

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



# Newsletter

VOLUME 7, ISSUE 6

NOV/DEC 2020

## SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Annual Conference
- Doane Award Winner
- Lambing & Kidding Clinic
- Breed Spotlights
- NMIWW RESULTS

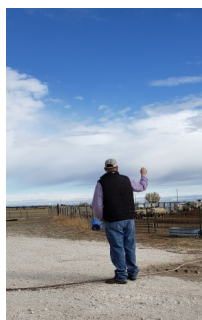
**Memberships  
can be re-  
newed for  
2021!!**

If you have questions please contact a board member or Email Melissa at [ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com](mailto:ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com)

## Annual Conference

On October 17th the Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers Association held their Annual Conference and meeting in Alliance at the Westside Creek Event center. The day started off with a welcome from President Aaron Fintel and then the group traveled out to his farm where he showed us his operation, Open Skies Farms. Aaron and his boys raise Katahdin and Dorper sheep in a start to finish operation.

Aaron at OpenSkies Farm



While we were at Open Skies Farm, we had the wonderful opportunity to hear from Jacques Grobler, commercial sheep producer and Gerdus Korb, pure bred White Dorper seed and show stock producer who live in the Alliance area but are originally from South Africa. They explained how they raise sheep and goats in South Africa and some of the differences they

have experienced in how we raise sheep and goat here in the US compared to how they raise them in South Africa. It was interesting hearing their view points and hearing their wealth of knowledge about the sheep and goat industry. We then traveled back to the event center where we had an update from the American Lamb Board.



Katrina talking about fiber

After having a wonderful Lamb Chili lunch we had the opportunity to listen to Jaeyln Whaley-Quintana, SD State University Sheep Specialist out of Rapid City, who spoke to us about her research on Evaluating the effects of excessively finished lambs on the processing sector. Katrina



Harold Johnson

Tylee from Little Hawks Yarns in Chadron, spoke on the In and out of the Fiber World, importance, and diversification of wool in the fiber world industry.

We then switched gears and had Harold Johnson from Windmill Boer Goats out of Hyannis, tell us about his operation and grazing practices with his goats and cattle on his ranch. Randy Saner, Extension Educator Lincoln-Logan-McPherson Counties walked us through the budget templates they are working on for sheep and goat at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln.

We concluded the day with our annual meeting. The meeting was followed by a delicious dinner of roasted lamb with all the trimmings. It was a day packed full of great speakers and wonderful networking with other producers.



Aaron Fintel President



Jacques and Gerdus



Jaeyln talking about Lamb processing



Randy Saner

## 2021 NS&GP Photo Contest

Mark your calendars now, as the deadline for the 2021 NS&GP Photo Contest is February 15th. All entries must be submitted by 5 p.m. mountain time on that date. The top finishers in each category will receive a prize and be featured on promotion items for the NS&GP.

This time, we would like to invite any member with sheep, goats, protection animals (llamas, donkeys, etc.) to submit photos in that category, as well."

Photographers are advised to submit photographs in the largest file size possible. We encourage entrants to provide both horizontal and vertical photos. The four categories in this year's contest are:

1. Action – Photographs of activities such as moving/trailing sheep and/or goats, lambing, tagging, feeding, shearing, etc.
2. Scenic – Photographs of sheep and/or goats outdoors located. Photos entered in this category cannot include people.
3. Working Dogs and Protection Animals – Photographs in this category should show herding dogs, livestock guardian dogs or any other livestock protection animal in their natural environments. Photos must also include sheep and/or goats in some fashion, as proof that these truly are working animals.
4. Open – Photographs with subject matter that does not fall into the four above-listed categories.

Other contest rules:

- NS&GP can use or reproduce all entries at the discretion of NS&GP. In addition, entries will not be returned.
  - NS&GP is not required to notify photographers when photos are used in materials.
  - Photographs can be submitted via hard copy or electronically.
  - All entries must be at least 3 inches by 5 inches, color or black-and-white, high-resolution photos (larger sizes encouraged).
  - Entries must be submitted in the name of the person who took the photograph.
  - Entries are limited to two per category per person.
  - The following needs to be included with each submission: title of photo; category (from the five listed above) into which it is being entered; photographer's name; mailing address; phone number; email address; and approximate location/date of photo.
  - If there is a particular story or background that goes with the photo, please include that, as well, with the entry.
- Entries should be emailed to Melissa Nicholson at [ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com](mailto:ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com) with the subject line of NS&GP Photo Contest. Those mailing photos should send them to NS&GP; P.O. Box 1066; Chadron, NE 69337.



