

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



Newsletter

VOLUME 11, ISSUE 5

OCTOBER 2024

Nebraska Sheep And Goat Producers

Annual Conference and Meeting

SPECIAL POINTS OF IN- TEREST:

NSGP FALL CONFERENCE

SHEEP GEMS NEWS BRIEF 5

MINERALS CONSIDERA- TIONS FOR SHEEP

Upcoming Events:

October 18-20

4S Goat Expo

November 9

Annual

Conference

Lambing and

Kidding

School

Scottsbluff

&

Concord TBA

The Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers is gearing up to have a wonderful day of educational information lined up for producers. This year the conference will be held at the USDA MARC in Clay Center on Saturday, November 9th. We will start the day with a tour of the Research Centers facilities. Followed by Tom Murphy, USDA ARS MARC Research Geneticist will speak on Improving Out of Season Lambing.

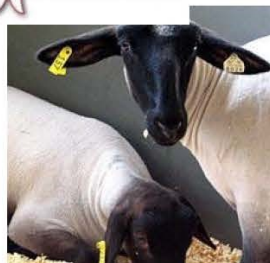
Other speakers will include Dr. Brad Freking. Dr. Freking has been with the USDA, ARS U. S. Meat Animal Research Center as a Research Geneticist since 1997. Dr. Freking's past accomplishments have spanned broad areas of genetic research including breed evaluation, genetic map construction, genome scans, candidate gene analysis, and selection line evaluations. Dr. Freking published the most comprehensive and conclusive research on the callipyge mutation in sheep and developed a collaboration with Duke University to investigate the function of this imprinted gene region. Dr. Freking collaborated with North Carolina State University to investigate imprinted genes in swine and successfully produced the largest survey of imprinted genes in swine. Dr. Freking has utilized his skills in quantitative and molecular genetics as well as surgical skills to explore highly relevant issues to the livestock industry and since 2016, has shifted his research focus from swine back to sheep. Currently, sheep breed evaluation work involves a comparison of three maternal breeds under pasture lambing and low-input management systems and pursuing indicator traits that would assist selection programs for improving traits of economic importance with a focus on weaning survival.

Isaac Brunkow grew up in Northeastern Kansas on his parents cattle and row crop operation. Sheep were added to the operation when Isaac was a 3rd grader and has become central role in his families operation. After receiving his BS in Animal Science and Industry from Kansas State University, he then attended North Dakota State University to receive his Masters. He joined the USMARC team July of 2023 and looks forward to doing what he can to improve the Sheep Operations and benefiting the American sheep industry

John Wallace owner Olive Branch Goats was first established in 1996 when John got his first goat as a 4-H project, and within a few years he had a commercial meat goat herd. John comes from a multi-generational farming and ranching background with a special emphasis on small ruminants. Olive Branch Goats is currently running 50 head of commercial meat goat nannies on a low input system. Nannies are expected to winter on corn stalks, give birth with no assistance, and wean at least 100lbs of kids at 90 days old on pasture only.

www.OliveBranchGoats.com

The day will conclude with our banquet, silent auction, and annual meeting at the historic Fairfield Oprah House in Fairfield, NE.



**Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers Association
Conference & Annual Meeting
November 9, 2024
120 West Fairfield St.
Clay Center, NE**

**Cost: Members \$45 - Non-Members \$55 - Plus \$10 for each additional person
\$25 – 4-H, FFA, and Students and \$30 – Online attendance**

Agenda

8:00 AM Registration

8:30 AM Welcome and Introduction of MARC staff - Daniel Stehlik, NSGP President

9:00 AM Load buses for tour of facilities

11:00 AM Return to facilities

11:15 AM **Improving Out of Season Lambing** by Tom Murphy, USDA ARS Meat Animal
Research Geneticist

12:15 PM Lunch (Included)

1:00 PM **Improving Performance in Pasture Lambing**
By Brad Freking, USDA ARS - MARC, Research Geneticist

2:00 PM **Economic Impacts of Mastitis and Ways to Reduce its Occurrence**
By Tom Murphy

