

MISSION:
"SUPPORTING,
PROTECTING AND
PROMOTING
NEBRASKA'S SHEEP
AND GOAT
PRODUCERS"



Newsletter

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 1

JAN/FEB 2020

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Lambing and Kidding School
- Wool: Beyond the Stereotype
- T.A.L.K before you use medications on goats
- Goat Mortality Composting
- Membership Renewal

We would like to have an advice column. If you have any helpful advice you have, please send us a note so we can share with other producers.

Email
ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

Lambing & Kidding School 2020

The **Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers Association** and **Nebraska Extension** are excited to join together to offer a lambing and kidding school for producer in two locations on **Saturday January 25, 2020**. We will be holding one clinic in Chadron, NE at the Chadron Firehall 302 West Third St. and the other in Broken Bow, NE at the Custer County Fair Grounds 44100 Memorial Dr. The day will be packed full of informative webinars and also some hands on with tours of a producers operation in both locations. The cost is \$25 - Non-Members, \$20 - Members of the NSGP and \$10 - Students. We will include handouts and lunch.

To register email ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com or Call Melissa Nicholson 308-386-8378

9:00 MT/10:00 CT Registration

Webinar - Dr. Brian Vander Ley DVM, *Great Plains Educational Center* Clay Center, NE

"How to keep ewes and does healthy through disease control and treatment"

Webinar - Dr. Steve Hart, Goat Extension Specialist, *Langston University*, OK

"Economical Feeding programs for the doe"

-Dr. Ivan Rush, sheep producer, Scottsbluff, NE

"Economical Feeding programs for the ewe"

11:30 MT/12:30 CT Lunch

-David Ollila, Sheep Specialist, SDSU Rapid City, SD

-Dr. Regina Rankin DVM and Vicki Milner, *Crawford Companion Animal Clinic*, Crawford, NE

Treating Chilled Newborns, tubing lambs/kids, questions and answer session

Chadron: Travel to Connie Moore's Farm -Broken Bow: Travel to Beth & Hannah Smith's Farm

2:00 MT/3:00 CT Hands on tour Topics to include: Body condition of ewes and does
Care of the young "bum" lamb and goat - When and how to assist difficult births

What's YOUR best Goat advice?

By Denise Smith

We have people contact us almost daily asking various questions about goats. I reached out to a handful of women who are known for their quality goats and farm practices for their best goat advice and they had some wonderful gems to share.

Lots of patience and caring.

--Teresa Reaves of
Buena Vista Farms LLC Ripley, MS

Bucks are males with a mission. They can and will be dangerous when in rut so be careful handling them especially during that time. Never turn your back to a Buck. Research what works best for your farm and pick your market. Don't try to have Show Goats, Meat Goats, Pet Goats, Dairy Goats and Breeding Stock because you'll need to manage your herd differently depending on which market you decide on.

--Judy Stuart Carter of Double
C Farm Brooklyn, MS

Always expect the unexpected and have all meds on hand just in case! I'm probably overly attentive to my goats but I look at every goat on my farm at least twice a day. So pay attention!

--Lajuana S Pulliam of
Rancho Ande Farm, Leakesville, MS

Be prepared to spend a little time with your goats. Kikos are great, but all goats will require some maintenance. Don't neglect them. Put the time in necessary to achieve the desired results. They are low maintenance, not no maintenance. I tell new people to try and find an experienced producer to use as a sounding board or a mentor to talk to for ideas and to help problem solve. It always helps to have a "go to" person. New people should do research and visit other farms before buying stock to get different ideas from several producers and learn from their experiences. One of our customers said he thought new people should buy the very best stock they can to start with. Don't buy stock from the sale barn. Don't use substandard stock and expect great results.

--Addie Short of Short's Livestock, DeLeon, TX

Do your research. Start with researching to decide which breed is best for you, then the obvious dietary, health, and housing needs. I would say it is best to go much further beyond that. Is there an experienced veterinarian in your area? Either way, more often than not, you will be your own vet! You will need to know what to do in the case of an emergency and even

in non-emergency situations. Research your own hand, whether you have 1 acre or 500, knowing what is there to keep your goats healthy (or what could make them sick) and what you can do, or will have to do to improve that is important. Lastly, never stop researching and learning. With the world wide web at our fingertips we have access to so much information, not only from other goat owners, but university publications, case studies etc. Absorb all of the information that you can, take notes for the future, but remember that each individual farm and herd is different and what works for someone else, may not work for you and your goats. Be prepared to adjust the advice and knowledge that you absorb. You will never stop learning as a goat owner but when you have the opportunity to sit down, relax, and enjoy watching your goats (especially your wild little kids) you will find the joy that makes of the hard work worth it!