## Registration Open for 2021 ASI Annual Convention

Mountains of Opportunity await at the 2021 American Sheep Industry Association Annual Convention, but sheep producers won't have to leave the comfort of their own farms or ranches to attend the first-ever virtual convention on Jan. 28-29.

Attend council and committee meetings, vote for ASI officers and set policy that will guide the American Sheep Industry for years to come simply by registering and logging in for this historic online convention.

While we'll miss the opportunity to see America's sheep producers face-to-face in January, a virtual meeting was a necessity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Join us online as we give the latest presentations on sheep industry topics, new lamb companies, the American wool testing laboratory and as we conduct the essential business of governing the American Sheep Industry Association. The cost is only \$25 to attend. You have till January 15th to register.

[American Sheep Industry Association - Event Summary | Online Registration by Cvent](#)

## HUNKE, HERRARTE, BRENNEMANN & BRENNEMANN STATE WOOL CONTEST DIVISION WINNERS

Andrea Nisley, UNL Extension Educator

Karla Herrarte of Lexington, in the Junior Division, and Aretta Brennemann of Curtis, in the Senior Division and Delores Brennemann of Hyannis in the Adult Division will be Nebraska's delegates to the National Finals of the Make It With Wool Contest. They were chosen November 21 by judges at the state contest conducted by Make It With Wool State Director Andrea Nisley of Lexington. Contestants participated in the state contest at the Lexington Middle School. The National Make It With Wool Contest scheduled for January 2021 will be a "Mail-in Contest" due to the American Sheep Industry Convention being a condensed virtual convention.

Second place in the Junior Division was Abby Allen of Lexington, who received a Bernina sewing machine. Other contestants earning honors were third place winner Amaya Stewart, Lexington; fourth place winner Sydney Ringenberg, Lexington; fifth place winner Deanna Horst, Potter; sixth place winner Ariel Rhea, Lexington; seventh place winner Saidi Ringenberg, Lexington; and eighth place winner Abbie Owens, Lexington. Other junior participants were Mindy Bartels, Lincoln; Grace Brennemann, Curtis; Madelyn

Kreifels, Lincoln; Katie Olson, Sargent; AnnaLiese Reha, Aurora; Eliot Reha, Aurora; Allie Thallman, Blue Hill; and Justin Wilkinson, Morrill.

Second place in the Senior Division was Felicity Beyer of Sidney who received an Elna sewing machine.

In the Preteen Division, the first place winner was Jaden Hunke of Lexington who received a sewing basket with sewing notions. Second place winner was Maya Soria, Kearney; third place, Wesley Thompson, Lexington; fourth place, Leah Sauer, Lexington; fifth place, Nevaeh Sauer, Lexington; sixth place, Ezra Solis, Lexington; seventh place, Joel Soria, Kearney; eighth place, Benjamin Dones, Lexington; ninth place, Emma Olson, Sargent; and tenth place, Delilah Solis, Lexington. Other preteen contestants were Ella Brennemann, Curtis; Savannah Griess, Arcadia; Kourtney Keller, Sidney; Julia Nicholson, Chadron; Millie Pepplitsch, Lexington; Vanessa Peterson, Lincoln; Izaiah Reha, Aurora; Mollie Spradlin, Cozad; and Jake Wilkinson, Morrill.

# Goat Breed Spotlights

## Boer Goats

The Boer goat was probably bred from the indigenous South African goats kept by the Namaqua, San, and Fooku tribes, with some crossing of Indian and European bloodlines being possible. They were selected for meat rather than milk production; due to selective breeding and improvement, the Boer goat has a fast growth rate and excellent carcass qualities, making it one of the most popular breeds of meat goat in the world. Boer goats have a high resistance to disease and adapt well to hot, dry semideserts. United States production is centered in west-central Texas, particularly in and around San Angelo and Menard. The original US breeding stock came from herds located in New Zealand. Only later were they imported directly from Africa



Boer goats commonly have white bodies and distinctive brown heads. Some Boer goats can be completely brown or white or paint, which means large spots of a different color are on their bodies. Like the Nubian goat, they possess long, pendulous ears. They are noted for being docile, fast-growing, and having high fertility rates. Does are reported to have superior mothering skills as compared to other breeds. Boer goats tend to gain weight at about the same rate as their sire, so a buck from a proven fast-growing bloodline will command the highest price, as its offspring tend to also be fast growers.

