that knowledge with advanced genetic theory courses at the University of Missouri.

Then, 17 years ago, he discovered sheep. Fahrmeier and his wife, Donna, took interest in the Katahdin breed, known as "hair" sheep for the absence of shearable wool.

"There was no shearing to hassle with, and I was intrigued," says Fahrmeier. "We started with 12 ewe lambs and have been growing our herd ever since." Their herd now numbers 200 ewes and customers stretch from Kansas to Virginia. "They're easy to handle and produce quality meat."

Fahrmeier also discovered the National Sheep Improvement Program.

"The data identifies the superior animals," he says. "It keeps us from being victims of our own arrogance,

thinking we can visually assess the best sheep." His years in the swine business naturally led him to NSIP's Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs). "That's the only way the seedstock producer truly knows he's using the best genetics."

NSIP data helps measure maternal traits, an advantage of the Katahdin breed, and ensures the growth Fahrmeier sees in his sheep is muscle, not fat. It also helps him tailor his product to meet his customers' needs.

"I have commercial producers whose customers want a 120 pound lamb for the suburban housewife, or a specific loin eye size desirable for sale at farmers markets," says Fahrmeier. "NSIP helps me breed animals to those specifications."

Emily Diamond of Diamond Farm near LaGrange, Kentucky, is one of those customers. She uses Fahrmeier's Katahdin rams to produce grass fed lamb for a niche market. "They're exactly what I need," says Diamond who

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

Fahrmeier Katahdins



They will be available for sale at:

NSIP Center of the Nation
Sale – late July, Spencer, IA

KHSI Expo

– Aug. 8th, Indiana, PA

Virginia Forage Based Ram
Sale - late September

and by Private Treaty

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HLB 06-2



HLB TNT

HLB 06-2

I lambed HLB 06-2 as a yearling, and she has lambed every year. Never had a reason to give her a shot.

HLB-06-2 udder was sound when we sold her. As a matter of fact, she was sound in all respects.

In her first litter, she produced HLB 1120. He is pictured with her as a lamb.

HLB Nitro was later produced out of HLB 06-2; his sire was Old Man. We used HLB Nitro for 3 years. Then he was bought by Dan Drinkard of Alabama. Dan used him for a couple of years, and then sold him to a commercial producer. The last I heard, HLB Nitro was breeding ewes.

HLB TNT is the 3rd son of HLB 06-2 that we retained. He's out of her 8th litter; sired by White Thunder.

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- SCKA Private Treaty Sale, DeRidder, LA, June 5-6, 2015
- Midwest Stud Ram Sale, Sedalia, MO, June 23-25, 2015
- KHSI Expo, Indiana, PA, August 6-8, 2015
- National Katahdin Show, N.A.I.L.E., Louisville, KY

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pores over EBVs to choose animals right for her operation. "I'm looking specifically at weaning weight, 120 day weight, and loin eye size, as well as parasite egg counts." She expects her sheep to be "out the door" in six months, and that means rapid growth and meat, not bone mass or fat, are essential. "With the EBVs, I know exactly what I'm getting and what to expect."

Wright, who also serves as President of the Katahdin Hair Sheep International (KHSI) Board of Directors, says it is the use of data that is helping to attract both the purebred breeder and the commercial producer to Katahdins. At a recent Virginia Performance Tested Ram Lamb Sale in Glade Spring, Virginia, more than half of the rams sold had EBVs. The top dollar ram went for \$2,850. Overall, animals on the block averaged \$1,048 per head, with the NSIP rams bringing around \$200 more per head than those without the performance/genetic data.

"Just knowing 50-plus buyers came primarily because the sheep sold with EBV data was exciting," says Wright, who adds he has had several inquiries since from producers wanting to adopt NSIP. "They were looking for good rams, with good numbers - especially parasite resistance data."

Katahdin sheep possess a resistance to the barber pole worm.

The barber pole worm is difficult to diagnose and control, and a particular pest in warm, damp climates. Almost invisible, it causes anemia, weakening the animal and even resulting in death. Diagnosis is generally performed through a FAMACHA test, comparing the underside of the eyelid to a color card. Treatment can involve deworming as often as every three weeks, but

even that has limited effectiveness, as the pest boasts resistance to most current pharmaceuticals.

"It's an issue that requires a great deal of time and money," says Fahrmeier. In addition, once a pasture is contaminated by larvae, it must be left idle, or grazed by another species such as cattle, for at least four weeks.

"There are two main threats to sheep - predators and parasites," says Wright. "Good fencing and guard dogs can help with predators, but parasites don't respond to guard dogs. There's only so much you can do."



Resistance to the barber pole worm is highly heritable in Katahdins, and measurable with NSIP. The system offers an EBV for fecal egg count, tracking genetic progress in passing on the parasite resistance.

"We can use that data to breed against infection," says Fahrmeier. "That's very valuable."

It works for Diamond, who doesn't like to waste time and effort on bringing her herd in for regular deworming. "It's a big deal to me. Kentucky is hot and humid, and my sheep live on fescue pasture. I can select breeding stock with a low fecal egg count EBV and keep problems to a minimum."

As more producers sign on with NSIP, the data for fecal egg count and other desirable traits will become more accurate.

And Wright says the ranks are growing. Many Katahdin breeders come from a background of raising other types of livestock, where data has been an important part of breeding decisions for years. That's especially true in the southeastern Mid-Atlantic region, where the tobacco buy-out left producers in transition, with small cattle herds and the need for mixed species grazing on land no longer in tobacco production.

KHSI is adapting to the increased interest, forming a show committee and an NSIP committee. Progressive producers, like Fahrmeier, are working for Katahdins within NSIP, sitting on the board of directors and supporting the data trend.

"We just have to keep supplying the numbers," says Wright. "That will give us better animals and better genetics, and that will benefit the entire industry, not just the Katahdin breed. We're headed in the right direction."

"Katahdins have the ability to meet the needs of producers from the western ranges to the east coast, whether they're being sold through direct or traditional markets," adds Fahrmeier. "With NSIP helping us simultaneously select for maternal and growth traits, as well as resistance to parasites, there is great potential."

Katahdin sheep are a natural fit for warm climate pastures with their decreased susceptibility to gastrointestinal parasites like the barber pole worm. Katahdins are the first breed to offer an NSIP Estimated Breeding Value for parasite resistance, enhancing the breed's avoidance of infection.

**Does your flock need an inspection?
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Our Stud Rams in their working clothes

All sheep look great in a show picture.



DOC P297

DOC P297, "First Ever", Champion Ram at Louisville 2012, a May 25th yearling whose twin sister was second to champion ewe in class.



DOC P617

DOC P617 a double bred son of the Brown ram. We have been limited in the ewes we could breed him to but his lambs have performed well and we had him with a super good set of ewes this fall.



DOC 664

DOC 664, son of ADS 0105, dam is DOC P45, twin sister to DOC P46, sire of "First Ever".



DOC P186

DOC P186, "Second Coming" second place fall, second place yearling Louisville, maternal half brother to "First Ever".



SCD 3333

Outstanding stud ram prospect we purchased from Jane Smith at the KHSI Expo. We bred him to a number of ewes.



ADS 0105

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



SHU 3616

Shultz ram was the top selling ram lamb at the Expo. A number of ewes have been bred to him.



First Feb Lamb at NAILE, "First Ever" son, we will mate for fall lambs before he finds a new home.



SHU 3581

Our other Shultz Ram we purchased at Midwest has been used on some of our fall lambing ewes. Pictured here with other yearling prospects, he is developing well.



WE WILL BRING OUR BEST to The Midwest Stud Ram Sale and will have a consignment for the North Star Sale. Expect to show Minnesota State Fair and Louisville.

Group of 80 fall lambs at time of picture had been weaned about three weeks. You will be seeing some of them in shows and sales.

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Selection and Development of Ewe Lambs

David S. Redwine, DVM and
KHSI Member from Virginia

One of the most effective tools available to a shepherd to improve the genetic makeup, efficiency and profitability of a sheep flock is selection and development of superior ewe lambs. The rate of improvement is determined by how well you identify the best replacement ewe lambs and your success depends on how well you manage them during the first eighteen months of their lives. This article will explore methods of selection and guidelines for superior production of these young females.

Selection of "keeper ewe lambs" is one of the most important jobs you have, yet most shepherds don't have a plan or a structured method for retaining ewes. Through the years I have heard everything from "Grandma loves that one" to "I have always wanted one that color". While these reasons may please you (and Grandma), they really have no bearing on improvement of the flock, or the bottom line. You must have a plan

in place before the lambs are born, and stick with it no matter how high the temptation.

Replacement ewes should be offspring of the flock's most productive ewes. Identifying these dams requires good record keeping. We suggest that only brood ewes that perform in the top 30% of the flock every year should be considered. We must measure and record data on number of lambs born, pounds of lamb weaned (a reflection of milking ability of dam), lambing interval, longevity, and growth of lambs after weaning. Only twin or triplet lambs from ewes that receive high marks in every category should be selected. If you are a flock that measures EBVs, then this is the time to use them. However, they should be one of many factors used in the process. Selection based only on EBVs, or only on visual appraisal, will certainly be catastrophic to your long term plan. Success is based on a combination of many factors.

Frame size is also a very important criteria. Ewes must have enough

frame and capacity to carry twin lambs and forage, yet not so large as to hurt feed efficiency and conversion. It is a documented fact that frame size varies directly with the cost of maintenance. We must find that moderate ewe that performs without unnecessarily elevating feed costs.

Once you make the first selection of candidates, you must evaluate them for structural soundness and presence of genetic flaws. Any ewe lamb found with an underbite or overbite (parrot mouth), abnormal feet and legs, poorly shaped top-lines, thin muscle, or any other visual abnormality that fails to meet your predetermined goals should be eliminated from the group. Culling should be rigorous, merciless and well documented.

Once you have picked the lambs for replacement, they should be managed as a separate group. Ewe lambs have different nutritional requirements than the adult flock and require additional energy and protein. They are

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

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smaller and more timid and do not compete well in a flock of older ewes. Research at Virginia Tech shows that ewes that lamb as yearlings, rather than as two year olds are more productive throughout their lives. In order to breed in the fall, and lamb by twelve to fourteen months of age, they will need special attention and care.

These lambs should receive two doses of Clostridial vaccine (CDT or Covexin 8) before they are weaned, and a third booster at breeding, along with a Vibrio (Campylobacter) vaccine to prevent abortions. Close attention to parasite control should be maintained through the entire first year to insure proper growth and performance.

Ewe lambs should reach 70% of their mature weight by breeding time. In Katahdins, this is about 95-110 pounds. This will generally require exposure to good pasture after weaning, with some supplementation of grain during their first summer. It is important to know the difference between feeding for growth and fattening. When using body condition scoring of 1- 5, with 1 being emaciated

and 5 being obese, a target of 3.0-3.5 should be used to keep them in desired condition. Ewe lambs that are overfed will deposit fat in the udder, which may be permanent, and will hurt milk production throughout their lifetime. Supplementation of one pound of 12-14% protein concentrate while on pasture will continue growth without over fattening. Hand feeding daily also allows for higher forage consumption, which aids in rumen development. In addition, the importance of providing quality mineral at all times can't be overemphasized.

They should be fed to continue growth throughout pregnancy, in order to increase their body size, grow one or more unborn lambs and prepare for lactation. During late pregnancy there is a huge increase in energy and protein requirements. Poor nutrition during this period will hurt your flock in many ways. Underfed pregnant ewe lambs will lose body condition and are more prone to pregnancy toxemia and if feeding low quality hay, also more prone to

vaginal prolapse. Newborn lambs will almost certainly be small and weak at birth, leading to higher death losses. The ewes will have less, and poorer quality colostrum, and lower milk production through the first three months after lambing. Lamb weaning weights will, in turn be lower, if they survive at all. And finally, the ewes will often remain thin after weaning lambs, and during their second summer, and will often breed later or not at all.

Ewe lambs that are selected according to the methods described above, separated and maintained under a complete health plan, and fed at a level of nutrition based on their age and stage of pregnancy, should lamb and perform at the highest possible level for you. This program requires effort and attention to detail, but will pay dividends as they move into production. By following this plan, the overall quality and profitability of your flock should steadily improve each year. I look forward to seeing the fruits of your labor!