--Stefanie Goodman of Rowland Hills Farm Gretna, VA

THANK YOU to all who took the time to share their hard-earned advice. I appreciate the time you took to share so others can learn.

HENRY HAMPSHIRE



DALLAS HENRY

269-953-4609

BLUE HILL, NE 68930

T.A.L.K before you use medications on goats and sheep

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Correctly medicating animals is sometimes tricky. It requires a proper diagnosis and responsible veterinary treatment. Correctly medicating food-producing animals, such as goats, sheep, cows, pigs, and chickens, is especially tricky. These animals provide us with food products like meat, milk, and eggs, and as the saying goes, “We are what we eat.”

When a food-producing animal is treated with a drug, residues of the drug may be present **in or on** food products made from that animal. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) makes sure these drug residues pose little risk to people.

First, by looking at detailed information about the drug, FDA’s toxicologists determine the “acceptable daily intake,” or “ADI.” The ADI is the largest amount of the drug that will not harm people even if they consume that amount every day.

Second, by using the ADI, residue chemists at FDA set the tolerance for the drug, which is the highest concentration of drug residues legally allowed to be in or on food products made from treated animals. During the approval process for a drug intended for use in food-producing animals, the drug company must provide FDA with appropriate and accurate testing methods for measuring residues in a specific edible tissue (for example, liver, kidney, tongue, or milk).

Finally, based on the tolerance, FDA’s residue chemists set the withdrawal time. The withdrawal time is the time from when the animal can be slaughtered for food or the animal’s milk or eggs can be to market.

For example, the withdrawal time for a drug given to beef cattle (which provide us with meat) may be different than the withdrawal time for the same drug given to dairy cattle (which provide us with both meat and milk). Similarly, an injectable form of a drug may have a different withdrawal time than the same drug given in another form, such as orally in medicated feed.

Selling food products containing drug residue above the legal tolerance is illegal because such concentration may harm people who eat that food. Giving either an over-the-counter or prescription animal can cause drug residues in the edible tissue of the treated animal to be above the legal tolerance. To avoid illegal residues and to keep food products safe, FDA reminds veterinarians and animal producers to follow the withdrawal time for every drug they use in food-producing animals.

The agency also asks animal producers to “T.A.L.K. Before You Treat.”

T. – Talk to your veterinarian. Always check with your veterinarian before given any drug to your animals.

A. – Ask if the drug is approved by FDA for use in your animals. FDA’s approval means the drug is safe and effective when it is used according to the label. FDA’s approval also ensures that the drug’s strength, quality, and purity are consistent from batch to batch, and that the drug’s labeling is truthful, complete, and not misleading. If a drug is used in an extra-label manner in a food-producing animal, a veterinarian must be involved and is responsible for establishing an appropriate withdrawal time. Extra-label drug use means using an approved drug in a way that isn’t listed on the drug’s labeling.

L. – Look at the label. Know what drug you are giving and the dosage regimen. Be aware of the withdrawal time for the dosage regimen you are using. The dosage regimen includes:

- ◆ How much of the drug to give (the dose)
- ◆ How often to give it (the frequency)
- ◆ How long to give it (the duration)
- ◆ How to give it (the route of administration) Various routes of administration includes injecting the drug under the skin, into muscle, or into a vein; giving the drug by mouth; or applying the drug topically to the skin.

K. – Keep complete treatment records. Good recordkeeping will help you avoid illegal drug residues because you will know:

- ◆ Which animals were treated
- ◆ What drug they were treated with
- ◆ How they were treated (the dosage regimen used)
- ◆ Why they were treated]
- ◆ When it is safe for food products made from treated animals to enter the food supply.



Wool: Beyond the Stereotype

By Jake Thorne

Wool is the best kept secret in the world of natural fibers. It's more expensive than cotton, not as prominent as leather, and not as trendy as hemp. . . but in my opinion, it is the premier fabric on the planet!

It may not even be fair to claim wool as a secret, as it can be argued that wool is the original fiber used for clothing. However, only recently has wool started to shed its stereotype as a winter-only sweater with a "make-ya-squirm" itch factor of 10.