Due to their versatility on different terrains, Boer goat are frequently used for land maintenance, especially to prevent bush encroachment on rangeland. As typical browsers, the goats are able to suppress regrowth after bush thinning and to browse from plants up to 1.8 meters high, standings on their hind legs.

Does used to breed show-quality goats are normally very large. For commercial meat production, medium-sized does are normally preferred, as they produce the same number of kids, but require less feed to do so. As a general rule, the more kids born per doe, the greater profit margins for the owner. Boer goats are polyestrous (they can breed throughout the year), and they reach sexual maturity at five months of age. A typical breeding program is to produce three kid crops every two years, meaning the does are pregnant for five months, nurse their kids for three months, and then are rebred. Multiple births are common, and a 200% kid crop is achievable in managed herds. Usually, first-time does have one kid, but they may have more. After that, they usually have two kids every other breeding. The kids can be brown, black, white, or mixed.



New Extension Website for all things sheep and goat!

[Nebraska Extension Sheep and Goat | Nebraska Extension \(unl.edu\)](https://nebraskaextension.org/sheep-and-goat/)

## LaManchas

LaManchas were originally bred by Eula Fay, in California, starting around 1927. They became an officially recognized goat breed in 1958. The breed as we know it today is most-likely developed from crosses of Spanish, Toggenburg, Alpine, and Nubian goats. However, short-eared goats from a farm in



LaMancha were shown at the 1904 World's Fair. So, in a bit of confusion, the farm address evolved into the breed name. After that these short-eared goats with distinctly multicultural origins became known as the LaManchas.

LaManchas can have very good dairy production and relatively high milk fat content. A good dairy LaMancha will average about 2100 pounds of milk in a 284 day milk period. That translates to roughly 2/3rd to 3/4ths of a gallon of milk per day. Peak production tends to begin around 4-6 weeks after kidding. For overall production and milk fat, LaManchas line up very closely to the Oberhasli breed. They are generally not quite as productive as the Alpines or Saanens. Also, productive LaManchas are routinely milked for at least two years with continued good milk production. That longer time between freshenings can cut down on breeding costs and complications. Plus, it means less lost milking time due to pregnancies.

Although the LaMancha breed was perfected in the U.S., the breed likely does have Spanish ancestors. It is believed that the founding parents of today's LaMancha goats were originally brought stateside by Spanish missionaries and were specifically chosen for their hardiness. The hardiness of the LaManchas is still typical of the breed today. They are purported to maintain good milk production even in harsh conditions. They are also considered suitable for almost all climates. However, due to their short coats, they will require cold weather protection. They are known to be curious, alert, and clever. Because they can be so intelligent and love being around people, this breed needs good, strong fences to ensure they stay put.

LaMancha goats are seasonal breeders. In the US, their typical mating season can run from as early as September through as late as March, depending on climate.

Like most full-sized dairy goats, LaManchas can have 1-3 kids each season. Generally, does that produce twins are considered ideal for dairy production. Since LaManchas don't have to be bred annually to produce high quantities of milk, not all owners keep their own LaMancha bucks. Artificial insemination (AI) seems to be a bit more common for LaManchas than some of the other dairy breeds.



# Snapshots from Convention



Aaron explaining his operation



Some of Aaron's lambs that were ready for market



Producers learning about the sheep & goat industry



Jacques and Gerdus telling about their operations in South Africa



Harold telling about his goat grazing



Attendees listening to one of the speakers

What do sheep say to each other at Christmastime?  
Merry Christmas to ewe!



FUN Gopher

## Specializing in Wool

Come see the results of your work as a grower. Experience the other side of the wool industry. I stock local wool yarns and spinning fibers for you to enjoy.

### Featured Items

- spinning wheels
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# Merry Christmas!

## Ivan and Doris Rush Honored By Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers

The Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers Association honored Ivan and Doris Rush for their many contributions to the sheep and wool industry at the annual conference held in Alliance, Nebraska. The award named the Ted and Alice Doane Outstanding Contribution Award was presented to Ivan and Doris at their annual meeting on October 17, 2020 at the West Side Event Center in Alliance.