3:00 PM **Goat Production and Management in Nebraska**
John Wallace, Goat producer Palmyra Nebraska

4:00 PM **Balancing Data and Phenotype during Ram Selection**
By Issac Brunkow, Shepard USMARC

6:00 PM Dinner, Annual meeting - Fairfield Oprah house (not included with cost of
and Silent Auction conference)



2024 NSGP Annual Conference

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION —

Mail to: P.O. Box 1066

NAME: _____

Chadron, NE 69337

ADDRESS: _____

Due By October 21st

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____ PHONE: _____

E-MAIL: _____

REGISTRATION FEES (Include handouts and lunch Saturday)

\$45.00 for members, \$55.00 for non-members \$_____ (one packet per family)

\$10.00 for each additional family member (spouse & children only) \$_____

\$25.00 for 4-H, FFA and Students (includes packet without parent) \$_____

\$30 for Online Attendance (Includes Zoom link, handouts and Recording) \$_____

TOTAL Number Attending: _____ TOTAL Amount Enclosed: \$_____

Please make check payable to: "Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers Association"

Hotel Information:

Conference Hotel:

Comfort Inn

2903 Osborne Drive West

Hasting, NE 68901

\$99 plus tax - 2 Queen

Call - 402-463-5252

And tell them you are coming
for the NS&GP Conference



Sheep GEMS News Brief 5 – late-August 2024

Using genotypes to reduce susceptibility to Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP)

In the U.S., the disease Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP) causes extensive welfare and financial losses due to decreased ewe productivity of about 20% and eventual culling or death of breeding stock. Surveys of U.S. sheep have shown that 36% of sheep operations have infected animals and 24% of all animals tested were seropositive. Once infected, sheep remain infected for life, and there is no effective treatment or vaccine.

Sheep producers can eradicate OPP from a flock in two ways. First, is by serological testing and removing all infected sheep with the obvious reduction in genetic diversity and reduced opportunity for making gains for other economically important traits. Second, is creation of a second separate negative flock by testing and isolating all young ewe lambs after weaning until serological testing at 9 months of age. As time goes on the second flock ultimately replaces the infected flock, but with less impact on loss of genetic diversity or gains on other traits. While effective, these management procedures are time consuming, expensive, and do little to improve sheep flocks in terms of genetic resistance to OPP. Thus, OPP-free flocks may continue to remain genetically predisposed to the virus causing OPP infection, with risk of re-infection if exposed to infected sheep.

Genetic variation within the ovine gene known as TMEM154 is associated with reduced susceptibility, although not complete resistance, to OPP infection. The testing for this relative susceptibility requires consideration of the entire protein rather than evaluating a single genetic marker. Those markers are more formally known as nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). Variation at multiple SNP define the form of the TMEM154 gene expressed in each animal. The four most common versions of the TMEM154 protein, called haplotypes, in U.S. sheep were designated “1” through “4” and represent 97% of the animals tested. The occurrence of one or two copies of either haplotype “2” or “3” is associated with increased susceptibility to OPP virus infection. Conversely, animals with combinations of haplotypes “1” and/or “4” have decreased susceptibility. In fact, such animals are nearly 10 times less likely to become infected with OPP than those carrying either haplotype “2” or “3”. The haplotype “4” version while favorably impacting susceptibility to OPP results in a deletion of the TMEM154 protein. When homozygous, it results in animals with a complete knock-out and loss of function of the TMEM154 protein.

The genetic markers used to identify TMEM154 haplotypes are drawn from the genotyping platform used in Sheep GEMS. That entire platform has 50,000 SNP. The reliability of these TMEM154 haplotypes is being assessed in two ways. First, they were compared with known TMEM154 genotypes on a set of animals. They matched perfectly to previously recorded genotypes. Second, the SNP we use to determine an animal’s genetic status for OPP susceptibility appear multiple times on the genotyping platform. When determining an animal’s TMEM154 haplotype, the consistency of those repeated SNP is checked. This second strategy resulted in 92.7% of the animals having genetic status determined and reported for TMEM154 for 15,586 sheep evaluated in the four breeds contributing to Sheep GEMS.