Thanks to improved genetics and super-wash technologies, developed in Australia and popularized in the last decade, that removes the "prickle" cause by wool scales and sharp fiber ends, wool is popping up as a next-to-skin apparel item for all four seasons. You'll find it under heavy down jackets on Mt. Everest, in a camo pattern in the woods this fall, as a reflection protectant around a fisherman's neck in Belize, and of course, on millions of feet as both socks and shoes.

It doesn't stink. It's absorbent. It's fire retardant. Its biodegradable in 6-months. And most importantly, it keeps your body temperature in a comfortable range . . . not too cool or warm. #woolcandoitall.

The point of my heavily biased promotional statement is to lead into the fact that I hope you look for American wool products.

Admittedly, the majority of the wool we grow in America gets quickly snatched up by China (in the absence of trade



wars), but here and there, a few apparel companies have turned their eyes to the homeland to find a domestically sourced products, and a few sheep outfits and off the farm buyers have stepped up to the plate as providers. If you are interested in purchasing an item that was last forever, can be worn year round and is 100% made in the USA, I encourage you check out the following website: <https://www.americanwool.org>

With that said, wool doesn't just happen. It takes tremendous effort on the part of farmers, ranchers, shearers, buyers, and marketers to grow, harvest, and sell this unparalleled fiber. Truly, if it was easy, everybody would do it and wool would be cheap. However, it takes dedication to ensure the

well-being of the sheep who grow it and to care for the fiber itself --- all the way from sheep to shelf.

The production of wool in the United States is truly an inspirational story that the public, who is increasingly curious about where their food and clothes come from, are falling in love with. There is history in the wool business, there is beauty in the areas it is grown, there is magic in the way it performs as a fiber, and it is the true definition of sustainability.

In Texas especially, we are fortunate to have mohair and Angora goats as major component of our fiber industry as well. Some would say that sheep turning grass into wool is a superpower, but I would argue that goats are more impressive, they grow hair living off cedar and rocks!

Here in the SanAngelo office, we make it a point to promote wool and mohair in every way we can, and that mostly comes in the form of supporting those who produce it. Besides relaying the latest scientific research, we also annually hold a shearing course in early January. To steal the name from our sheep friends up north, we should really rename the even a "wool-harvesting" school.

Students will attend from across the state and country to learn the ropes of becoming a shearer. They come with a sense of curiosity about the practice and leave with sore muscles, a belly full of lamb, a new skill, and most of all, an appreciation for what it takes to play a part in producing the greatest fiber in the world. We need you to encourage young people to participate and learn this skill, which requires strength, endurance and perseverance --- traits that most all ranch kids already embody.

In closing, I want to circle back to wool as a gift. I continuously mentioned it as a clothing item, but did you know there are wool surf boards? How about wool band-aids? I bet not. So, when you are furiously looking for last minutes ideas, let him in on the secret that s American Wool. Actually, let's fact it: the red robe alone doesn't keep him warm all night traveling through frigid conditions . . . I bet he already knows!



Goat Mortality Composting

Roger Merkel and Terry Gipson

Langston University

If you have livestock, you are going to have dead stock.

Why Compost Goat Mortality?

All livestock producers encounter mortality. Meat goat operations may experience annual mortality losses of up to 10% of young before weaning and 5% of adult breeding animals. For a producer with 30 breeding females, two-thirds of whom have twins, this would mean a yearly loss of about five young and two adults. Disease or internal parasite outbreaks may add to this total. Dead animals must be disposed of promptly as carcasses left on the ground have the potential to spread disease, contaminate surface and ground water, feed coyotes and other predators, and cause complaints by neighbors and passersby. Further, improper disposal is illegal. In Oklahoma, criminal statutes prohibit leaving a carcass to decompose in the open. Carcasses may not be deposited within one-quarter mile of surface water, dwellings or public highways, or be buried along streams or other waterways. Livestock owners have the duty to lawfully dispose of their goat mortality. Finding appropriate and cost-effective carcass disposal methods can be challenging.

There are five lawful options for animal carcass disposal: 1) rendering, 2) incineration, 3) landfills, 4) burial, and 5) composting. Finding a rendering service for goats is difficult. Due to rules and regulations concerning the handling of ruminant carcasses and offal with respect to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), many rendering facilities either do not accept goat carcasses or offal; or the disposal fees imposed may be prohibitively high for small scale producers. Open air incineration of goats is prohibited and producers wishing to use this option must purchase a closed incinerator. Some states mandate the types of incinerators allowed, such as in Minnesota where only incinerators approved by Minnesota Pollution Control Agency can be used. In addition to purchase and any installation costs, fuel costs must be considered. Not all landfills accept carcasses and producers must pay disposal fees as well as trucking costs. Trucks hauling dead animals should be cleaned and disinfected after use.