Ivan has a long history of involvement and contributions to the sheep and wool industry in Missouri, Oklahoma, Colombia, South America, Lexington and Scottsbluff. He has devoted a lifetime to raising livestock. He loved showing cattle and started with 25-30 head of ewes. He started with Corriedale while in Missouri.

He started as the extension agent in Dawson County for 2 years. He also started there with few sheep and worked with the producers there doing judging workouts with 4-H clubs. He began taking an interest in dorset sheep because they breed out of season. But Ivan got the opportunity to go to Colombia, South America as a livestock extension specialist for the University of Nebraska's international program. While in Colombia, Ivan worked with cattle mostly and, also swine and sheep. While in Colombia he was asked to head up the National Sheep Program. Clayton Yeutter was his boss at the time. He finally agreed to let Ivan head up their national program. He found that all he was dealing with was personal issues and he really wanted to worry about sheep production.

Finally, Ivan and Doris decided they wanted their daughter, Cynthia to grow up under the U.S. flag. He finished his Ph.D. at Oklahoma State University at Stillwater. During that time, their second daughter, Angela was born. After getting his Ph.D. Ivan was hired as the feedlot extension specialist at the Panhandle Research and Extension Center in Scottsbluff. The family arrived in the valley in 1974. Even though he intended to only stay a few years he fell in love with western Nebraska. He retired from the university in 2009 after 35 years with 40 years of combined service with extension.

Ivan got back into sheep when daughters started 4-H. They started out with 4 or 5 ewes. Ivan would take them to be bred and the kids and Doris would take care of them.

After the girls left the nest, he sold all of his sheep and never thought he would get back in the sheep business. Then a family with children moved to a rental they owned. He told them that if they wanted a 4-H project he would buy them a couple of lambs. And so he was back in the sheep business. Today his herd is about 150 ewes. Ivan has 38 years experience as a 4-H leader. He sells lambs to 4-Hers. His dad was a 4-H leader. "I saw that value, but it wasn't until my own daughters got involved that I really got to it."

"It's just so fun to see them grow, and now as an old man I get to see a lot of 4-Hers that I watched grow up," "I smile knowing that I had a little bit to do with having some responsibility."

The plaque that was presented has the following statement "A person has not lived until he has done something which does not benefit himself, but rather benefits another. This is not only Christianity in practice, it is the finest principle upon which a person can base his life". The plaque was presented by Al Weeder, past president of NSGP and author of the inscription on the plaque. Those words were very fitting for Ivan and Doris Rush's service to the sheep and wool industry



President Aaron Fintel along with Past-President Al Weeder presenting The Doane Award to Ivan and Doris Rush



## SOUTHDOWN

### Breed spotlight

The Southdown, one of the oldest sheep breeds, originated in England and was imported into the U.S. in 1803. The Southdown is small to medium-sized with a light brown face and wool extending down the legs. The breed is very docile and ideally suited for intensive management. They are early maturing, adaptable to diverse climatic conditions, produce muscular, light-weight carcasses and possess excellent longevity. The Southdown is also prolific with good milking ability and lamb survival. They produce a medium-wool fleece.



Mature Body Weight	Ram 180-230 lb Ewe 120-180 lb
Average Fiber Diameter	Micron 29-24 Spinning Count 60-54
Grease Fleece Weight	Ewe 5-8 lb.
Yield	40-55%
Staple Length	2-3"

The 1960's saw increased importation of the larger New Zealand Southdown to upscale the American Southdown. The increased size resulting from blending the New Zealand genetics into many flocks across the U.S. is the reason for much of the success and popularity of the modern day Southdown.

Southdowns are excelling as terminal sires in commercial production flocks, receiving the final handshake in supreme champion drives all over the country and are the first choice of many youth, families and sheep producers.

# HENRY HAMPSHIRE



The Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers are always looking for energetic people that would like to be on the board.

How do you get on the board?

You must be a current member of the association and a sheep or goat producer. That it! Send your letter of inquiry to [ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com](mailto:ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com) with a short bio about yourself and your experience in the industry.