EDUCATIONAL EVENTS CALENDAR

Contact the KHSI Operations Office to ask for your event or sale to be posted. 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org

May 1. Integrated Parasite Management (IPM)/FAMACHA Workshop. @ Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival, West Friendship, Maryland. www.sheepandwool.org

May 2-3. Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival. Howard County Fairgrounds, West Friendship, Maryland. Several Educational Events. www.sheepandwool.org

May 3. Junior Sheep & Goat Skillathon. @ Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival, West Friendship, Maryland/ Info: www.sheepandgoat.com/programs/skillathon/skillathon.html

****May 16, 2015. PCKHSA Lamb Day & KHSI Hair Coat Inspection Training.** Carla Green & Michael Polen farm, Sweet Home, Oregon. www.katahdins.org or <http://paccoastkat.org/>, more info from Debra Blake at djklake53@yahoo.com or James Morgan at info@katahdins.org, 479-444-8441 or Carla Green at 541-367-0687 or sweethomefarms@centurytel.net.

****June 5-6, 2015. South Central Katahdin Association Annual Field Day and Sale.** Beauregard Fairgrounds in DeRidder, Louisiana. Darrell Adams, 337-515-4342 or adosheep.1@gmail.com.

****June 27, 2015. KHSI Hair Coat Inspection Training & U of Wisconsin Sheep Extension Field Day.** Arena WI. Vince & Nancy Pope's Double Ewe Farm and Grandma Mary's Café. Contact James Morgan for information about Hair Coat Inspection Training at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org. For more information about the rest of the field day contact James Morgan, Gene Schriefer of Iowa County, gene.schriefer@ces.uwex.edu or 608-930-9850 or Dr Dave Thomas, 608-263-4306 or dlthomas@wisc.edu

****August 6-8, 2015. Tenth Annual Katahdin Hair Sheep International Expo.** Annual KHSI Educational Workshops on August 7th at Rustic Lodge in Indiana, Pennsylvania. info@katahdins.org, 479-444-8441 or www.katahdins.org

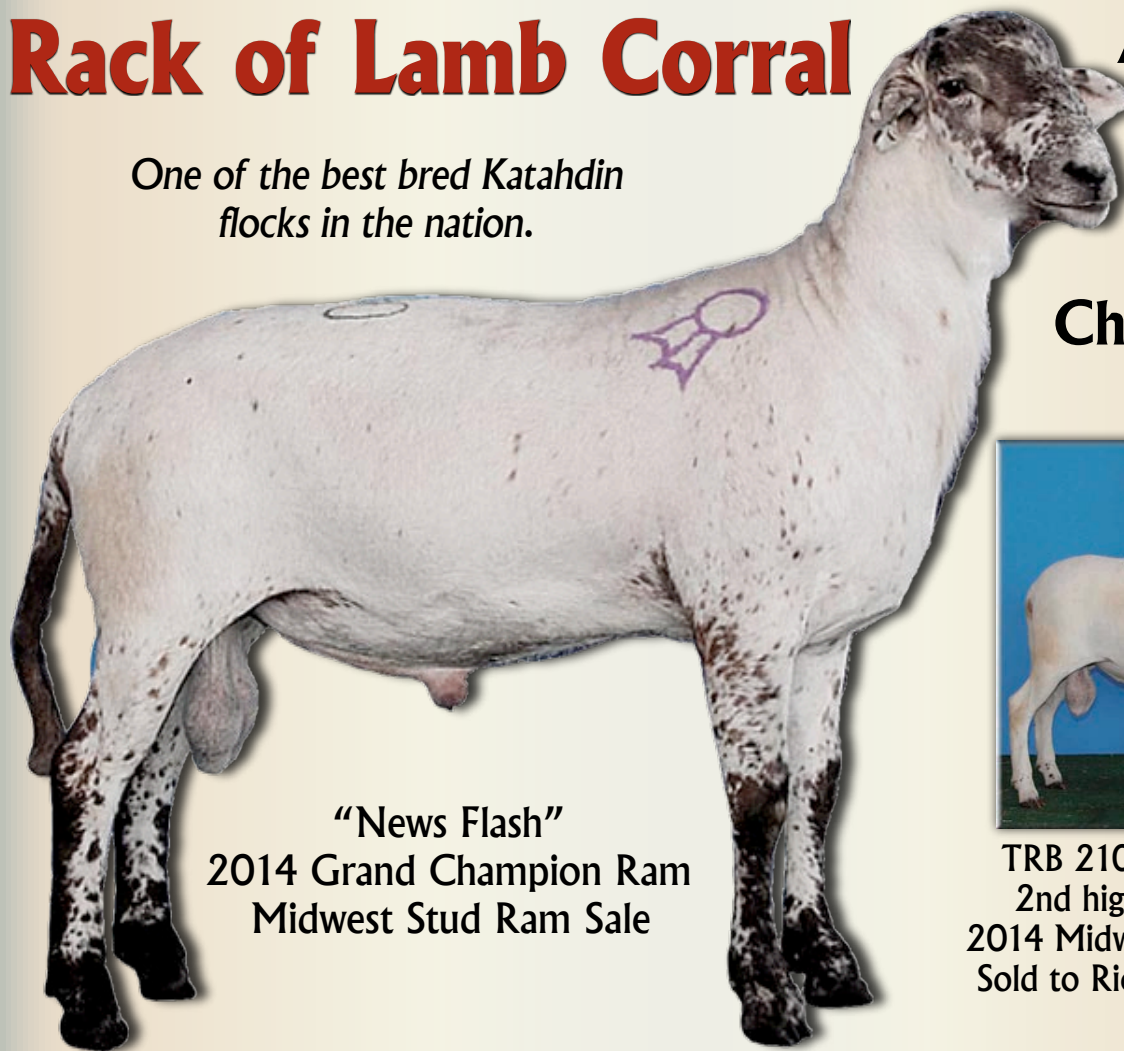
September 26??, 2015. Virginia Tech Southwest AREC Pasture Ram Test Sale & Field Day. Glade Springs, VA. Date to be determined later. Presentations prior to the sale. Rams evaluated for growth, loin eye depth and parasite resistance on pasture. Contact Lee Wright, lrite@vt.edu, 276-944-2200

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

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Can I Treat My Katahdin Sheep As Little Cows?

Thoughts for Experienced Cattle Producers Starting to Raise Sheep

James Morgan, Arkansas

Editor's Note. James Morgan used to be a beef cattle guy and for 35 years, he thought sheep were not for him.

In many ways, sheep are little cows. Or as a sheep person, I would rephrase that question and ask are cows just big sheep?

With a few changes, a cattle producer can be on his/her way to a rewarding and successful sheep operation. Since their rumens function in similar ways, growing lambs and calves need similar inputs on a per pound body weight basis. Cattle and sheep eat grass, forbs, hay and grain.

Forage management for efficient and effective production and intake as a percent of body weight (depending on stage of production and number of pounds of ruminants per acre) are basically the same in sheep and cattle.

A word of caution is needed. Some cattle producers may have train wrecks if they treat their sheep like they do their cattle. Since twinning sheep can produce 25-40% more marketable meat per acre than cattle, this requires periods of more intensive feed intake and maybe more management. Producers who leave the bull out year around, that don't change feed to meet the differences in nutritional needs over production cycle and who have lower nutritional input probably won't realize the increased production capacity of sheep. Nutritional bottlenecks that occur during late gestation and lactation can cause train wrecks of magnitudes that cattle producers

only experience during 100 year blizzard events. While many shepherds select for easy care, a pregnant ewe with twins or triplets may have more issues. With 8-12 legs in the uterus during lambing, there is a little more potential for them to tangle.

The key for a cattle person is to know the few ways in which your management and thinking needs to differ. Some cattle producers will hardly notice the differences since they are already managing in similar ways. Other cattle producers will need to make significant changes in their management.

PART ONE: THE KEY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES

Later in the article, several differences are listed, but there are really only three to five that most cowboys and cowgirls need to know. **The key important differences are:** fencing, predators, decreased copper tolerance, need for a USDA Scrapie tag when sold and freezing/cold rain during lambing. In many climates and management systems, parasite management is very important in sheep. Management at lambing can also be an issue.

For many of you the sheep transition course is over and you don't need to read any farther. Knowing these few key things is enough.

With a good cattle management system, the efficiencies of sheep can be very profitable and a producer can market 20-40% more meat per acre with sheep.

PART TWO: FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW MORE

First: there are different markets.

While not a part of management, it is a first step. Where is my lamb market? Cattle or calves can be taken to just about any sale barn in the country, and as long as there is more than one buyer cattle will sell O.K. (maybe not the best, but O.K.) Many, if not the majority, of

sale barns in the country will not have good sheep prices and lambs may sell at 1/4 to 1/2 of the prices at average sheep sale barns.

Second: sheep require different fencing. A 4-5 barb wire fence won't keep a hungry sheep in. Sheep and goats view the gap in the barb wire as a door with a welcome sign or as a dinner bell indicating that the grass is better on the other side. The standard is woven wire which, if built well, will also help with keeping predators out of the pasture. A well-managed low-impedance two-strand electric fence offset from a 4-5 barb wire cattle fence can work well too.

Third: sheep need predator protection. Predators include your dog and your neighbor's dog, as well as your local wild predators including coyotes, wolves, bobcats or mountain lions. Many new producers don't realize that a couple of your neighbor's dogs or your own can do \$5-10,000 of damage in an evening, while a coyote may take one sheep every day or every week. Predator protection usually includes at least two of the following: fence that can keep most canines out or the majority of them, guardian animal(s) and night corrals. Guardian animals include female donkeys, female or neutered llamas and guardian dogs. Some experts suggest that one out of three guardian animals are effective. Just because it is a donkey or a dog of one of the standard guardian breeds, does not necessarily mean it will be effective. In general, to be effective, guardian animals need to be raised with sheep or goats. Other predators can include Black Vultures, fox, bears, large owls or eagles.

Fourth: don't lamb outside in cold rain or in deep snow. It can be breed-dependent, but most Katahdin ewes will do well with their lambs and can get their twins up and going in the cold. 8 pound birth weights don't leave as much cushion for hypothermia if there is significant cold rain. Drizzles are usually OK. A steady inch of rain per 2-3 hours at 30-40 degrees can cause a lot of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18



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new born lamb death. A 90 pound calf has more thermal mass. Many sheep can handle lambing in the snow or cold unless the snow is deep which prevents lambs from getting to the udder. The worse the weather conditions, the more likely there will be lamb survival problems. If there is a delay in the ewe getting up or letting her lamb nurse, the more likely hypothermia will occur. Many producers choose to lamb in the barn in jugs. Many of them also lamb outside depending on season, markets and preferred management.

Fifth: sheep typically need a little more protection from the freezing winter winds than cattle. However, the winter coat of sheep in many cases allows them to handle more extreme cold than many cattle when wind velocities are low. A shelterbelt, a grove of trees or a two-sided shed is often enough protection for many parts of the country.

Sixth: in general sheep have more issues with parasites, especially gas-

trointestinal nematodes than cattle. Sheep eat closer to the ground, will graze nearer manure and are derived from wild sheep species that lived in very dry climates and thus have immune systems that in general are less resistant to internal parasites than cattle. Many sheep dewormers no longer work on the key worm species, the barberpole worm. Shepherds need to know which ones work in their flock or manage the sheep so they are less affected by parasites. Katahdins are more resistant to parasites than most breeds but depending on management, nutrition and exposure, there can be large losses. Producers can also buy genetics that are more resistant to parasites.

Seventh: sheep need to be tagged with a free USDA Scrapie Tag when they leave the premises. Producers are required to keep records of the tag number and where the sheep was sold or dispersed for 5 years. The phone number to order free tags is 1-866-USDA-TAG.

Eighth: sheep are more prone to tetanus than cattle. To avoid tetanus, it is important to use more care with castration, use tetanus anti-toxin, boost the ewe with CD&T so the young lambs have passive immunity or use castration techniques that are less likely to produce tetanus infections.

Ninth: Lambing management requires its own section. Many producers lamb on pasture and provide little if any assistance. However, if sheep are crowded in a barn or in a small crowded lambing pasture or pen, there will surely be issues. In a crowded barn, when a ewe lays down to have a second or third lamb, the first one goes hunting for an udder and gets butted down the line and separated from mom and often never found by her again or miss the key period that bonding occurs. More crowded conditions also make it more likely the "grannies" (certain ewes about to lamb) take lambs from other ewes,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20





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All these ewes were
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We have a trailer heading to the Midwest Stud Ram Sale in Sedalia, MO in June for direct sales.