Burial is a viable option for many producers who own the needed equipment; but if machinery must be leased the cost may be high. During winter, frozen soil can prevent prompt burial of mortality forcing producers to seek other disposal options. Further, there are state regulations on burial that must be followed. In Oklahoma, carcasses may not be buried less than 1 foot above flood plains or within 2 feet of the water table or bedrock. Burial cannot take place within 300 feet of water sources, houses, public areas or property lines, and carcasses must be covered with a minimum of 2.5 feet of soil. In Kentucky, carcasses must be buried at least four feet deep and burial sites cannot be within 100 feet of streams, sinkholes, wells, springs, lakes, public highways, residences, or stables. The carcass must be opened and covered with two inches of quicklime and at least three feet of soil. Because of differences among states regarding burial requirements, producers should contact their local extension service or state department of agriculture for information.

Composting is an inexpensive, environmentally friendly method of disposing of animal mortality that is commonly used in the poultry and swine industries. Mortality composting allows producers to legally dispose of carcasses, preventing contamination of ground or surface water and the feeding of predators that can occur with indiscriminate carcass disposal. Mortality composting can become part of a farm biosecurity plan to deal with disposal of dead animals and prevent disease spread.

When properly done, animal composting generates little to no odor and temperatures generated during composting are high enough to kill most pathogens. Animals suspected to have died from severe zoonotic diseases, i.e., diseases that can be passed to humans, such as anthrax, should not be composted. Sheep and goats that die from scrapie should never be composted as the agent responsible for this neurological disease is not killed at common compost pile temperatures. However, for most cases of mortality, composting is a safe, low-cost alternative to other carcass disposal options.

As with burial, producers are advised to seek out information on their state's rules and regulations regarding mortality composting. While some states only require concentrated animal feeding operations to obtain permits to compost mortality, other states require permits for any amount of mortality composting. For example, in Kentucky all mortality composting must be done in an approved facility with a permit issued by the State Veterinarian. If the compost product is to be distributed off-farm, another permit is required. The Cornell Waste Management Institute has a website on U.S. Mortality and Butcher Waste Disposal Laws that provides information on individual state requirements (<http://compost.css.cornell.edu/mapsdisposal.html>).

Article will continue in next issue.

MARKET NEWS

Weekly National Market Prices for Wool

Category	2019 Loan Rate	Effective Repayment Rate	LDP Rate
Graded Wool	CLEAN PRICES in \$ per Pound		
<18.6 Micron	3.88	4.61	Not Available
18.6 – 19.5	3.38	4.38	Not Available
19.6 – 20.5	2.94	4.31	Not Available
20.6 – 22.0	2.72	4.63	Not Available
22.1 – 23.5	2.56	4.98	Not Available
23.6 – 25.9	2.33	4.46	Not Available
26.0 – 28.9	1.78	1.99	Not Available
> 29 Micron	1.38	1.21	\$.17 LDP Available
	GREASE PRICES in \$ per Pound		
Ungraded Wool	40 cents	38 cents	\$.02 LDP Available
Unshorn PELT	6.865 lbs X Ungraded Wool LDP		\$.1373 LDP Available

LDPs are not available when the repayment rate is above loan rate.

Market Summary, Week ending Dec. 27, 2019

Commercial Feeder Prices, (\$/cwt.), St. Onge-Newell, SD: \$188-\$204 (12/19/19); Billings, MT: \$192-\$202 (12/3/19).

Slaughter Prices – Live, negotiated, 143-167 lbs. \$148.60 per cwt.

Slaughter Prices – Formula, 74.40 lbs. carcass weight \$294.84 per cwt.

Shearing Schools Announce 2020 Dates

Several shearing schools have announced dates for the coming season. In addition to learning to shear in a hands-on manner, the schools offer teaching on equipment, animal welfare and staying in shape for the physically demanding task. Equipment is usually supplied, but students are encouraged to bring any equipment they have, as well.

These schools offer training for a wide variety of students – from hobby farmers looking to shear their own flocks to those with aspirations of shearing professionally. For more information, contact organizers of the school directly.

Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Center Shearing School – Jan. 6-9 in San Angelo, Texas. Email Reid Redden at reid.redden@ag.tamu.edu or visit <https://agrilife.org/sheepandgoat/registration/>.

Utah State University Shearing School – Jan. 16-18 at the USU Animal Science Farm in Wellsville, Utah. Visit eventbrite.com/e/usu-sheep-shearing-school-2020-registration-59342509042.

Missouri Shearing School – March 4-5 at Lincoln University's Carver Farm in Jefferson City, Mo. Email Erin Brindisi at brindisie@lincolnu.edu or call 573-681-5859.

Indiana Sheep Association Shearing School - March 7 at Purdue University. Visit www.indianasheep.com.

Maryland Shearing School – March 13-14 in Fairplay, Md. Email Aaron Geiman at adgeiman75@gmail.com or visit <https://www.marylandsheepbreeders.org>.

Northeast Shearing School – March 14-15 at the Stone and Thistle Farm in Meredith, N.Y. Call Doug Rathke at 320-587-6094.

Moffat County Shearing School – March 20-22 at the Moffat County Fairgrounds in Craig, Colo. Visit eventbrite.com/e/2020-moffat-county-sheep-shearing-school-tickets-77017061103?aff=ebdssbdestsearch.

Washington State Shearing School – April 6-10 at the Grant County Fairgrounds in Moses Lake, Wash. Email Sarah Smith at smithsm@wsu.edu or visit <https://extension.wsu.edu/grant/livestockanimal-science/washington-state-shearing-school/>.

Washington State Advanced Shearing School – April 11 at the Grant County Fairgrounds in Moses Lake, Wash. Email Sarah Smith at smithsm@wsu.edu or visit <https://extension.wsu.edu/grant/livestockanimal-science/washington-state-shearing-school/>.

Tennessee Shearing School – Mid-April at the Tennessee Livestock Center in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Email Mark Powell at shepherd-boy1@yahoo.com or call 615-519-7796.

Oregon Shearing School – May 14-17 in Roseburg, Ore. Email John Fine at johnandpeggyfine@charter.net or visit <http://www.sheeporegon.com>.

Upcoming Events for 2019

January 22-25, 2020 - ASI Annual Convention - Scottsdale, Ariz. - www.sheepusa.org

January 25—Nebraska Sheep and Goat Lambing and Kidding Schools—Will be offering school in two locations. Chadron, NE - Broken Bow, NE. To Register for either location call Melissa Nicholson at 308386-8378 or email her at ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

Feb. 6 - Black Hills Stock Show and Rodeo All-American Sheep Day - Rapid City, S.D. - blackhillsstockshow.com/events/2020/all-american-sheep-day

March 4-5 - Missouri Shearing School - Lincoln University's Carver Farm in Jefferson City, Mo. - Erin Brindisi at brindisie@lincolnu.edu or call 573-681-5859

March 7 - Indiana Sheep Association Shearing School - Purdue University - indianasheep.com.

March 20-22 - Moffat County Shearing School - Moffat County Fairgrounds in Craig, Colo. - www.eventbrite.com/e/2020-moffat-county-sheep-shearing-school-tickets-77017061103?aff=ebdssbdestsearch

March 21 - Washington State Sheep Producers Lambing School - Feustel Farms in Lamont, Wash. - www.wssp.org

April 4 - Washington State Sheep Producers Lambing School - Feustel Farms in Lamont, Wash. - www.wssp.org

April 18 - 100th Annual California Ram Sale - Porterville, Calif. - www.californiawoolgrowers.org/calendar/ca-ram-sale/

May 14-17 - Oregon Shearing School - Roseburg, Ore. - John Fine at johnandpeggyfine@charter.net or visit www.sheeporegon.com.

**It is that time of year!!! Renew your memberships to the
NEBRASKA SHEEP AND GOAT PRODUCERS!!**

You can go to the website

<https://nebraskasheepandgoat.org/> Or email us at ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

The Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers Association newsletter is the only statewide publication serving exclusively sheep and goat producers. If you have livestock, products, or a service to sell, this is how you get it to the audience you're trying to reach.

Size of Advertisement

Cost Per Issue

Business Card	\$5-member, \$10 non-member
Quarter Page	\$10-member, \$20 non-member
Half Page	\$20-member, \$40 non-member
Full Page	\$40-member, \$80 non-member

Interested in learning more? Contact Melissa Nicholson at ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com or 308-386-8378.