## Upcoming Events for 2019

Dec. 17-20 - Montana Beginner Wool Harvesting School - Billings, Mont. - Brent Roeder at roeder@montana.edu  
 Jan. 4-7, 2021 - Texas A&M AgriLife Wool Handling and Classing School - San Angelo, Texas - Jordan Moody at jordan.moody@ag.tamu.edu  
 Jan. 12, 2021 - Birth Management for Sheep & Goats (Part 1 of 4) - Online - Commerce.cashnet.com/msu  
 Jan. 14-16, 2021 - Utah State University Sheep Shearing School - Wellsville, Utah - www.eventbrite.com/e/usu-sheep-shearing-school-2021-registration-105865596850  
 Jan. 19, 2021 - Birth Management for Sheep & Goats (Part 2 of 4) - Online - Commerce.cashnet.com/msu  
 Jan. 26, 2021 - Birth Management for Sheep & Goats (Part 3 of 4) - Online - Commerce.cashnet.com/msu  
 Jan. 28-29, 2021 - ASI Annual Convention - Online - www.sheepusa.org  
**January 30, 2021—Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers Eastern 2021 Lambing and Kidding School. Seward, NE—  
 ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com**  
 Feb. 1-3, 2021 - Montana Advanced Wool Harvesting School - Billings, Mont. - Brent Roeder at roeder@montana.edu.  
 Feb. 2, 2021 - Birth Management for Sheep & Goats (Part 4 of 4) - Online - Commerce.cashnet.com/msu  
**February 6, 2021— Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers Western 2021 Lambing and Kidding School. Bayard, NE —  
 ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com**  
 April 15-17, 2021 - Sheep Shearing School at Shepherd's Cross - Claremore, Okla. - www.shepherdscross.com  
**Sept. 18-19, 2021— NS&GP Goat AI Clinic - North Platte, NE— More details will be coming soon.**  
**October 18-19, 2021—NS&GP Annual Conference and Meeting - Norfolk, NE—ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com for updates**

**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](mailto: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](mailto:ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com) or 308-386-8378.

**Be on the look out for our new Breeders Directory and Membership details coming in 2021**

## MARKET NEWS

### Weekly National Market Prices for Wool

Category	2020 Loan Rate	Effective Repayment Rate 11/17/2020	LDP Rate
CLEAN PRICES in \$ per Pound			
Graded Wool			
<18.6 Micron	3.88	4.08	Not Available
18.6 – 19.5	3.38	3.54	Not Available
19.6 – 20.5	2.94	3.22	Not Available
20.6 – 22.0	2.72	2.85	Not Available
22.1 – 23.5	2.56	3.97	Not Available
23.6 – 25.9	2.33	2.92	Not Available
26.0 – 28.9	1.78	1.47	\$.31 LDP Available
> 29 Micron	1.38	1.01	\$.37 LDP Available
GREASE PRICES in \$ per Pound			
Ungraded Wool	40 cents	10 cents	\$.30 LDP Available
Unshorn PELT	6.865 lbs X Ungraded Wool LDP		\$2.0595 LDP Available

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

### Market Summary, Week Ending November 13, 2020

Commercial Feeder Prices, (\$/cwt.), Medium and Large 1 2, St. Onge-Newell, SD: \$158.23-\$223.00 per cwt. for 38-113 lbs. (11/12); Billings, MT: \$158.00-\$192.04 per cwt. for 74-131 lbs. (11/2)

Slaughter Prices – Live, negotiated, 100-154 lbs. for \$151.00-\$181.00 per cwt.

Slaughter Prices – Formula, Not reported due to confidentiality.

Slaughter Prices Comprehensive Information—Formula & Negotiated, Not reported due to confidentiality.

Equity Electronic Auction, From 2 weeks ago: woolled and shorn 145 lbs. for \$159.75 per cwt.

Lighter Weight Slaughter Lamb Prices, 60-90 lbs., San Angelo, TX: \$218-\$284 per cwt.; New Holland, PA: No report.

Federally-inspected slaughter (Week ending 10/31/20): 36,719 head

Cutout Value/Net Carcass Value (1), \$398.97 per cwt.

Carcass Price, Choice and Prime, YG 1-4, Not reported due to confidentiality.

Boxed Lamb, weighted average prices (\$/cwt.), Trimmed Loins 4x4 701.71, Rack, roast-ready, frenched (cap-on) 1,569.65, Rack, roast-ready, frenched, special (cap-off) 2,065.65, Leg, trotter-off, partial boneless 537.30, Shoulder, square-cut 366.35, Ground lamb 613.40.