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yearling ewe
NOW!**

causing bonding issues. If allowed to lamb in a pasture or lot with room, where ewes can find their own space, most Katahdins can lamb on their own. A producer that wants to lamb on pasture will probably be rewarded for buying from a lambing management system similar to their plan.

Tenth: Don't buy contagious foot rot or caseous lymphadenitis. (Acquiring "contagious foot rot" is arguably the worst thing you can do.)

NUTRITION AND FEED PREFERENCES

There are a few nutritional differences and foraging habits that are important to understand about sheep.

First: sheep are intolerant of added copper as they are less able to excrete excess copper. Feeds with added copper or minerals for other species (goats, cattle or horses) are toxic. Usually, it takes a month to four months for toxic levels of copper to build up. Be skeptical of those whose management systems include using cattle minerals or other minerals with added copper. Test your sheep for copper

levels before listening to those who promote high copper minerals for sheep.

Second: sheep are selective grazers. A cow uses her tongue to pull grass into her mouth. Sheep use the teeth and lips to be more selective. Sheep prefer more weeds than cattle and can decrease the need for mechanical or chemical control of pasture/range weeds. In fact, in many systems, one ewe can be added per cow without changing cattle stocking densities. This is due to the minor differences in diet.

Third: sheep are less likely to eat over-mature grasses or hay than cattle. Overmature grasses or hay made from grasses gone to seed provide less nutrition to sheep. They will pick through the hay or forage and leave a lot more than mature cows.

Fourth: the sheep rumen has faster throughput and faster digestion. Therefore, rapid changes in high starch or high energy diets can lead to more Clostridial disease (e.g. over eating issues) or acidosis.

Lambs especially are prone to over eating diseases. Boosting ewes with CD&T three to four weeks before lambing and then vaccinating the lambs at 60 days of age followed by a boost are best management practices. Forage farms with moderate levels of nutrition and no grain feeding typically see little over eating disease issues in lambs. Grain is best fed whole to decrease the rate of digestion in sheep--avoid cracked, rolled or ground grains.

Fifth: to increase profit, managing different classes of livestock to efficiently feed them is typically more important with sheep. Leaving a bull in year around has less impact on efficiency in cattle operations than in sheep. A ewe only needs high nutrition for 3-4 months of the year, since gestation is 5 months and lactation tapers to 30% of peak by the time the lamb is 60-75 days of age.

Summary. With decent markets and a little bit of knowledge, a cowboy or cowgirl can take advantage of the increased efficiency of sheep.

Lambs available in spring



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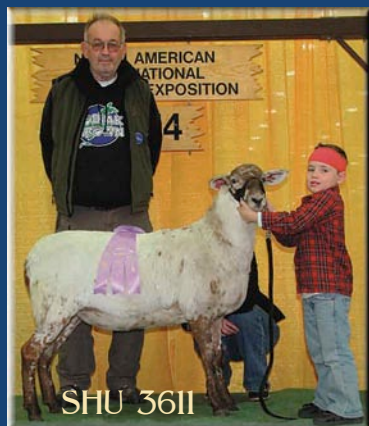


A DOMINANT KATAHDIN FORCE AT LOUISVILLE

26 Head of Katahdins shown at the
2014 National Katahdin Show were sired by
Prairie Lane Farm studs!
Prairie Lane's "Centralia" is the primary sire.

National Grand Champion Ewe

Our 1st Place
Junior Ewe Lamb
sired by SHU 3415

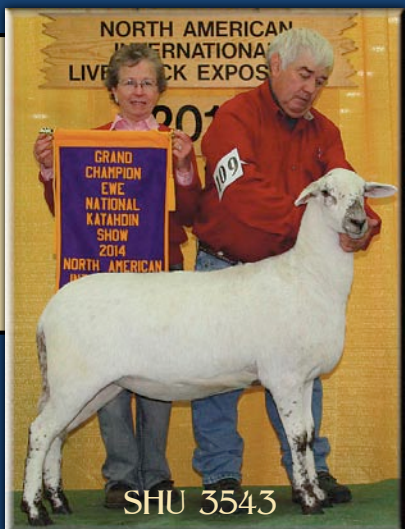


SHU 3611

Cooper Gehring and his
Reserve Champion Ewe
NAILE Junior Katahdin Show

*The entire Katahdin
Family wishes to thank
Dr. Kennedy (shown
with Cooper above) for
his generous support
of the Katahdin Junior
Association!*

**Thanks to All Our
Buyers in 2014!**



SHU 3543



SHU 3545

2nd February Ram Lamb

National Reserve Grand Champion Ram "Vision"

1st Place March Ram &
Junior Champion Ram



SHU 3476



RGA 610

2nd January Ram Lamb "Rebel"

Watch for this prospective
stud next year!



Member
NSIP

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or contact Sarah 573-819-0806 • sb.gehring@gmail.com

Third Annual Katahdin Open Show at NAILE

November 20, 2014

The sheep show at the North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE) is the largest in North America. Katahdins have had three successful annual shows with several exhibitors and more than 100 head of sheep each year. For 2014, the premiums were doubled. Complete results are available at <https://www.livestockexpo.org/Show%20Results/sheepResults.aspx>. At press time, a video of the show was still available on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xS3SYAQF2E>

There were 34 rams and over 66 ewes consigned.

NAILE Grand and Reserve Champions at 2014 Katahdin Open Show

Award	ID	DOB	Flock	City, State
Grand Champion Ram	POY 134	2/2/13	Jeff & Jan Poynter Poynter Sheep Farm	Paris, IL
Reserve Grand Champion Ram	SHU 3476	3/30/14	Henry & Becky Shultz Prairie Lane Farm	Centralia, MO
Grand Champion Ewe	SHU 3543	1/25/14	Henry & Becky Shultz Prairie Lane Farm	Centralia, MO
Reserve Grand Champion Ewe	JDK 323	1/3/13	John, Judy & Scott Dyer Dyer Family Katahdins	Chrisney, IN
Best Four Head of Lambs			Henry & Becky Shultz Prairie Lane Farm	Centralia, MO
Best Flock			Ed & Helen Julian Julian & Moore Sheep Co	Rootstown, OH
Premier Exhibitor			Ed & Helen Julian Julian & Moore Sheep Co	Rootstown, OH



Jeff Poynter and Judge Dr Bert Moore with Grand Champion Ram at the NAILE Katahdin Open Show



Ed Julian and crew with the Best Flock of Katahdins Award at the NAILE Katahdin Open Show



Henry & Becky Shultz with Grand Champion Ewe at the NAILE Katahdin Open Show



Premier Exhibitor Award & First Place Flock National Katahdin Show 2014 N.A.I.L.E

**1st Place Fall Ewe Lamb
1st February Ewe Lamb
1st March Ewe Lamb
Reserve Senior Champion Ewe
Reserve Junior Champion Ewe
Reserve Junior Champion Ram**

E H J

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E H J

Ed and Helen Julian Family

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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

Have You Paid Your 2015 Dues? Send them ASAP to KHSI Operations, PO Box 778, Fayetteville, AR 72702.

May 1. Integrated Parasite Management (IPM)/FAMACHA Workshop. @ Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival, West Friendship, Maryland. www.sheepandwool.org

May 2-3 2015. Maryland Sheep & Wool Festival. Howard County Fairgrounds, West Friendship, Maryland, There are several educational workshops and many of events. Info: www.sheepandwool.org

****May 16, 2015. PCKHSA Lamb Day & KHSI Hair Coat Inspection Training.** Carla Green & Michael Polen farm, Sweet Home, Oregon. www.katahdins.org or <http://paccoastkat.org/>, more info from Debra Blake at djklake53@yahoo.com or James Morgan at info@katahdins.org, 479-444-8441 or Carla Green at 541-367-0687 or sweethomefarms@centurytel.net

****June 5-6, 2015. South Central Katahdin Association Annual Field Day and Sale.** Beauregard Fairgrounds in DeRidder, Louisiana. Educational events schedule to be published later. Darrell Adams, 337-515-4342 or adosheep.1@gmail.com. check www.hair-sheep.com/

June 6, 2015. Midwest Junior Preview Show. Sedalia, MO. Missouri State Fairgrounds. Contact information: midwestshow@hotmail.com or Kate Lambert, 1105 N Main Street, Brookfield, MO 64628, 660-541-0468. Go to <http://www.midwestjuniorpreviewshow.com/> to sign up for an online newsletter, find more information or to donate to the Midwest Junior Preview Show premium fund.

June 22, 2015. Leroy Boyd Memorial Junior Show. Sedalia, MO. Katahdin only show. Contact Henry & Becky Shultz 573-682-5481 or beckyshultz@msn.com or <http://www.midwestsale.com> for more information.

****June 22-25, 2015. Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale.** Missouri State Fairgrounds, Sedalia, MO. Katahdins show on the 23rd and sell on the 25th. Event lasts from 23-28th with other breeds showing and selling throughout the week. www.midwestsale.com, boelke@midwestsale.com or 218-770-2248. Catalog available at website on June 1 or by mail.

June 24, 2015. Annual Midwest Katahdin Hair Sheep Association Meeting. Sedalia, MO. Usually at 5 PM.

****June 27, 2015. KHSI Hair Coat Inspection Training & U of Wisconsin Sheep Extension Field Day.** Arena WI. Vince & Nancy Pope's Double Ewe Farm and Grandma Mary's Café. Contact James Morgan at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org. For more information about the Field Day contact James Morgan, Gene Schriefer Iowa County, gene.schriefer@ces.uwex.edu or 608-930-9850 or Dr Dave Thomas, 608-263-4306 or dlthomas@wisc.edu

****June 30, 2015. Youth Scholarship Applications due.** info@katahdins.org, PO Box 778, Fayetteville, AR 72702 or 479-444-8441.

July 10-12, 2015. North East Youth Sheep Show. West Springfield, MA. Click on events at <http://www.nesheep.org/>. A contact person will be listed in the next Hairald issue.

****August 6-8, 2015. Eleventh Annual Katahdin Hair Sheep International Expo.** Annual KHSI Educational Workshop, Membership Meeting and KHSI National Sale. At Rustic Lodge and Indiana County Fairgrounds in Indiana, Pennsylvania. www.katahdins.org 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org

September 22??, 2015. Big E Katahdin Open & Junior Show. Springfield, MA. Watch the website for entry information and to verify date of show. <http://www.thebige.com/general-info/>

September 26??, 2015. Virginia Tech Southwest AREC Pasture Ram Test Sale & Field Day. Glade Springs, VA. Date to be determined later. Rams evaluated for growth, loin eye depth and parasite resistance on pasture. Contact Lee Wright, lrite@vt.edu, 276-944-2200

November 15??, 2015. Kennedy Family National Katahdin Junior Show. Louisville,, KY. NAILE. <http://www.livestockexpo.org/> Final date set in May.

November 19??, 2015. Katahdin Open Show. Louisville, KY. NAILE (North American International Livestock, Exposition. Final date set in May. NAILE. <http://www.livestockexpo.org/>

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

NOTE: Sales are listed in the Sale Roundup Feature elsewhere in this issue.

Hair Coat Inspection Trainings to be Held in Spring/Summer 2015

May 16th & June 27th

KHSI is pleased to put on two hair coat inspection trainings in 2015. The first will be in Sweet Home, Oregon on May 16th. The second is in Arena, Wisconsin on June 27th. For more details of the two events, which will include other educational presentations, check out the articles on pages 26 and 28.

The main purpose of hair coat inspection is that sheep that are graded up from non-papered Katahdins or sheep of other breeds, require a hair coat inspection to document shedding. Official inspections that move a sheep from percentage to full registration require that the sheep a) be recorded at least 87.5% Katahdin according to the KHSI Registry, b) be at least a year of age at time of inspection and c) be inspected between May 1 and September 30th d) The inspector needs to be a current certified inspector. If the reader would like more detail about inspection, recordation, registration and grading up, there are several documents at the website. There is also brief information on the instruction page of the "Work Order, Regis-

tration Application and Registration Instructions" form that all members use to register sheep (you probably have one of these in your file or stack of KHSI papers). Grading up a ram from percentage to fully registered requires that his dam be inspected with an A coat.

Why does KHSI have hair coat inspection trainings? The main reason is that KHSI has an open flock book (animals can grade up to fully registered from 0 percent Katahdins). Katahdins being graded up from wool breeds don't always shed well enough at 87.5%. In the early years, KHSI developed an inspection process to grade shedding.