Genotypic status at TMEM154 differs substantially among Katahdin, Polypay, Rambouillet, and Suffolk breeds. Nearly 60% of Katahdin and Suffolk sheep contained at least one of the highly susceptible alleles relative to OPP. On the other hand, in Polypay, only 8%, and in Rambouillet, 15%, were highly susceptible. It may be tempting to use the TMEM154 genotype as a primary selection criterion. However, we recommend a more balanced approach, where this information is incorporated into an existing breeding program. This allows breeders to continue to make genetic progress on their current priorities, while still reducing OPP genetic susceptibility in their flock. One approach is favoring sires with the more favorable haplotypes of “1” and/or “4”. Another is to avoid mating a ram and ewe that both carry an unfavorable “2” or “3” haplotype. If all other factors are equal, breeders should favor selection of haplotype “1” over haplotype “4”, until more is known about the true function of TMEM154.

Contact: Brad.Freking@usda.gov

Acknowledgements. We thank U.S. sheep associations and breed organizations, the National Sheep Improvement Program, and sheep producers, for their contributions to this research. This work is supported by the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (grant no. 2016-51300-25723/project accession no. 1010329), and by the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant (grant no. 2022-67015-36073/project accession no. 1027785), from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture. Mention of a trade name, proprietary product, or specific agreement does not constitute a guarantee or warranty by the USDA and does not imply approval of the inclusion of other products that may be suitable. USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Upcoming Events

Oct. 4-5 - National Ram Sale - Wasatch Events Center in Heber City, Utah - www.nationalramsale.com

Oct. 5 - Midwest Hair Sheep Sale - Washington County Fairgrounds in Salem, Ind. - extension.purdue.edu/news/county/washington/2024/09/midwest-hair-sheep-consignments.html

Oct. 9 - IU-USU-SDSU Extension Sheep & Goat Monthly Webinar - Online - www.uidaho.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_fWiLWKvuS2-dx3AJnWotNw

Oct. 9 - Utah Ram Sale - Spanish Fork, Utah - www.utahramsale.org

Oct. 12-14 - South Dakota State University Sheep Shearing School - SDSU Sheep Research and Teaching Unit in Brookings, S.D. - extension.sdstate.edu/event/sheep-shearing-school

Oct. 18-20—4S Goat Expo—North Platte, NE—s4goatexpo@yahoo.com

Oct. 31- Nov. 2 - West Central States Wool Growers Convention - Boise, Idaho - www.idahowoolgrowers.org

Nov. 1-2 - Ozark Fiber Fling - Meramec Baptist Retreat Center in Steelville, Mo. - www.ozarkfiberfling.com

Nov. 7-9 - Dairy Sheep Association of North America Symposium - Chicago, Ill. - www.dsana.org/2024-symposium#!event-register/2024/11/7/2024-dairy-sheep-symposium

Nov. 9—NS&GP Annual Conference—Clay Center, NE ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com for more information.

Nov. 8-9 - Washington State Sheep Producers Convention - Everett, Wash. - www.wssp.org

Nov. 13 - IU-USU-SDSU Extension Sheep & Goat Monthly Webinar - Online - www.uidaho.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_fWiLWKvuS2-dx3AJnWotNw

Nov. 23—Nebraska MIWW contest—Lexington, NE

Dec.— NS&GP Lambing and Kidding School—Scottsbluff, NE more information coming soon

Dec. 11 - IU-USU-SDSU Extension Sheep & Goat Monthly Webinar - Online - www.uidaho.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_fWiLWKvuS2-dx3AJnWotNw

Jan. 23-25, 2025 - Utah State University Sheep Shearing School - Logan, Utah - www.eventbrite.com/e/usu-sheep-shearing-school-2025-tickets-1003155062797

OLD BARN FARM JOHN WAGONER

1106 S D Rd

308-379-4898 | mobydick51@msn.com

Breeding purebred Suffolk sheep. Looking to purchase Export Eligible breeding Rams and Ewes, that dovetail with my operation

LET'S GROW NSGP

Membership

benefits: Free membership to the ASI or AGF, monthly newsletters from ASI and AGF, NSGP NEWSLETTER, discounted fees on all seminars and clinics, and free advertising in newsletter for events and sales. We are still working on our members directory!