Imported Boxed Lamb, weighted average prices (\$/cwt.), AUS Rack (fresh, frenched, cap-off, 28 oz/up) 855.67, AUS Shoulder (fresh, square-cut) 330.07, AUS Leg (fresh, semi boneless) 410.03, AUS Rack (frozen, frenched, cap-off, 28 oz/up) 1,023.18, NZ Rack (frozen, frenched, cap-off, 20 oz/up) 727.34, AUS Shoulder (frozen, square-cut) 273.54.

Exported Slaughter Ewes, 0 head

Wool, (\$/pound clean), delivered FOB, Prices from 3-4 weeks ago: 18 micron (Grade 80s) NA, 19 micron (Grade 80s) NA, 20 micron (Grade 70s) 3.40, 21 micron (Grade 64-70s) 3.22, 22 micron (Grade 64s) 3.16, 23 micron (Grade 62s) 2.66, 24 micron (Grade 60-62s) 2.46, 25 micron (Grade 58s) NA, 26 micron (Grade 56-58s) 2.20, 27 Micron (Grade 54-56s) NA, 28 micron (Grade 54s) 1.55, 30-32 micron (Grade 50s, Grade 46-48s) NA, Merino Clippings NA.

Australian Wool, (\$/pound clean), delivered FOB, 18 micron (Grade 80s) 4.06-4.60, 19 micron (Grade 80s) 3.60-4.08, 20 micron (Grade 70s) 3.27-3.70, 21 micron (Grade 64-70s) 3.16-3.58, 22 micron (Grade 64s) 3.03-3.43, 23 micron (Grade 62s) NA, 24 micron (Grade 60-62s) NA, 25 micron (Grade 58s) NA, 26 micron (Grade 56-58s) 2.20-2.49, 28 micron (Grade 54s) 1.62-1.84, 30 micron (Grade 50s) 1.27-1.43, 32 micron (Grade 46-48s) 0.86-0.97, Merino Clippings 1.99-2.26.

(1) The cutout value is the same as a net carcass value. It is a composite value that sums the value of the respective lamb cuts multiplied by their weights. It is also the gross carcass value less processing and packaging costs.

Source: USDA/AMS





## 2020 Make It With Wool Contest

November 21, 2020

Lexington, NE

Andrea Nisley, State Director



2020 State Division Winners



Senior Contestants



Adult Contestant

### 2020 State Winners

Jaden Hunke (Preteen)  
Karla Herrarte (Junior)  
Aretta Brennemann (Senior)  
Delores Brenneman (Adult)

### Contestants

#### Preteens

Ella Brennemann, Curtis  
Benjamin Dones, Lexington  
Savannah Griess, Arcadia  
Jaden Hunke, Lexington  
Kourtney Keller, Sidney  
Julia Nicholson, Chadron  
Emma Olson, Sargent  
Millie Pepplitsch, Lexington  
Vanessa Peterson, Lincoln  
Izaiah Reha, Aurora  
Leah Sauer, Lexington  
Nevaeh Sauer, Lexington  
Delilah Solis, Lexington  
Ezra Solis, Lexington  
Joel Soria, Kearney  
Maya Soria, Kearney  
Mollie Spradlin, Cozad  
Wesley Thompson, Lexington  
Jake Wilkinson, Morrill

#### Juniors

Abby Allen, Lexington  
Mindy Bartels, Lincoln  
Grace Brennemann, Curtis  
Karla Herrarte, Lexington  
Deanna Horst, Potter  
Madelyn Kreifels, Lincoln  
Katie Olson, Sargent  
Abbie Owens, Lexington  
AnnaLiese Reha, Aurora  
Eliot Reha, Aurora  
Ariel Rhea, Lexington  
Saidi Ringenberg, Lexington  
Sydni Ringenberg, Lexington  
Amaya Stewart, Lexington  
Allie Thallman, Blue Hill  
Justine Wilkinson, Morrill