What are hair coat inspection trainings? Trainings have four components. The most potential confusion about the process and common errors are in the registration paperwork. The components include a) discussion of the paperwork needed to be submitted to the KHSI registry on inspected sheep, b) discussion of the requirements for inspectors and require-

ments for Katahdins being inspected, c) demonstration of how to inspect hair coats on sample sheep and d) a brief quiz in which persons taking the training are tested on their ability to score hair coats as "A", "B" or "C". An A coat is fully shed, a B coat is almost fully shed and C coat has significant unshed fiber.

Who can take the test? All can take the test. However, only those persons who have been KHSI members for two years can become certified inspectors with successful completion of the hour and half training. There are two reasons to take the test. First, members who wish to inspect their own Katahdins to grade them up to fully registered need to take a test and become a certified inspector. Second, the training teaches shepherds a framework to evaluate sheep for shedding. Shedding is complex-- just because a Katahdin is out of two shedding parents, does not mean it will shed. Katahdin producers need to be willing

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Buckeye Acres

BAG

Mark your Calendar!



BAG 2135 – Sold to Cathy Nebel, Cedar Rapids, NE

Buckeye Acres Online Sale June 11th

Willoughby Livestock Sales
www.wlivestock.com



"Diesel" BAG 1725

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2012 Midwest Stud Ram Sale

Selling to Todd & Renee Bauer, Windom, KS

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Check our website
often for updates!

Second Annual Indiana Katahdin Ewe Auction April 25 — Providing Quality Ewes

Bob Adams & John Dyer, Indiana

Do you need a quality registered ewe or ewe lamb for the 2015 show season? The Indiana Katahdin Association is developing buyer incentives for ewes that place in the Indiana State Fair and NAILE and they are looking into incentives for the Leroy Boyd Memorial Youth Show in Sedalia Missouri.

The Indiana Katahdin Association will hold their Second Annual Katahdin All Female Auction of yearling ewes, fall ewe lambs, and spring ewe lambs at the Hancock County Fairgrounds, Greenfield, Indiana, on Saturday, April 25, 2015. All of the sale offerings will be registered and will be eligible for the 2015 show season. The sale will be part of the INDIANA PREMIER SHEEP SALE. Shropshires will also be participating in the auction. The consignment deadline is March 10 to make the catalog.

The purpose of the sale is to make available top quality Katahdin females, within a reasonable driving distance, for those in the Midwest. Absentee bidding will be available for those that cannot attend the auction. Arrangements can be made for delivery to the Ohio Sales in Eaton, Ohio.

Special buyer incentives will be made available to the youth program at the North American International Livestock Exposition and the Indiana State Fair.

For more information: contact Bob Adams 317-408-2749 bobadams@mcclink.com or John Dyer 812-362-8012. Contact Bob for a consignment form.

HAIR COAT INSPECTIONS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

to cull or not register sheep that will not shed well. If a lamb receives "poor" shedding genes from both parents, they may require shearing in a few years.

Reminder: If you have not yet taken the training and you need inspection in 2015, please contact KHSI Operations at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org to request an inspection.

Contact KHSI Operations for more information. Download the Hair Coat Inspection form and the Registration, Recording and Upgrading FAQs from the Forms page of www.katahdins.org.

All rams RR
JDK

Stud Rams
JDK 207
DOC P40
VJ 9048
Foundation ewes from
Kennedy-Dosch-Young



new email:
jdkatahdins@Reagan.com

John, Judy & Scott Dyer

Lamb Day and Hair Coat Inspection Training - May 16th Sweet Home, Oregon

Sponsored by PCKHSA, KHSI and
Carla Green of Sweet Home LLC

KHSI thanks KHSI members Michael Polen & Carla Green of Sweet Home Oregon for agreeing to host a Hair Coat Inspection Training on May 16th at 9 AM. For more details on Hair Coat Inspection Training, see the article on pg 25. Sweet Home is 70 miles south of Portland Oregon and 25 miles east of I-5 near Albany.

The training will be held at the 2015 Pacific Coast Katahdin Hair Sheep Association's Lamb Day on May 16. Hair Coat Inspection Training will start at 9 AM. The organizers are also planning presentations on selecting breeding stock, marketing both breeding stock and meat lambs, parasite management and a great potluck lunch. Speakers will include Michelle Canfield, a KHSI Board member, Carla Green, Jim Morgan of KHSI Operations and Karen Kenagy. This will be a great chance to learn and share and will be well worth your time and travel.

Hotel locations will be available soon. Drop a note or call any of those below to let us know you are coming.

Debra Blake at 503-663-3330 or djklake53@yahoo.com; Carla Green at 541-367-0687 or sweethomefarms@centurytel.net; Jim Morgan at KHSI Operations at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org.

The updated schedule will be at www.katahdins.org and <http://paccoastkat.org/>



SECOND ANNUAL INDIANA KATAHDIN ALL FEMALE AUCTION

When: April 25th, 12:00 noon EST
Location: Hancock County Fairgrounds
Greenfield, Indiana
Will be Selling: Yearling Ewes, Fall Ewe Lambs,
Spring Ewe Lambs

- All will be registered and show quality.
- Consignments will be screened for show quality quality.
- Consignment deadline to get into the catalog is March 10th. Consignments will be taken up to sale day.

Special Buyers incentive will be made for the junior shows at the Leroy Boyd Junior Show at the Midwest Stud Ram Sale, North American International Livestock Exposition, Big E and the Indiana State Fair.

For information:
contact Bob Adams 317-408-2749 bobadams@mcclink.com
or John Dyer 812- 362- 8012 jdkatahdins@reagan.com
Contact Bob Adams for consignment form.

Join us

Indiana Premier Sheep Sale

Midwest Stud Ram Sale Update and Changes Planned by New Sale Managers in 2015

Heartland Livestock Services LLC

Editor's Note: Key changes for consignors are underlined. There are also plans to refurbish pens in the Sheep Barn.

Katahdin breeders, consignors and buyers will be interested in changes that are in store for the 2015 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. After 51 years of dedicated service, Larry Mead has retired as the sale manager. During his tenure, he took the sale from a local event to the most prominent multi-breed sheep sale in the country.

The new sale management is Heartland Livestock Services LLC. Heartland consists of three former breed secretaries: Karey Claghorn and Carrie Taylor Kelly of the American Hampshire Sheep Association, and Millie Moore of the Montadale Sheep Breeders Association and two auctioneers: Curt Overcash who serves as managing partner and Bret Oelke, who serves as media contact. The sixth and most important team member is Brandan Bruce, who is the Information Technology Specialist. Collectively, this group has several decades of experience with purebred sheep sales across the country. For the past seven years the Heartland group has been present at the Midwest Sale taking care of the clerking duties of consignor check-in, producing the sale orders, buyer check-out and a variety of other duties.

A new website has been created at www.midwestsale.com. Consignors will be able to enter their sheep on-line and cataloged entries will be displayed on a periodic basis as they are

received. A printed catalog will still be made available at the Sale and to those individuals who wish to receive the printed version by mail. During the sale, social media will update users as to the approximate starting time of both the shows and the sales.

The sale catalog will be mailed well ahead of the sale so buyers and consignors will have an opportunity review entries ahead of the sale. Because of this, any data that you can provide with entries as footnote material will be very valuable so that collectively the team can highlight the value and importance of performance information. The early mailing will also increase opportunities to advertise your flock in the catalog. Contact Bret Oelke for advertising rates or to advertise boelke@midwestsale.com or 218-770-2248. A PDF version of the sale catalog will be available on June 1st at www.midwestsale.com

As many of you know the entire sale can be viewed on-line and live bidding can take place by creating an account and logging in to www.dvauction.com

Of interest to many Katahdin breeders will be an NSIP update tentatively given by Allan Culham who is with the American Sheep Industry Association. Also as a part of the educational offerings, Dr. Bert Moore will deliver a seminar on structural correctness.

For sales in the sheep barn on the Missouri State Fairground, the Monday show calendar has been cleared of shows of sale sheep. All Sheep

Barn Breeds will show on Tuesday and sell on Thursday. Monday will be reserved for junior shows and check in, with seminars and meetings held on both Monday and Wednesday. The Supreme Champion Show has been moved to Wednesday evening and more time will be available for socializing and enjoying refreshments. Please check the website for updated information on schedules, events and activities that take place during the Midwest Stud Ram Sale which is scheduled from June 22-27, 2015.

Heartland Livestock Services, LLC is committed to providing the premier marketplace for North American livestock genetics and we look forward to working with all breeds, and we especially look forward to an exciting future with the Katahdin breed.

SCKA Meeting, Field Day and Private Treaty Sale June 5-6 in DeRidder, LA

Darrell Adams, Singer, Louisiana

The South Central Katahdin Hair Sheep (SCKA) Annual Meeting and Private Treaty Sale will be held June 5-6 at the Beauregard Fairgrounds in DeRidder, Louisiana. The fairgrounds address is 506 West Drive, DeRidder, LA 70634

There will be a farm tour at ADO Sheep in Singer (about 30 minutes away) on Friday at 4:00 pm and then the group will go to supper at a nearby restaurant (Dutch treat). Saturday events will start around 9:30 am and include presentations by Chris Sweat on grading lambs, 3 presentations by NCRS and Gabriel & Tommy Bodin will speak about their line of choice meat lambs for restaurants and direct markets. A more complete schedule will be available later at the South Central Website www.hair-sheep.com

Sheep must have health papers and they must be handed off BEFORE you unload. So please make copies before you come. Sheep can start unloading at 9:00 am Friday. A lunch meal Saturday will be provided.

Local Motels include: Stagecoach Inn 337-462-0022, Best Western Plus 337-460-2066, Motel 6 338-462-3450, America's Best Value 337-460-7797 or Pine Grove RV Park 337-460-1800.

If you need directions contact me: Darrell Adams, 337-515-4342 or adosheep.1@gmail.com.

Midwest Stud Ram Sale Hotels

Sedalia, MO Hotel Options for June 23-28, 2015

Below is a list of hotels in Sedalia Missouri area. If you are planning on attending and need a hotel in Sedalia or a neighboring town, it is worth calling ASAP to reserve your rooms. Sedalia area hotels fill up very quickly around these dates.

Sedalia Area Hotels			
Best Western Fax	660-826-6100 660-827-3850	Super 8 Motel	660-827-5890
EconoLodge Fax	660-826-8400 660-826-1230	Parkfield Inn	660-438-2474
Holiday Inn Express Fax	660-826-4000 660-826-4001	Bothwell Hotel	660-826-5588
Comfort Inn Fax	660-829-5050 660-829-5150	EconoLodge in Knob Knoster	660-563-3000

Wisconsin Hair Coat Inspection and FAMACHA Training & Field Day June 27, 2015 Arena, Wisconsin

KHSI thanks KHSI members Vince and Nancy Pope in Arena, Wisconsin for agreeing to host a hair coat inspection training. KHSI also thanks University of Wisconsin Extension for helping host the day which includes two other educational presentations. Dr Dave Thomas, U of W Sheep Extension Professor and extension agent, Gene Schreifer, are taking part in this educational field day.

The day starts on June 27th, with registration for hair coat training at 8:45 AM at the Pope's Farm. Hair coat inspection training will begin at 9 AM. (see article on page 25 for more information about hair coat inspection training).

After the hair coat training, the Field Day continues at Grandma Mary's Café in Arena, Wisconsin. Registration for the Integrated Parasite Management course opens

at 10:45 at the cafe. At 11:15, U of Wisconsin Extension personnel will do a talk covering pasture and forage management. At Noon, participants will break for lunch. Following lunch there will be a course on Integrated Parasite Management. Those who take the course are eligible to purchase a FAMACHA® card (\$12/card). The day will conclude back at Vince & Nancy Pope's Double Ewe Farm with hands on training using the FAMACHA® card. We expect to finish at 4:30 PM.

Integrated Parasite Management includes training in the use of the FAMACHA® and Five Point Check® and Smart Drenching. It includes information on more effective use of dewormers (anthelmintics) and when shepherds should deworm. This will be presented by Dr James Morgan of Katahdin Hair Sheep International. A

FAMACHA® card has five shades of red to creamy white, that has been developed to assess the level of anemia. It is an excellent guide to determine if a sheep or goat needs deworming for the barberpole worm. It is a very effective, low tech parasite management tool.