Please fill out the form in the newsletter- and email, mail or text back to us.

This is a free service

LET'S GROW

Nebraska Make It With Wool

The annual MIWW contest will be held November 23, 2024, at Lexington Middle School in Lexington, NE. The contest will begin at 9:00 am with modeling and construction judging. After the completion of the judging there will be a public style show. The style show is open to the public and welcome you to attend.

Make It With Wool is a an annual sewing competition to showcase and promote the beauty and versatility of wool fabrics, yarn, and fibers.

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We would like to

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Board of directors**

Do you want to be a voice in our industry?

We are looking for board members to serve on the NS&GP board of directors. Re-
quirements to serve: Paid membership, attend monthly meeting, ideas to

promote NS&GP, and

Email ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com



All programs that are recorded posted to this page.

[Nebraska Extension Sheep and Goat | Nebraska Extension
\(unl.edu\)](#)

Breeders**Directory**

	M/N Boer Goat & Sheep Connie Moore Bronc & Melissa Nicholson Chadron, NE 970-629-2689 or 308-386-8378 crmoor4@gmail.com Rambouillet, Southdown, Boer, Spanish and Registered Alpine	Littlefield Family Farms Michael & Bryan Littlefield Surprise, NE 402-526-2240, 715-417- 1525 or 402-270-2928 michaelrlittlefield@yahoo.com Columbia Breeding Stock Sheep, Goat Llama & Alpaca Shearing	Bluff Valley Farms Kenneth & Mary Grace Thiltges Rulo, NE 402-245-5460 bluffvalleyfarm@sentco.net Polypay ewes—Xbred lambs Individual cut of Lamb— USDA inspected.
Rocking S Bar Livestock Kortni Burnett Schaub Thedford, NE 308-380-0762 Oberhasli Breeding Stock Whole and half goats Milk & Cheese Products All natural/Grass fed	Blue River Icelandic/ Patchwork Oberhaslis Clare Quandt Stromsburg, NE 402-747-2185 blueriveicelandicsheep@gmail.com Bluerivericelandicsheep.com Icelandic Sheep and Pure- bred Oberhasli goats Whole, half, individual cut, and mutton Breeding stock Fleeces, roving Pelts and yarn	Montgomery Land & Livestock Ross & Courtney Montgomery Superior, NE 402-746-4429 or 4042-922- 0060 montgomerylandc@gmail.com Boar Breeding stock, show goat For Sale	Pigroco Dan Stelik Curtis and Dorchester, NE 785-275-1152 dstehlik2@unl.edu Dorset, Dorset/Suffolk F1 Crossbred Individual cuts of lamb, Breeding stock, show lambs commercial market lambs—All natural/ antibiotic free Accelerated Laming Pro- gram
Wood Chuck Hills Kevin & Kendell Brichacek Linwood, NE 402-615-1290 or 402-750- 1639 lvfd71@gmail.com Boer Goats Breeding & show stock	2 Delbert Farms Ben Hollman Lyons, NE 402-459-0084 bhollman2@hotmail.com Polypay Breeding Stock	Old Barn Farm John Wagoner Phillips, NE 308-379-4898 mobydick51@msn.com Purebred Suffolk	Double M Mike & Fran Wallace Nelson, NE 402-984-4837 St. Dorpanov Ewe Lambs available
	Richard Shonka Schuyler, NE 402-615-0192 Suffolk	Feldmann Farms Bradley Feldmann Meadow Grove, NE 402-750-1537 bdfeldmann@telebeep.com SAMM & Ramouillet/G-link cross	Pickinpaugh Livestock Tyler and Wayde Pickin- paugh Lincoln, NE 402-227-4826 Wayde.pickinpaugh@gmail.com Www.pickinpaughlivestoc k.com Crossbred Black face and Dorpers
	Kuntz Ranch Thad and Amber Kuntz Minatare, NE 308-641-9683 thadkuntz@gmail.com Dorper, Katadhin and Hampshire	Diamond S Stock Farms Scott & Becky Schaneman Minatare, NE 308-631-3043' Scott.schanman@gmail.com Whole lambs and Breeding Stock Polypay and Polypay/Ile DeFrance Cross	Hilltop Farm Mark Podliska Madison, NE 402-992-2021 markpodliska@gmail.com 1/4 Romanov 3/4 white dorper ewe and ram lambs—commercial White Dorper and Roma- nov crosses Pasture, corn and hay fed