#### Seniors

Felicity Beyer, Sidney  
Aretta Brennemann, Curtis

#### Adults

Delores Brennemann, Hyannis



Top Ten Preteens



Top Eight Juniors



Preteen Contestants



Junior Contestants



## Scrapie News

Registry Tattoos Approved for Use as Official ID for the Scrapie Program Background The Code of Federal Regulation part 79.2 and the National Scrapie Program Eradication Standards allow sheep and goats to be officially identified with registry tattoos for movement in interstate commerce with some exceptions. This document describes the criteria for approving a breed registry's tattoos for this purpose, and provides a list of breed registries that are approved. Registries that were previously approved for the Scrapie Free Flock Certification Program are considered approved for this purpose also. These previously approved registries listed below will need to renew their approval by 4/1/2021. Future renewals will be required every 5 years. Criteria for Approval of Registry Tattoos A. Each registry tattoo contains a unique premises or flock identification number assigned by the registry and a unique individual animal identification number; B. The unique tattoo is linked to records that will allow any association-registered sheep or goat to be traced to its flock of origin and birth; and C. The registry will, upon request, provide APHIS with information that will allow any association registered sheep or goat to be traced to its flock of birth and any subsequent registered owners. Registries seeking approval should send a letter on registry letterhead indicating how the registry meets the requirements in A and B and agreeing to item C and including a list of breeds registered and documentation that the registry is a legal entity and has registered sheep or goats. If the registry has changed names the previous name(s) and whether the registry maintains the records from before the name change(s). The letter must be signed by an authorized officer of the registry and sent to:

Diane L. Sutton DVM Assistant Director Ruminant Health Center Strategy and Policy USDA, APHIS, VS 4700 River Rd., Unit 43 Riverdale, MD 20737, scrapie@usda.gov

Approved Registries APHIS has approved the registry tattoos of the following organizations to be used as official identification • American Boer Goat Association • American Colored Angora Goat Registry • American Dairy Goat Association • American Goat Society • American Kiko Goat Association • Cashmere Goat Association's North American Cashmere Goat Registry • International Dairy Goat Breeders' and Enthusiasts' Guild • International Goat, Sheep, Camelid Registry (formerly doing business as the International Dairy Goat Registry, IDGR and IDGR-IFBR) • International Kiko Goat Association • Kinder Goat Breeders Association • Miniature Dairy Goat Association • Miniature Silky Fainting Goat Association and Registry • The Miniature Goat Registry • Myotonic Goat Registry • National Miniature Goat Association • National Pygmy Goat Association • Nigerian Dwarf Goat Association • Pygora Breeders Association

## Dorper Sheep

### Meat Sheep for the Modern Producer

#### Hardy and Adaptable –

Dorper Sheep are highly adaptable and do well in harsh, extensive conditions as well as in more intensive operations.

**Excellent Maternal Qualities** – Ewes are excellent mothers and heavy milkers.

Lambs are vigorous and have high survivability.

**Long Breeding Season** – Dorpers are non-seasonal or have an extended breeding season. They can easily be managed to produce three lamb crops in two years.

**Reproductive Efficiency** – Dorpers are very fertile and prolific. Lambing rates of 180% can be achieved per lambing.

**Pre-potency** – Dorper sheep cross well with commercial ewes of other breeds and as terminal sires produce fast growing, muscular lambs.

**Non-Selective Grazers** – Dorpers are excellent converters of a wide range of forage types and they excel in grazing or weed control operations.

**Heat and Insect Tolerant** – Because of their Blackhead Persian origin, Dorpers have natural tolerance to high temperatures and heavy insect populations. They are productive in areas where other



## Protecting moms during lambing and kidding season

Spring brings lambing and kidding season. Monitoring pregnant does and ewes is critical for a better outcome for both mothers and babies. During the last month of pregnancy, isolate these mothers and provide them with clean water and good quality hay and grain. Adding grain will help prevent pregnancy toxemia, ketosis and twinning disease. Does and ewes need to be vaccinated with *Clostridium perfringens* CD&T and dewormed three to four weeks before their kidding or lambing period. Not every doe or ewe needs to be dewormed; to see if yours do, look at the membranes around the eyeball, also known as FAMACHA scoring.

Monitor the mothers in labor to make sure the delivery progresses. Active labor signs include a pregnant animal down on her side, pushing or straining, with a fair amount of clear to bloody discharge from her vagina. She will be up and down, very restless. Does may vocalize a lot and frequently try to urinate. This stage lasts one to two hours. You should see feet or the head being pushed out. If this process is not progressing, help is needed.