Vince & Nancy Pope's Double Ewe Farm is at 7899 Mellum Rd in Arena, WI 53503 or email vince@DoubleEweFarm.com for directions . Grandma Mary's Café is at 175 US Highway 14, Arena, WI 53503. For more information about the Hair Coat Inspection Training contact James Morgan at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org. For more information about the Field Day contact James Morgan at 479-444-8441, Gene Schreifer Iowa County, gene.schreifer@ces.uwex.edu or 608-930-9850 or Dr Dave Thomas, 608-263-4306 or dlthomas@wisc.edu.

Sending in Registry Work?

Make sure you have addressed your envelope with a Pennsylvania Address

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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

****April 25, 2015. Indiana Katahdin Association Ewe Sale.** Approx 1:30 PM, Hancock County Fairgrounds, Greenfield, IN. Contact Bob Adams 317-408-2749 bobadams@mcclink.com or John Dyer 812-362-8012 jdkatahdins@reagan.com

****June 5-6, 2015. South Central Katahdin Sheep Association Private Treaty Sale.** Beauregard Fairgrounds in DeRidder, Louisiana. Contact Darrell Adams (337) 515-4342 adosheep.1@gmail.com or check www.hair-sheep.com/

****June 25, 2015. Midwest Stud Ram Sale.** Missouri State Fairgrounds, Sedalia, Missouri. www.midwestsale.com or boelke@midwestsale.com or 218-770-2248. Catalog available at website on June 1 or by mail

****August 8, 2014. 11th Annual KHSI Expo & Sale.** Indiana County Fairgrounds. Indiana, Pennsylvania. www.katahdins.org or James Morgan at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org Consignment deadline June 15, 2015.

September 26??, 2015. Virginia Tech Southwest AREC Pasture Ram Test Sale & Field Day. Glade Springs, VA. Date to be determined later. Rams evaluated for growth, loin eye depth and parasite resistance on pasture. Contact Lee Wright, lrite@vt.edu, 276-944-2200

October 3??, 2015. Annual Midwest Hair Sheep Sale. Salem, Indiana. Washington County Fairgrounds. Finalized date and time set later. washingtonces@purdue.edu or 812-883-4501. www.wcsheep.org/wcsheep.org

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



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Katahdins and Katahdin Breeders In the News

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

Heritage, a cookbook by **Sean Brock**. Bentley Stracener, Jr, a KHSI member from Arkansas, told KHSI about a new cookbook that mentions Katahdin meat. The book reviewed by the NY Times as the "blue ribbon cookbook of the year" is a best seller and was written by Sean Brock. Sean Brock is the chef behind two South Carolina restaurants, Husk and McCrady's. He includes heirloom recipes (comfort food and food to cook at home) that he learned from his grandparents in the Appalachians. The book also has special recipes when cooking for guests. He promotes Farm to Table cooking. Bentley says "I would highly recommend the cookbook to anyone interested in good, down home, southern recipes. On page 126, Mr. Brock dedicates a page to Heritage Livestock Breeds and one of his favorites is Katahdin Lamb." Bentley goes on to say that on page 151, Chef Brock gives a bio of Craig Rogers (Virginia, past KHSI member) who produces the only lamb he will use in his restaurants. Bentley said he was surprised and pleased to see the Katahdin breed receiving recognition as the best tasting lamb.

KHSI was interviewed at the American Sheep Industry Annual Convention in Reno NV on January 30th by Dave Russell of Brownfield Ag News.

<http://brownfieldagnews.com/2015/01/31/katahdin-sheep-no-shearing-needed/>

KHSI member Caleb Pirc (pronounced like **Pierce**) of Good Shepherd Farm in Meridian Idaho was interviewed by Matt Brechwald of the **www.offincome.com**. This is a 30 minute podcast and Caleb has the audio presence of someone who has been doing it for years! Caleb is a fourteen year old KHSI Youth Member. The link is **www.offincome.com** and the episode number is OFI 004.

<http://www.offincome.com/?s=OFI+004>

The Shepherd Magazine. The January 2015 issue of The Shepherd was a Katahdin focus issue. Several KHSI members advertised, the front cover was a Katahdin flock and there were three articles on Katahdins, two of which are in this issue. The articles include the Piel 1966 article on "Will the Sheep of the Future be a Single Purpose Sheep?" and "Katahdins - Breeding for a New Age".

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**We would like to take this time
to thank all our 2014 buyers**

SHEEP RESOURCES

Teresa Maurer, KHSI Operations

In past issues, this section was called "The Resource Shelf". Now in addition to reading sheep information on paper, shepherds can also view materials, presentations and videos on the web. Remember that libraries and agricultural extension offices can provide help if you don't have good Internet access. From time to time, "Sheep Resources" will list resources you may find helpful for continued learning about sheep. Let us know about some of your "go to" sources for sheep information and we'll share it here!

In February and March 2015, University of Maryland Extension presented a series of 5 winter webinars on pasture management. All are recorded, minimally edited, and made public for viewing. PowerPoint presentations (slideshows) will be available for viewing and downloading at **SlideShare**. Links to these and also past webinar recordings and PowerPoint presentations are available at <http://www.sheepandgoat.com/recordings.html>. Webinar recordings are also being converted to YouTube videos. Visit the **Maryland Extension Small Ruminant YouTube Channel** to listen to any previously recorded webinar on YouTube. Past topics include sheep health, breeding, genetics, marketing and more.

2015 WINTER WEBINAR SERIES PASTURE MANAGEMENT FOR SMALL RUMINANT PRODUCERS

PART I: PLANNING A PASTURE SYSTEM

SUSAN SCHOENIAN & JEFF SEMLER - UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION



2015 Katahdin Hairald Publications and Ad Deadlines

	Summer	Fall	Winter
1) Article Deadline/Display Ad commitment deadline (includes size of ad)	Apr 1	Jul 1	Oct 7
2) Display Ad content due to Xpressions	Apr 7	Jul 14	Oct 20
3) Classified Ads due to Operations	Apr 7	Jul 14	Oct 20
4) Mailing date (Bulk Mail)	May 1	Aug 7	Nov 13

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JAG

Focus on Ewe-ith

The First Annual Kennedy Family National Katahdin Junior Sheep Show was held on November 16th 2015 at the North American International Livestock Exposition in Louisville, Kentucky. It was an excellent first time event. Doc & Deb Kennedy have donated the funds to support the majority of premiums for the Junior Show for eight years. The following youth had the Grand and Reserve Champion rams and ewes: Taylor Young (Belt Buckle, TN) Grand Champion Ram; Rachel DeOrnelis (Bonnots Mill, MO) Reserve Grand Champion Ram; Andrea Steele (Caddo Mills, TX) Grand Champion Ewe, and Thomas Crome (Marshall, IL) had Reserve Grand Champion Ewe.



Katie Ketchum with Katahdin Youth, Rachel DeOrnellis, Cooper Gehring, Emma DeOrnellis, Taylor Young, Rhett Hancock and Andrea Steele. (not shown are Thomas Crome and Aaliyah Strawser)

See **Katahdins and Katahdin Breeders in the News** (pg 30 of this Hairald) for a link to an online interview of KHSI Youth Member Caleb Pirc of Meridian, Idaho. Caleb talks about how he markets his lambs for meat and the importance of being honest with his customers. In the interview, Caleb tells how he and his sister Hannah marketed their first meat lambs, which were raised using organic methods. Last year they treated some sheep with antibiotics and some customers cancelled their order. So they found new customers to buy those particular sheep.

Using KHSI member donations and KHSI funds, the KHSI Youth Committee, chaired by Henry Shultz, is providing support to the following regional and national Junior Shows in 2015. There will be more information on these events in later issues of the



Andrea Steele of Caddo Mills, TX and Doc Kennedy with the Grand Champion Katahdin Ewe, Kennedy Family Junior Show NAILE

Katahdin Hairald. Keep checking the website link for details and deadlines about the show entry.

June 6, 2015. Midwest Junior Preview Show. Sedalia, MO. Missouri State Fairgrounds. Contact information: midwestshow@hotmail.com or Kate Lambert, 1105 N Main Street, Brookfield, MO 64628, 660-541-0468. Go to <http://www.midwestjuniorpreviewshow.com/> to sign up for an online newsletter, find more information or to donate to the Midwest Junior Preview Show premium fund.

June 22, 2015. Leroy Boyd Memorial Junior Show. Sedalia, MO. Katahdin only show. Contact Henry & Becky Shultz (573-682-5481 or beckyshultz@msn.com) or <http://www.midwestsale.com> for more information.

July 10-12, 2015. North East Youth Sheep Show. West Springfield, MA. Click on events at <http://www.nesheep.org/>. A contact person will be listed in the next Hairald issue.

September 22nd, 2015. Big E Katahdin Youth Show. Springfield, MA. <http://www.thebige.com/general-info/> Watch this website for finalized dates and entry information.

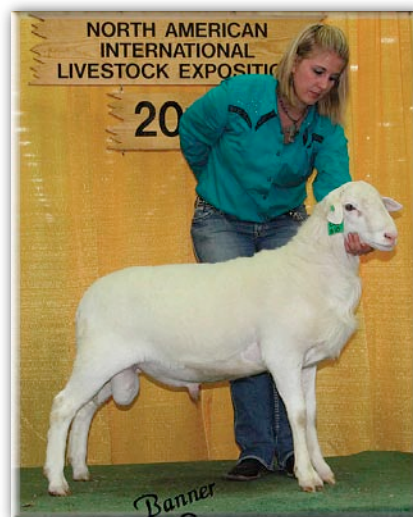
November 15, 2015. Kennedy Family National Katahdin Junior Show. Louisville, KY. NAILE. <http://www.livestockexpo.org/> Final date set in May.

Donate to our Youth Programs. You can be a contributor by donating to the KHSI Youth Premium or Youth Scholarship Funds. Those who donate will be recognized on the back cover of the Katahdin Hairald, typically the Fall Issue.



Taylor Young with Grand Champion Katahdin Ram, NAILE Kennedy Family Junior Show

Youth Scholarships. Also, if you know of a youth who is going to College and has worked with Katahdins for at least a year, encourage them to apply for a scholarship. See page 35 for more information. Deadline is June 30th, 2015 and applications will be available April 15, 2015.



Rachel DeOrnelis with Reserve Grand Champion Ram, Kennedy Family Junior Youth Show, NAILE

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SHU 3348, "Today's News"

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Three New Stud Rams Recently Purchased by Birch Creek Farms For The 2015 Lamb Crop:

POY 44

Bred by Poynter Sheep Farm, POY 44 was Grand Champion ram at the 2011 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. He is one of the most proven colored rams in the nation siring many show winners including the 2012 Grand Champion Ewe at Louisville

SHU 3348, "Today's News"

Bred by Prairie Lane Farm, "Today's News" was Grand Champion ram at the 2013 Midwest Stud Ram Sale. Also Reserve Junior Champion Ram at NAILE in 2012.

LU 07-001, "Fully Loaded"

Sired by the great COR 2002-20, "MCD Loaded Wagon", "Fully Loaded" was the 2 Time Grand Champion at the Missouri State Fair as a spring ram lamb and again as a yearling ram.



**2014 Ram Lambs sired by
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"Today's News" available NOW.**

2015 Katahdin Youth Scholarship Application Information

KHSI announces that applications for the 3rd Annual Katahdin Youth Scholarships Program will open on April 15, 2015. Two Katahdin Youth Scholarships will be awarded this summer. Applications are due on June 30, 2015.

KHSI is continuing its scholarship program in 2015 for youth entering college or already in college or in graduate school. Two \$500 scholarships will be awarded to youth for use at any US college or university. On April 15, applications will be available at the KHSI Website: www.katahdins.org. Completed applications and reference letters must be received by June 30, 2015 to be considered for this year's competition. Those without internet access can call KHSI Operations at 479-444-8441 to request application materials to be postal mailed.

Eligibility: the applicant must be a youth member of KHSI, or their immediate family must have a current KHSI membership. Applicant must

be under 21 as of January 1, 2015 or under age 26 if applying for graduate school, and must have been involved with Katahdin sheep for at least 1 year. For questions about the scholarship, or to request application materials, please call KHSI at 479-444-8441, visit the KHSI website www.katahdins.org or email info@katahdins.org

www.katahdins.org

visit the KHSI website for past issues of the Hairald

Did you forget to donate to KHSI Youth?