Mineral Considerations for Sheep

By Jaelyn Whaley—SDSU Extension Sheep Field Specialist

Minerals play an integral role in many reactions throughout the body, and they are critical for animal health and performance. Bioavailability, individual animal consumption, individual mineral interactions, and variable plant and soil mineral concentrations make strategic mineral programs challenging. The differences between toxicity and deficiencies are small and can greatly affect sheep production.

Identifying Deficiencies

Precisely supplementing needed minerals begins with identifying potential deficiencies or toxicities of both macrominerals (Ca, P, Na, K, Mg, Cl) and microminerals (Cu, Mn, Zn, Se, Co, I). If your ewes are on pasture, shrub and forb species are generally higher in mineral concentration than grasses. Therefore, forage sampling that is representative of sheep grazing behavior and your pasture serves accurate assessment of mineral consumption. Making sure that vitamins and minerals are evaluated when you are balancing a ration is critical. In most cases, if you have tested your feed and properly balanced your ration, minerals aren't an issue. However, subclinical deficiencies can still lead to decreased productivity. For example, poor performing rams may be the result of mineral deficiency, because zinc, selenium, and cobalt play a critical role in sperm quality.

Interactions and Consumption

Mineral interactions and individual animal consumption further complicates utilization. Animals consuming high levels of molybdenum or sulfur may be deficient in copper due to interactions binding copper in the rumen. This is where knowing your forage and soil mineral profiles may be helpful. Much of South Dakota has high soil molybdenum levels, which could be a culprit in copper deficiency (as a reminder, sheep do require ~5 ppm dietary copper). High sulfates in water sources can cause issues also, so consider testing your water for livestock suitability with your nearest county office or regional center.

Sheep can also sometimes be picky eaters! Uneven consumption can affect mineral status and animal performance. Approximately 3 to 10% of sheep will be non-consumers. Additionally, ewes in a confinement system are less likely to consume mineral than grazing sheep. Mineral intake is often driven by salt, so free-choice salt should always be provided. This will also aid in animals' water intake and can help prevent waterbelly (urinary calculi) if you are feeding high grain diets. Additionally, loose minerals generally have greater consumption than a block. Mineral fortified in a supplement can ensure even intake and can also reduce the cost of purchasing both feed and mineral separately.

Cost Considerations

The cost of utilizing a mineral can be a barrier, but it can be lessened with precise management. It is important to track your flock's mineral consumption and adjust management if needed. If the label recommends that sheep consume 1 ounce per-head, per-day, a 50-pound bag should last 100 ewes 8 days ($1 \text{ ounce} \times 100 \text{ head} = 100 \text{ ounces per-day} \div 16 \text{ ounces/pound} = 6.25 \text{ pounds/day}$; $6.25 \text{ pounds/day} \div 50\text{-pound bag} = 8 \text{ days}$). If your flock is consuming mineral faster than they should be, do not refill the mineral tub until the correct number of days that the mineral should have lasted. Excess minerals in the body have minimal benefit compared to the cost of overfeeding it. Additionally, you may be able to forego a mineral supplement when ewes are in a maintenance diet if their ration contains balanced nutrients. Young ewes also have a lower mineral requirement than older ewes. Zinc, for example, is required at 33 mg per-day for yearling ewes and increases as ewes age up to 48 mg per-day for four-year-olds. Again, this is where knowing what is in your feed is important.