*Members receive a free advertisement as stated in the membership benefits; however, any additional advertising is subject to the above rates.

2020 Membership

❖ Membership Level

☐ \$125 Gold, Business, and Corporate
Membership
\$20 Youth Membership (up to 18 years
old)

☐ \$45 Regular Membership
(Family Household)

❖ Contact Information

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Website _____

❖ Type of Operation (Circle all that apply)

Sheep Producer

Auction Market

Guard animal/herd dog provider

Goat Producer

Agribusiness

4-H/FFA member, Extension Educator

Sheep Feeder

Trucker

Shearer

Goat Feeder

Stock Buyer

Other _____

❖ Interests (Circle all that apply)

Purebred flock/herd

Shearing

Pasture management/weed control

Commercial flock/herd

Feedlot

Sustainable farmer/rancher

Hobby Farm

Beginning farmer

Service Provider

Marketing

Specialty products

Other _____

Predator Control

Youth livestock shows

❖ Any Other Pertinent Information You'd Like Us to Know

❖ Submit Form & Payments

To: Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers
Atten: Melissa Nicholson
P.O. Box 1066
Chadron, NE 69337

CLASSIFIEDS

Producers

Southernwind Fam

Sheep and Goats
Rebecca Fletcher
Pierce, NE
402-851-0285
Fletchers@thesouthernwindfarm.com

J&M Turek Family Farms

Goats
Matt and Jennifer Turek
Wood River, NE
308-390-5931
iturek15@yahoo.com

Pride of The Prairie Dorset

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Jim Mueller
Monroe, NE
H-402-246-2661
C-402-276-1490
Jim.mueller49@gmail.com
If you need help finding any type of sheep give Jim a call.

Bluff Valley Farm

Sheep
Kenneth and Mary Grace Thiltges
Rulo, NE
402-245-5460
bluffvalleyfarm@sentco.net

M/N Boer Goats and Rambouillet Sheep

Connie Moore
Bronc & Melissa Nicholson
Chadron, NE
907-629-2689
308-386-8377
crmoor4@gmail.com
buckboardbunnies@yahoo.com

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402-385-2790
creppertfarm@wildblue.net

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kckreutzer@gmail.com
www.blackandwhitesheep.com

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openskiesfarms@gmail.com
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www.midstateswoolgrowers.com

Groenenwald Wool & Fur

815-938-2381
www.grwco.com

Jacobson of Nebraska

308-999-0132
jacobsonofnebraska@gmail.com

Center of the Nation Wool

Larry Prager
Belle Fourche, SD
605-210-0872

Shearers

Michael Littlefield - Certified Shearer

Bryan Littlefield - Certified Shearer

Time Frame: Year-round
Surprise, NE 68667-6721
Phone: 402-526-2240
Email: michaelrlittlefield@yahoo.com
Additional States: IA, SD, KS

Casey Staudenmaier - Certified Shearer

Harrison, NE 69346
Phone: 308-665-5234
Email: cjranckid@gmail.com

Steven Moody

Time Frame: Year-round
Chadron, NE 69337
Phone: 308-432-6602

Nicholas Miller - Certified Shearer

Wakefield, NE 68784
Phone: 402-494-1477

Warren Miller - Certified Shearer

Allen, NE 68710
Phone: 712-389-8869
Email: millerws@hughes.net

Loren Opstedahl - Certified Shearer

Time Frame: year round

Opstedahl Sheep Shearing Crew

Piedmont, SD 57769
Phone: 605-484-3600
Email: lorkatopstedahl@q.com
Additional States:
CO, MT, NE, ND, SD, WY

Livestock Markets

Columbus Sales Pavilion

<http://columbussalespavilion.com/>
402-564-3231

Vedigre Livestock Market

Curt and Sherri Zimmerer
402-668-2246
<http://www.verdigrelivestock.com/>

Colby Livestock Commission

Office: 785-460-3231
<http://colbylivestock.com/>

Sioux Falls Regional Livestock

<http://sfrlinc.com/web/>

Sutton Livestock

Ed and Kim Kimminau
402-773-4484

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Email: ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

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Melissa Nicholson - (308)386-8378

ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

Website:

www.nebraskasheepandgoat.org

**"Supporting, Protecting and Promoting
Nebraska's Sheep and Goat Producers
since 1979"**

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