Send donations for Youth Scholarships or Premiums. Can write donations off as Farm/Ranch Expense



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From the Feed Trough: Points of Weaning

Woody Lane, Ph.D.

My office wall is lined with dusty shelves of old electronic messages that sometimes yield pleasant surprises. Rummaging around these artifacts, I unearthed an email that I had once written about young lambs and weaning. I blew off the extra electrons and read it carefully. Hmmm, it was pretty good - a list of critical nutritional principles that apply to *all* lambs, orphans and ewe-reared. I thought to myself, "Self, maybe someone ought to publish this." Then I realized that indeed I could publish it, here, in this article. So this month, I'll share these principles with you - dependable physiological notes that you can use to make weaning choices about your lambs. My emphasis is on early-weaning because it's economically sound and it works.

But FYI, I changed the original message a bit: I fleshed out some of the terse email sentences and also eliminated the nerdish acronyms that clutter up many emails (OTOH, 4U). I retained the bullet points because they are easy to read. Enjoy.

- You can wean lambs earlier than you think. Skilled shepherds routinely wean orphan lambs at three weeks, but at that age, weaning has to be done right. Ewe-reared lambs can be routinely weaned at 60 days, as long as the lambs are healthy and the mothers are managed properly after weaning to reduce the risks of mastitis. Any good sheep book will discuss the show-and-tell details about these procedures. My next paragraphs focus on the physiology of why they work.
- Weaning is really the transition from one diet to another: from a high-fat, high-protein, high-sugar liquid diet to a low-fat, lower-protein solid diet. Lambs will do this naturally over time, in their time, but unfortunately, a lamb's natural internal clock does not usually coincide with the profitable economics of a sheep operation. Hence my focus on pushing the system and weaning early.
- From a gastrointestinal perspective, young lambs resemble dogs and cats more closely than adult sheep. The rumen of young lambs

is tiny and relatively unformed, and little or no fermentation occurs in it. Young lambs are essentially *monogastric* animals, like dogs and humans, and they need high-quality feed that can be digested without relying on fermentation. Like milk.

- Milk (and milk replacer) never enters the rumen. When a lamb sucks a nipple, a small flap of tissue (called the *esophageal groove*) - like a bypass valve - closes off entry into the rumen. Any milk traveling down the gullet bypasses the rumen and goes directly into the true stomach.
- Although milk is a great feedstuff, ewe-reared lambs will naturally begin consuming significant amounts of dry feed at around 3-4 weeks. Even if you see younger lambs "chew" something (usually over and over and over, as young lambs like to do), that amount is tiny and biologically insignificant. But after three weeks of age, the amounts get larger. Especially if the feed is a ground, high-protein, tasty grain mix. Orphan lambs will consume dry feed earlier than four weeks if they are weaned by then.
- When lambs consume dry feed, this material is not rerouted by the esophageal groove. It goes directly into the rumen where it is exposed to microbial fermentation.
- Here's a positive feedback system: the consumption of dry feed *stimulates* rumen development. Dry feed is fermented by bacteria and protozoa in the rumen, even in a small, immature rumen. This fermentation results in products (primarily butyrate) that stimulate additional rumen growth and development. As more feed enters the rumen, more stimulation occurs.
- But - here's an intriguing point - *at first, the rumen is actually not very important*. A lamb does *not* need a functioning rumen to consume and digest dry feed. High-quality feeds are easily digested in the small intestine, and those digested nutrients will support good health and growth. If it helps, you can think of milk as a high-quality dry feed with water added. (Actually,

the milk replacer powder in a bag is a dry feed). If you don't believe me, ask yourself - do *you* chew cud? If you don't and are reading this, you are living proof that a rumen is not necessary for the good life.

- A functioning rumen is really only necessary for a few things
 - (1) fiber digestion,
 - (2) utilization of feedstuffs containing nonprotein nitrogen (like urea),
 - (3) detoxifying certain harmful compounds before they reach the small intestine, and
 - (4) production of B-vitamins.If lambs don't need to accomplish the first three things to survive or grow, and if their high-quality feed contains ready-made B-vitamins, the lambs will thrive.
- Historically, in an effort to facilitate early weaning, many scientists have focused their research on accelerating rumen development. This is an interesting case of misplaced emphasis, because a lamb doesn't need a functioning rumen for successful weaning. The main purpose of weaning is to shift the diet from milk to solid feed. Rumen can develop quite well on their own *after* early weaning.
- Lambs on high-quality vegetative legume pastures will consume leaves and young shoots. The nutritional value of this forage can equal or surpass most grain-based creep feeds. These legume plants will definitely support the healthy growth of young lambs after four weeks of age.
- Milk production peaks at 3-4 weeks after lambing. By 60-70 days, milk production is relatively low compared to the nutritional needs of a growing lamb. (Udder size is not a good indicator of milk production, ask any dairy producer.) After 60 days, ewe milk will provide less than 50% of a single lamb's nutritional needs. This percentage is lower for twins, and even lower for triplets.
- When ewe-reared lambs get older - after 50-60 days - they compete directly with their moms for feed,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

Katahdin Recipe Forum

Edited by Maria Dosch, Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer

Part 1 of 3



Lamb Chop Marinade

Submitted by Judy Dyer of Indiana

Ingredients

4 lamb chops-1 inch thick	1/4 cup oil	1 T. lemon juice
1 tsp. salt	1/2 tsp. pepper	1 small bay leaf
1 tsp. chopped parsley	1 clove garlic	1 small onion, sliced

Cooking Instructions:

Place chops flat in glass baking dish or pan. Combine oil, lemon juice, salt, pepper, bay leaf and parsley. Mash garlic or put through garlic press. Add onion to marinade. Pour marinade over chops. Chill at least 3 hours. Turn once or twice during that time.

Remove chops from marinade and place on oiled broiler rack so meat is 3 or 4 inches from source of heat. Broil 12 minutes.

4 servings.

New School Shepherd's Pie with Sweet Potato Crust

Submitted by Teresa Maurer of Arkansas

Ingredients

2 medium sweet potatoes peeled, cut into 1/2 inch cubes		
1/3 cup half and half or milk	kosher salt and fresh ground pepper to taste	
1 T. olive oil	1 lb ground lamb	1 T. minced garlic
1 T. dried or 3 T. chopped fresh herbs (thyme, parsley, basil or combo)		
1 red onion peeled and diced small	1 whole carrot peeled and diced small	
1/3 cup thawed frozen (or fresh) green peas		
1 T. catsup (or tomato paste)	1 T. A-1 sauce	unsalted butter (to dot the top)

Cooking Instructions

Bring sweet potatoes to boil in salted water. Cook until easily pierced with fork but have a little resistance, about 15 minutes. Drain, add half and half, salt and pepper to taste. Mash until smooth--mixture will be fairly loose. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.

Brown the lamb well, 8-10 minutes. Add garlic and cook 2 minutes more. Add herbs and stir to mix, set aside.

Over medium heat, heat olive oil until hot but not smoking, add onions and carrots and cook about 11-13 minutes. Add catsup and A-1 and cook about 4 minutes. Add peas towards end of cooking time. Add lamb mixture, stir, and season to taste with salt and pepper.

Spread lamb-veggie mixture in casserole (1-2 quart size). Cover top with sweet potato mix, swirling to make them look nice. Dot with butter, bake until lamb mixture bubbles and potatoes are golden brown about 40 minutes, but start checking at about 30 minutes, as ovens vary and the lamb mixture WILL burn easily. Serve hot.

Serves 2-3.

NOTES: Recipe is based on one from the book "How to Cook Meat" by Schlesinger and Willoughby. It is "new school" because it uses sweet potatoes on top instead of the usual mashed potatoes. The sweet potato topping tastes really good with the ground lamb and looks very nice. The original recipe called for 3 lbs of lamb and fed 6-8 people so you can multiply 3x if you are feeding a larger group. It is a forgiving recipe - you can experiment with amounts of sweet potato topping, meat and veggies.

If you have a recipe that you and your family like, send it to

KHSI Operations at info@katahdins.org or PO Box 778, Fayetteville, AR 72702.

We look forward to your recipes. If your recipe is based on (or copied from) a published recipe, please provide the proper credit.

Katahdin Recipe Forum

Edited by Maria Dosch, Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer

Part 2 of 3



Easy Lamb Noodles

Submitted by Shari Pratt of Idaho

Ingredients

Cubed lamb	Finely chopped onions	Finely chopped red and yellow peppers
A little parsley	Garlic	Butter and olive oil
Feta Cheese	Sprig of cilantro or mint (optional)	

Cooking Instructions:

Heat butter and olive oil in a skillet and cook onions and peppers just until tender. Brown lamb up to med rare. As the lamb cooks, you should have lots of broth. Thicken the broth just a tad with some flour. Serve over noodles with Feta cheese crumbled on top. At this point, you can add a sprig of cilantro or mint, or can add it into the skillet at the beginning.

Leg of Lamb Pitas

Submitted by Shari Pratt of Idaho

Ingredients

Boneless leg of lamb	Italian salad dressing
Onions	Red and yellow peppers
Pita bread	Toppings: lettuce, tomatoes, tatziki sauce, kalamata olives, feta cheese

Cooking Instructions

I like to take a boneless leg and slice real thin like cold cuts, then cut into strips. Marinade it in a Italian salad dressing (Lowry's Tuscan is real good) for 5+ hours in the fridge. Cook up and caramelize onions, red peppers, yellow peppers. Toss in the lamb when the veggies are about done. It takes about 3-4 min to get that lamb cooked and mixed with the veggie juices. Warm up pita bread in the oven for a minute or two and fill with meat/veggie mix. Add lettuce, tomato, tatziki sauce, kalamata olives and good ole feta cheese. When I slice up a leg this way, I take out what we will eat for dinner and a lunch the next day and use that in this recipe. Then I bag the rest up in quart bags, remaining marinade and all, and freeze it for another day.

FROM THE FEED TROUGH: POINTS OF WEANING, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36

especially when a flock grazes high quality pasture. Think about this for a moment. Ewes *never* defer good pasture to their lambs. Even the best mom will *not* step back to allow her lambs first choice of clover instead of her. Since ewes are bigger than lambs, ewes consume more forage than lambs. If good pasture is limited, or if you are juggling pastures in an intensive grazing system with a flock of ewes and their unweaned lambs, be aware that those ewes will consume a high percentage of your best-quality forage.

- In late lactation (after 60 days), a ewe-lamb flock is really composed of two subflocks with wildly differ-

ent nutritional requirements:

(1) young growing lambs, and
(2) ewes in late lactation. And if milk production is very low, those ewes are effectively in maintenance mode. If the lambs and their ewes are grazing together, how can a shepherd meet the nutritional needs of both groups at the same time, in the same paddock? Either one group will be overfed or the other group will be underfed.

- When to wean? Decisions, decisions. But *not* making a decision is still making a decision, because if you make no changes, the ewe-reared lambs will *continue* to compete with their ewes for feed, and the orphan lambs will *continue* to

drink expensive milk replacer. Physiology, nutrition, pastures, timing - it's *all* economics.

First Published: February 2004.
Author's Note: The principles of weaning young ruminants from milk to dry feed are universal. Applying them to orphan lambs or ewe-reared lambs are just details. Of course these details have to be monitored carefully, but then again, that's part of the art in animal husbandry. 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.

KHSI Board of Directors Conference Call Meeting December 2nd, 2014

Roxanne Newton, Secretary KHSI

Present: Lee Wright, John Dyer, Maria Dosch, Carl Ginapp, Michelle Canfield, Lynn Fahrmeier, Roxanne Newton, Operations (Jim Morgan and Teresa Maurer).

President Lee Wright called the meeting to order at 8:05 pm ET.