If an ewe or doe is experiencing delivery problems:

- Isolate the animal: Place the ewe or doe in a relatively clean area, where her movement is restricted and separate from other members of the flock. If necessary, have someone assist in restraining the animal.
- Protection and cleanliness: Wash your hands thoroughly prior to examining the animal. Cut your fingernails short to avoid hurting her. Clean around the reproductive organs. Wear gloves to protect yourself; women should especially be cautious in this regard.
- Lubricate: Adequate lubrication is very important. Failure to lubricate the birth canal may cause tissue damage and undoubtedly a very difficult birth.
- Check for dilation: When you enter the vagina, keep your fingers close together to avoid injuring the reproductive tract. Locate the cervix and determine if it is dilated. If she is not fully dilated, give her more time and gently run your fingers around the cervix to expand the opening. If the cervix does not dilate after massaging the area, a caesarian section will be needed to save the mother and the baby. Do not try to pull the fetus with a partial dilation of the cervix.
- Determine the presentation of the fetus: If dilation has occurred, palpate the fetus to determine if it's facing forward or backward. Distinguish between front and back legs and follow the legs to the body to ensure you are working with one baby and not two coming out at the same time.
- Determine the posture of the fetus: Next, determine if the legs and head are positioned normally — upright.
- Pull: Normally, there is no need to pull. However, it is useful to know how to pull a lamb/kid if necessary. Allow approximately 45 to 60 minutes to elapse after the water bag breaks before attempting to intervene. If no progress is made after this period, the baby may be too big for the mother's pelvic size. Never rush pulling because further damage may be caused or even death to the mother and/or baby or babies.
- Call your veterinarian immediately if the mother is not progressing in labor, cervix is not dilated, more than two legs are felt in the vagina or the birth canal is too narrow for the baby to come out.

After lambs or kids are delivered, you can increase their chances of survival with these steps:

- Clean mucus and water bag from baby's head with a piece of clean cloth.
- Clear mucus from around the lamb's mouth and nose. Gently insert something such as a piece of straw a short distance into the nose to clear the nasal passage or induce it to sneeze.
- Gently swing the lamb by its back feet with one hand, stopping it abruptly with the other to increase air intake.
- Spray or dip the navel of newborn lambs/kids in a 7 percent tincture of iodine or another good drying agent to prevent navel illness.
- Place lamb/kid by its dam's head for her to clean the afterbirth. Do not remove the afterbirth because the ewe will use the scent to recognize her lamb/kid later.
- Check for other lambs/kids remaining in the ewe/doe. The second birth will generally require assistance even if the first birth did not. Allow approximately 30 to 45 minutes before trying to assist with the next lamb/kid.
- Check with your veterinarian regarding antibiotic therapy after a problem delivery. Most antibiotics available for food animal usage are not approved for sheep and goats, so get your veterinarian's OK before using it off-label.
- Give the ewe or doe Oxytocin to help her pass her placenta, involute the uterus and prevent infection.

The first 18 hours after the birth is the most critical period. Place lambs/kids born in a warm, clean and dry pen with their dams. Lambing/kidding pens are preferred for the first 48 hours so the mother can bond with her baby. This allows newborns full access to colostrum to get the antibodies available for protection against diseases. If the lamb or kid is weak, colostrum should be given, via either a small feeding tube or bottle feeding. They need 15 percent of their body weight within 24 hours. Rule of thumb is 2 ounces/kg of body weight within 12 hours.

As a good precaution, clean up any afterbirth from the delivery site to reduce the possible spread of disease.





Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers  
Association and Nebraska Extension



Presents:

## 2021 LAMBING AND KIDDING SCHOOLS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 2021 IN SEWARD, NE

AND

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6, 2021 IN BAYARD, NE

COST: IN-PERSON: \$25-NON-MEMBERS, \$20-MEMBERS, \$10-STUDENTS

(HANDOUTS AND LUNCH INCLUDED)

VIRTUAL: \$15-NON-MEMBERS, \$10-MEMBERS

This year the Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers will be offering two clinics for goat and sheep producers. Each clinic will offer tours of producers operations with some hands-on learning and also have great speakers to increase your knowledge for your upcoming lambing and/or kidding season. Once you register for the location of your choosing we will send you an agenda of the day.

2021 Lambing & Kidding School - See prices above

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Chadron, NE 69337

While Shepherds  
*watched*  
their flocks by night



The Nebraska  
Sheep & Goat  
Producers  
would like to  
wish you a  
Merry  
Christmas  
and a  
Happy New  
Year!!!







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Chadron, NE 69337



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**“Supporting, Protecting and Promoting  
Nebraska’s Sheep and Goat Producers  
since 1979”**

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