OLD BUSINESS:

1. Lynn Fahrmeier moved to accept minutes from 9/3/2014 BOD Conference Call meeting. Maria Dosch seconded. Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Promotions Committee: Chair Roxanne Newton reported that the committee plans to increase spending on advertisements and promotions by \$1000 in 2015. She also reported that the Shepherd magazine plans to feature Katahdin in the January 2015 issue.
2. Youth & Show Committees: Committee member John Dyer states that committee Chair Henry Shultz report and budget requests were not available and would be forwarded to Operations. John did state that the NAILE Junior show was well represented and the Katahdin Junior and Open shows both had good participation.
3. kNSIP Committee: Chair Carl Ginapp reported the committee continues to work with NSIP Promotions committee directives for increasing membership, developing promotional items, and

4. Publications Committee: Jim Morgan reported that the Hairald plans to commemorate the Katahdin Breed's 30th anniversary with the reprinting of historical articles for the 2015 publications. John Dyer moved to have the Board of Director's meeting minutes published in the Hairald. Maria Dosch seconded the motion. Motion carried.
5. Expo Committee: Committee Chair Carl Ginapp reported that based on the Expo Committee's investigation and deliberation, the committee recommends Indiana, PA as the location of the 2015 Katahdin Expo & Sale. Carl Ginapp moved that the 2015 Katahdin Expo & Sale be held on August 6-8th in Indiana, Pennsylvania and recommends that we pursue Cookeville TN for the 2016 Expo. Maria Dosch seconded. Motion carried.
6. Registry Committee: Chair Michelle Canfield provided an up-to-date report on accuRegistry based on communications with John Savage. She discussed the need for a conference call meeting between the BOD and Mr. Savage in the future. Roxanne Newton

provided assistance with data entry for new kNSIP members.

7. Website Committee: Jim Morgan reports that the committee is currently working on updates with both the design and programming of the KHSI website to be completed in Spring 2015.

8. Budget Committee: Chair John Dyer and Operations reminds committee chairs for budget recommendations for 2015.
9. Operations requested BOD volunteer appointments to review KREG (Katahdin Regional Grant) requests. Carl Ginapp and Michelle Canfield volunteered to evaluate grant requests.
10. Lynn Fahrmeier provided an update on the Sheep Genomics Workshop he attended in Lincoln, NE last month.

At 10:13 pm, Operations was excused from the meeting and the BOD moved to Executive session. At 10:25 pm after exiting executive session, Maria Dosch moved to approve Operations incentive pay for the 3rd quarter of 2014 and Expo services compensation in accordance with Operations quarterly contractual compensation agreement. John Dyer seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Roxanne Newton moved to adjourn. Maria Dosch seconded. Motion carries. BOD conference call adjourned at 10:27 pm ET.

Katahdin Recipe Forum

Edited by Maria Dosch, Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer

Part 3 of 3



Sauerkraut-Lamb Meatloaf

Submitted by Shari Pratt of Idaho

Ingredients: Start with your favorite meatloaf recipe ingredients including whatever sauce or ketchup mix you like to spread on top.

Meat Mixture includes:	Ground lamb	Chopped red peppers	Chopped celery	Chopped onions
	Bread crumbs	Meatloaf seasonings	Eggs	Water
Sauce includes:	Ketchup	ground or Dijon mustard	Brown sugar	Worcester Sauce
Additional Ingredients:	Bacon	Sauerkraut		

Cooking Instructions: Mix the meat ingredients and roll out to a flat rectangular shape ½ to 1 inch thick on wax paper. Spread the sauerkraut on the meat. Roll it into a loaf. Put bacon over the top of the rolled loaf. Cover with sauce and bake. If you like spicy, add hot spices to the sauce.

ANOTHER GOOD YEAR FOR KATAHDINS

ANNUAL REGISTRATION & MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS

Numbers of Katahdins registered and transferred were steady compared to the last few years. There was a small but record-setting increase in registrations, but it was offset by a decrease in recordations.

Here are some highlights from the summary below. This is the third year in a row that transfers were over 4000, total registration and recordations over 8,000 and total registry transactions over 12,000. It is our sec-

ond year in a row in which the total number of members was over 1000. Also significant: if KHSI separates out registrations from recordations, KHSI members registered a record number of 7658 sheep. No other breed has sold 4000 registered sheep in any of the last three years. These are numbers to be celebrated.

There is still work to be done to keep up KHSI's record-setting pace. It will take all of us working on re-

cruiting new members and providing service to our buyers, especially by registering and transferring the sheep for our buyers. Some members gift a buyer with a one year membership, if they purchase at least \$500 (in some cases \$1500) worth of sheep. That is a way to help grow the membership.

Thanks for all of your hard work and promotion.

2003-2014 KHSI REGISTRY & MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

YR	Registrations	Recordations	Transfers	Total Registrations & Recordations	Total Registry Transactions	Voting Membership	Youth Membership	Total Membership
2014	7658	363	4040	8021	12061	841	178	1019
2013	7401	937	4199	8338	12537	887	159	1046
2012	7213	918	4456	8131	12587	797	128	925
2011	6360	409	3912	6769	10681	630	79	709
2010	4496	257	2761	4753	7514	547	49	596
2009	4081	898	2584	4979	7563	473	21	494
2008	4401	669	2232	5070	7302	525	NA	NA
2007	4343	743	2588	5086	7674	574	NA	NA
2006	4935	1052	2844	5987	8831	535	NA	NA
2005	3839	806	2718	4645	7363	529	NA	NA
2004	3489	720	2232	4209	6441	530	NA	NA
2003	3161	738	1711	3899	5610	514	NA	NA

Late Dues Renewal? Please Read This – Don't Worry!

To cut to the chase: we know that many of you received late renewal invoices this year and so you were unable to mail your dues by January 31 to cover 2015 membership. We explain what happened later in this article, but we are forgiving the extra late fee charge. Please send in your \$45 dues renewal as soon as you can to stay on the website and to keep receiving the Hairald.

KHSI uses a service to assist with mailing out the hundreds of renewal letters that have to go out each year. Though we delivered the renewal

mailing to the service in December, the mailing service experienced delays in getting it mailed. Then they made a huge error and sent it bulk mail instead of first class as KHSI requested! Bulk mail takes 2-3 weeks to deliver instead of a few days, so the notices arrived in your mailboxes weeks after they were supposed to.

KHSI dues are always due each year by January 31 and they keep your membership active for the calendar year. This year, there was a decision made to reward those who renewed on time with a discount (\$45) and have

higher dues with a late fee (\$60) for those renewing after January 31.

Unfortunately, the mailing service error disrupted those plans and caused many problems. We apologize for the problems the mailing service caused-but please send in your \$45 as soon as possible to keep your membership going. Please email or call Operations if you have questions 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org

And a big THANK YOU! to all of you who renewed on time.

KHSI Member's Guide

02/15

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

2014-2015 Board of Directors

President: Lee Wright, lrite@vt.edu, 276-698-6079, Virginia

Vice President: Carl Ginapp, carl@cmgkatahdins.net, 641-425-0592, Iowa

Secretary: Roxanne Newton, mcnjr53@yahoo.com, 229-794-3456, Georgia

Treasurer: John Dyer, jdkatahdins@Reagan.com, 812-362-8012, Indiana

Director: Maria Dosch, ewemad@nvc.net, 605-329-2478, South Dakota

Director: Lynn Fahrmeier, lfahrmeier@msn.com, 816-934-8651, Missouri

Director: Michelle Canfield, info@canfieldfarms.com, 360-770-0615, Washington

Honorary: Charles Brown, Piel Farm, Maine

Honorary: Charles Parker, cfparker@aglaia.net, Ohio

Honorary: Laura Fortmeyer, jubilee@jbntelco.com, 785-467-8041, Kansas

KHSI Operations:

- Jim Morgan and Teresa Maurer; PO Box 778; Fayetteville, AR 72702-0778
Phone: 479-444-8441; info@katahdins.org
- Send the following to KHSI Operations (Arkansas)-Completed membership and renewal forms and \$45 for calendar year dues (renewals due by January 31 each year) Note: new memberships and renewals can be paid online by Paypal at website.
- Contact Operations for the following:
 - Request coat inspections before May 15
 - Address changes or other corrections for print or web
 - Copies of histories, breed standards, etc
 - BLANK work orders and registration applications.
Note: forms and materials are printable from website www.katahdins.org
 - 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 and email: available for messages 24 hours per day.

KHSI Registry:

- John Savage, 1039 State Route 168, Darlington, PA 16115
Phone – 724-843-2084; Email – 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 (Eastern time): Monday to Friday 8 am- 4pm.

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

Promotion: Roxanne Newton - 229-794-3456

Youth: Henry Shultz – 573-682-7127

Expo Sale: Lee Wright – 279-698-6079

NSIP: Carl Ginapp – 641-425-0592

Publishing/Hairald: Lee Wright – 276-698-6079

Registry Liaison: Michelle Canfield – 360-770-0615

Show: Henry Shultz – 573-682-7127

Website: Michelle Canfield – 360-770-0615

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 April 7, 2015 to KHSI Operations Office for the Summer 2015 Hairald. Contact KHSI Operations, 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org.

SHEEP WANTED

TEXAS

North Central Texas. Registered Ewes or Ewe Lambs. Looking for 10 or more (lambs, yearlings or 2 yr olds) to purchase, preferably in the north central Texas area. Andrew G in Stephenville, TX. 512-567-3922 or andrwgri@gmail.com

SHEEP FOR SALE

ALABAMA

West Central AL. Registered QR/RR Ewe & Ram Lambs. Born Jan-May. Mostly all white. Bloodlines include EMB Chief, MCD New Generation, Frontier, Northern Exposure and Nitro. \$350 to \$450. Tonya Johnson, Tonya's Sheep Station, Pennington, AL 205-301-0220 or e.tonyajohnson@yahoo.com

Southern AL Registered RR Ram & QR/RR Ewe Lambs. 16 ewe/4 ram lambs. Ewes, starting \$350. Ram lambs, top 4 lambs in flock. \$500-600 ea. Sired by Warlock, RedBarn Katahdins, fast growing muscular offspring. Katahdins for 15 yrs. Rhonda Kelmer, Ricochet Farms, Atmore, AL. www.ricochetfarms.com, 251-229-3838, ricochetkatahdins@yahoo.com

IOWA

Central IA. Registered Ram & Ewe Lambs. Kinion Katahdins taking orders. Ewe lambs \$250 ea, ram lambs \$ 200. Only breeder quality offered. Jan-early Mar births. Ready 2 weeks after weaning, mostly May. Photos, Kinion Katahdins facebook page. Kole Kinion, Kinion Katahdins, Sully, IA. Jkkinion@gmail.com or 641-891-1334

MISSOURI

Registered Ram Lamb & Mature Proven Ram. 4 yr old proven ram. No horns and no offspring with horns. Apr 2014 Ram lamb with good conformation, head and neck well formed. If you need more info, 660-885-8670. Ed Seidel of CPF Katahdins in Clinton.

SHEEP FOR SALE

OKLAHOMA

Southern OK. Registered Ram & Ewe Lambs. 2014 ram lambs & 50 ewe lambs sired by BAG 1725 "Diesel" & SHU 3348 "Today's News" (2012 & '13 Gr Champ Rams at Midwest Stud Ram). Pictures available. \$450 & up for rams. Brad Williams, Birch Creek Farms, Atoka, OK 580-889-1646, birchcreekfarms@yahoo.com

OREGON

NW OR. Registered Yearlings & Lambs. Adult 100 ewe flock no hoof trimming/deworming Lamb 3x/yr. Thick heavy muscled. Wean lots of pounds of quality lamb. Good EBVs in NSIP,. Ewe lambs \$375. QR and RR ram lambs and yearlings \$475-\$575. Karen Kenagy, KRK Katahdins Hubbard, OR. 503 351 6978, krkenagy@hotmail.com, krkatahdins.com

PENNSYLVANIA

Registered & Recorded Lambs, Yearlings & 2-yr Olds. Katahdin & Katahdin/Dorper registered/recordable breeding stock. Selling only those that we would breed. Exposed for spring. Ewes \$175 to \$250. Website for pics of Rams or these outstanding ewes. Stephanie McCauley, Shady Maple Farm, Kane, PA. www.sheephappenshirts.com, sri5004@yahoo.com, 814-335-0666.

SHEEP FOR SALE

NW PA. Registered RR Lambs. Taking Orders. All RR. Lambs due in May. Ewes bred to "Superman" sired by "Wild Man" from Kenneth Jessee flock (VA). Located near Adrian, 60 miles north of Pittsburgh PA. Carolyn Lash, Limestone Hollow Farm. 724-545-7495.

TENNESSEE

NE TN. Registered RR Ram & Ewe Lambs. Orders being taken. Due Feb & Mar. Lambs available June. Vaccinations up-to-date at time of purchase. SFCP-Select. Delivery, mentoring & service after sale. Hidden Springs Katahdins, Jody Winstead at 865-742-9702 or jaw013198@aol.com in Powder Springs, TN.

NE TN. Registered Yearling Ram. Solid white with muscular build. Updated on vaccinations & deworming. Pics available. Darren & Lola Pearson, Five Oaks Farm, Rogersville, TN. 423-272-7330 or 423-754-6834. or katherine.eric.pearson@gmail.com

SW TN. Registered QR/RR Yearling Rams & Mature Rams. March 2014 yearlings & two 2 yr old rams (out of KDK362). Top genetics. Some white and some red. Great conformation. Price \$250-400 with papers. Photos available. Cedar Creek Farm in Georgetown, TN. Michael Stumpff, 423-505-4274. mstumpff@yahoo.com



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E: MFOWLFARM@MSN.COM

**Business
Card Ads
in Hairald
for members
advertising
sheep
are currently
\$25 B/W or
\$30 Color.**

Expo to be held in Indiana, Pennsylvania, August 6-8, 2015

Sneak Preview of the Schedule

Here's the latest 2015 Expo schedule update from the Expo organizing committee, which includes KHSI members Lynn Fahrmeier, Steve Bull and Carl Ginapp, and Pennsylvania Extension agent and sheep producer, Melody Barkley. The Pennsylvania Extension Service will be a co-host of the educational sessions on Thursday evening and Friday.

Consigned Katahdins arriving for the sale need to arrive by noon on Thursday August 6th at the Indiana County Fairgrounds in Pennsylvania.

On Friday at the Rustic Lodge there will be a full day of highly relevant information that can be used to improve our sheep production. At press time, the details of the Expo Educational Program are still in the works. KHSI has been promised a presentation by one of the premier sheep reproductive biologists in the country, Dr Keith Inskeep of West Virginia University. Dr Inskeep will speak about how to

successfully breed ewes out of season, how to use the "ram effect" to improve reproduction and the effective use of CIDR's. Dave Hartmann a grazing specialist with Pennsylvania Extension and a Katahdin breeder will speak on "Innovative Grazing Management". Dr Robert VanSaun, DVM, a Pennsylvania State University nutritionist, will talk about using "Nutrition to Improve Sheep Health". Melanie Barkley of Pennsylvania State Extension Service will speak to us about using "Record Keeping to Identify Functional Stock and Increase Profitability". The committee also is waiting to hear back from Dr Scott Bowdridge of West Virginia University. Dr Bowdridge is a professor with a background in parasitology and immunology and he will speak about practical parasite management and also some of his recent research findings. The committee also hopes that Dr Henry Zerby, Chair of the Animal Science Department at The Ohio State

University will be able to travel to our meeting. Dr Zerby is an internationally renowned meat scientist and his ability to teach is exceptional.

Those arriving by Thursday afternoon can attend the program on the evening of August 6th. The KHSI Expo Com-

mittee and KHSI NSIP committee will host an information session on NSIP. NSIP is the National Sheep Improvement Program which provides EBVs (estimated breeding values) that increase accuracy of selection for the production traits of growth, milk, reproduction, muscling and parasite resistance. The committee has identified some key producers that are using EBVs to improve selection. At this time, the committee expects to have Melanie Barkley speak about using EBVs to improve genetic selection for lambs on pasture. Melanie markets lambs off pasture to the eastern light lamb market. Since using EBVs, Melanie has greatly increased profits and increased breeding stock sales. Alan Culham, a breeder from Michigan, has used EBVs for over 20 years to select for the faster growth. It could be argued by many that Alan has selected the fastest growing sheep in the world. While those selection goals, may not exactly fit yours, they are good examples of how to use EBVs to change performance.

With this strong educational program, the KHSI Expo Committee feels that it will be a great learning situation for all who attend.

Oh yes, there will be Katahdin lamb on the menu for the two Friday meals at the Rustic Lodge. Registration information will be mailed at the end of June. Make sure that you reserve a hotel room. Early August is a very busy time in Indiana Pennsylvania as there are several weeks of Student Orientation at Indiana University in Indiana Pennsylvania.

Round Mountain Katahdins



Performance Selection on Pasture

Selecting stock with balanced EBVs, superior Lbs Lamb Weaned and Parasite Resistance

check out our Breeder Page at www.katahdins.org

Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer

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February & March Lambing

Foundation Stock from Dosch Katahdins and Lillehaugen Farms

Sid & Julie Strelow
701-944-2404 • (c) 701-331-9393
sids@polarcomm.com

Expo Sale Requirements For 2015 Expo For Commercial Ewes - Registered Rams & Ewes Consignment Deadline is June 15, 2015

(Editor's Note: Final regulations will be published on May 15th, 2015. These notes will help potential consignors to make sure that their sheep meet the data requirements and get the optional weighing data if consignor chooses to submit weights.)

REQUIREMENTS FOR BOTH COMMERCIAL & REGISTERED SHEEP SALES:

- Consigned sheep must be at Indiana County Fairgrounds in Indiana, PA by 12 Noon, Thursday Aug 06, 2015.
- Sheep must be genotyped QR or RR at codon 171. Papers from genotyping company must be turned in by the time that consigned sheep are checked in.
- Interstate Health Certificates are required. Certificates must include a statement from the Veterinarian that flock is free of contagious foot rot. Rams must have a B. ovis negative test within 30 days of sale.
- All animals are required to have either Mandatory or Scrapie Flock Certification Program tags.
- Consigned animals must be bred and raised by consignor.
- One ram can be consigned without consigning any ewes. For each ad-

ditional ram, you must consign at least one registered ewe or one pen of commercial or registered ewes.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL

KATAHDIN EWE SALE:

- Minimum weight of 70 pounds for Spring Ewe Lambs
- At least three-fourths Katahdin
- Age Classes; Yearling (9/1/13-8/31/14), Fall ewe lambs (9/1/14-12/31/14), Spring Ewe Lambs (Jan 1-May 31)
- Consigned as pens of 3, 4 or 5 ewes (not as individual ewes)
- Shed over 2/3 of body (ewes must not be shorn or clipped; commercial ewes may be tail-docked)
- Consignment Fee of \$20/pen
- Expo Sale Committee has the right to reject commercial ewe sale entries.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTERED

KATAHDIN SALE:

- Registered consignments can be individual rams, individual ewes or pens of 3, 4 or 5 ewes.
- Sale animals **must not** be docked or clipped and must not have C coats.
- Consigned rams must meet minimums for scrotal circumference (> 28 cm for ram lambs; > 32 cm for rams)

- Accurate recording of date of birth, type of birth (1-2-3-4), and type of rearing (0-1-2-3-4 measured at 30 days of age), must be provided for each animal
- Dam production records are required (number lambs born/reared for each year of production)
- All weights are optional. Birth-weights should be taken within 24 hours of birth. 60-day weight should be taken prior to weaning and done when lamb is 45-90 days of age. 120 day weights need to be taken at 91-150 days of age and at least 30 days after the 60 day weight. The date at which the 60 and 120 day weights are taken needs to be recorded and submitted.
- Consignment Fee of \$20 per individual ram/ewe or \$20/pen if consigning a pen of ewes. Classes include Rams, Ewes & Ewe pens for the following ages: Yearlings (9/1/13-8/31/14), Fall (9/1/14 - 12/31/14), Jan 1-Feb 15, Feb 15-Mar 31, April 1 and after

Contact: Jim Morgan, KHSI Operations at 479-444-8441 or info@katahdins.org

NOTE: Final Expo Sale Regulations & Consignment Forms will be posted at the KHSI Website Calendar Page by May 15, 2015. Deadline for consigning sheep is June 15th, 2015.

**KHSI RECOMMENDS
THAT SELLERS SEND
PAPERS AND PAYMENT
FOR REGISTRATIONS
AND TRANSFERS TO
THE KHSI REGISTRY,
AS A COURTESY TO
THEIR BUYERS.**

**SAVE ON
Mailing Time**
Register your
KATAHDINS Online
with your credit
CARD.

**Send Registry
Info to
Darlington PA
not Milo IA**

Arise and Shine Farm, Bill & Peggy Gray, Arkansas	20
Birch Creek Farms, Brad & Tracy Williams, Oklahoma	34
Brokaw Farm Katahdins, Patrick, Brenda, & Lee Brokaw, Illinois.....	9
Buckeye Acres, Ron & Carla Young, Ohio.....	25
Caney Creek Farms, Dwayne & Kathy Kieffer, Tennessee.....	7
CMG Katahdins, Carl & Marcia Ginapp, Iowa	9
Country Oak Ranch, Mark & Sara Dennis, Louisiana	3 & 7
Croftland Farm, LLC, Maralyn Fowler, Wisconsin	42
David & Jane Smith Katahdins, David & Jane Smith, Indiana	8
Dosch Katahdins, Tom & Maria Dosch, South Dakota	9 & 30
Doyle Weaver Katahdins, Doyle & Judy Weaver, Missouri	18
Dyer Family Katahdins, John, Judy & Scott Dyer, Indiana.....	26
Fahrmeier Katahdins, Lynn & Donna Fahrmeier, Missouri	10
Fairview Farm Katahdins, Roland & Caryn Laliberte.....	17
Goldstrike Mountain Farms, Curtis & Teresa Elliott, Ohio.....	33
HalleluYah Farm & Lambs, Dusty Markham, Florida	35
Hillcrest Katahdins, Dr David & Jodi Redwine, Virginia	14
Hound River Farm, Milledge & Roxanne Newton, Georgia.....	28
Indiana Premier Sheep Sale, Bob Adams, Indiana	26
JM Katahdins, John & Mitzie Cannon, Florida	9
Jubilee Farm, Doug & Laura Fortmeyer, Kansas	9
Julian & Moore Sheep Company, Ed Julian, Ohio.....	23
Kentucky Lake Katahdins, Paul Howard, Kentucky	35
KRK Katahdins, Karen Kenagy, Oregon	19
Landreth Farm, Steve Landreth, Illinois	35
Lazy B Livestock, Howard & Lavonne Brown, Oklahoma	11
LC Ranch, Leon & Christine Gehman, Pennsylvania.....	18
Lillehaugen Farms, Luke & Maynard Lillehaugen, North Dakota.....	6
Misty Oaks Farm, Jeff & Kathy Bielek, Ohio.....	7
Pipestone Katahdins, Dr G.F. & Deb Kennedy, Minnesota.....	13
Pipestone Veterinary Clinic, Dr G.F. Kennedy, Minnesota	5
Prairie Lane Farm, Henry & Becky Shultz, Missouri	21 & 35
Rack of Lamb Corral, Todd & Renee Bauer, Kansas	16
Round Mountain Farm, Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer, Arkansas.....	43
Sand Mounain Katahdins, Frankie & Michelle Stiefel, Alabama.....	20
Silver Maple Sheep Farm, Jay & Irma Greenstone, Virginia	31
Spraberry Acres, Clifford Spraberry, Texas	20
Springlake Livestock LLC, Aaron & Sarah Scyphers	18
Strelow Ranch, Sid & Julie Strelow, North Dakota.....	43
Sydell, Inc., Steve Thiesen, South Dakota.....	29
Warm Springs Katahdins, David Maddox, Georgia	9
Xpressions, Gail Hardy, Arkansas.....	43



KHSI
c/o Jim Morgan & Teresa Maurer
P. O. Box 778
Fayetteville, AR 72702-0778
479-444-8441

11th Annual KHSI Expo & Sale

August 6-8, 2015 in Indiana, Pennsylvania
at the Rustic Lodge & Indiana County Fairgrounds
(see article on page 43 for a sneak preview of talks)

Join Us



Buy a Sheep



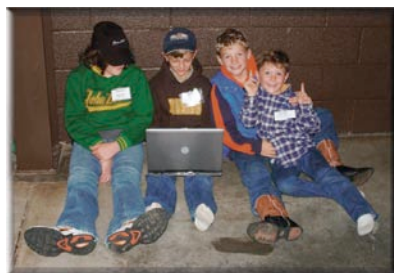
Eat Katahdin Lamb



Talk to Presenters



Laugh & Learn



Youth Enjoying the Good Life

Learn



Bid on a Sheep

Enjoy



Discuss Sheep
(bet you can't guess what this
conversation is about)



Listen & Learn

- Sheep – Check - in by Noon August 6
- NSIP Workshop Thu August 6th at 6:30 PM
- Expo Educational Program August 7th from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM
- Dinner at 6 PM
- Ice Cream Social at Sheep Barn after Dinner
- 11th Annual National Katahdin & Expo Sale August 8th at 11:30 AM
- View sale sheep and talk to owners Friday evening & Sat AM before sale