The cost of a mineral supplement also may dictate how bioavailable those ingredients are to the animal. The cheapest (but least-available) minerals are inorganic minerals. If you read your mineral label, these most commonly end with "sulfate" or "oxide" (for example, zinc oxide). Organic (chelated) minerals are bound to an amino acid and have a moderate bioavailability; and the most-available form of mineral are hydroxy trace minerals. These are typically more expensive, but they provide the animal with a form of minerals that can be better utilized in the body. Reading mineral tags can be confusing.

In Summary

There are a wide array of factors, from environment to plant physiology to animal age, that influence a sheep's mineral need. Yet these tiny minerals play a large role in promoting the production and profitability of an operation.

2024 4S Goat Expo

Lincoln County Fairgrounds

5015 West Highway 30

North Platte, Nebraska

with direct air service from Denver, Colorado

Friday October 18- Sunday October 20

Featured Speaker: Carl Whitworth

When Carl and Emily Whitworth took over his grandfather's ag operation near Doole Texas, they knew they would have to make some changes. The sixth-generation producer respects the traditional ways of working the land and raising goats and sheep. But they also wanted to pass their legacy on to the next generation. Carl and Emily raise Kensing Spanish goats, fine wool club lambs, Angus-Saler crossbred heifer bulls. Cotton and wheat. They use cover crops and no till to improve soil health. They also graze goats out to other states. Goat ranching is part of their joint heritage. The Kensing bloodline of hardy meat goats is named after Carl's great uncle, the late Robert Kensing of Menard Texas. In 1972, Kensing began selectively breeding and culling his purebred Spanish goats. Today father David and Carl manage his foundation herd. "Of everything they do on the ranch, Kensington Spanish goats are our biggest focus," Carl says. Together, David, Carl and Emily have goat partnerships in Texas, Wyoming, and Oklahoma, where landowners welcome the goats to help control brush and weeds. One of their herds grazes at the Noble Research Institute in Oklahoma. They kid around 4,000 does each year. To protect their herds from predators, they use more than 40 guard dogs. They also rely on professional herders wherever there is no goat-proof fencing. Since 2017 they have hired Peruvian shepherds on H2A work visas to look after the goats that they place on leased cattle ranches for weed (i.e. leafy spurge) and brush control.

 Friday October 18
Saturday October 19

Agenda

 2:00 -10:00 pm CT check-in goats
7:00 to 9:00 am CT check-in goats

Seminar

 10:00 am - CT Managing a Dairy Goat Operation in Nebraska by Kyle Davis
11:00 am - Practical Feed Rations for Meat and Dairy Goats by Randy Saner
12:00 pm - Lunch at Food Truck & Goat Sale starts
1:00 pm - Sustainable Spanish Goat Production by Carl Whitworth
2:00 pm - Producers Panel
4:00 pm - Draw for prizes and fill out evaluation

Sunday October 20

 9:00 - 11:00 Showmanship Clinic
12:00 pm Sale Goats into extended bidding
2:00 pm Release of sale animals


2023 Top Selling Buck



2023 Top Selling Doe

Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

2024 4S GOAT EXPO

DUE: October 1, 2024

MEAT GOAT SEMINAR REGISTRATION

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____ PHONE: _____

E-MAIL: _____

**Mail to: 348 W State Farm Rd.
North Platte, NE 69101**

REGISTRATION AT THE DOOR: \$35

PRE-REGISTRATION FEES

\$30.00 for one person \$_____ (one packet per family)

\$15.00 for each additional family member (spouse & children only) \$_____

\$15.00 for 4-H or FFA members (includes packet without parent) \$_____

TOTAL Number Attending: _____ **TOTAL** Amount Enclosed: \$_____

Please make check payable to: "University of Nebraska—Lincoln" (Seminar/Registration Fees only)

NSGP Producers Directory

Do you have lambs/goats for sale? Do you sell breeding stock or have a service to provide to others? Do you sell directly to consumers? We want to get your name out there and promote your business. We are going to work hard this year to build a directory that will be posted on our website and in our newsletter that will provide buyers and consumers a list of where they can purchase local lamb/goat, sheep and goat services, and quality breeding stock. *Please remember, if you are selling lambs or goats as meat (not sold live prior to slaughter) they must be butchered at a state or federally inspected plant.

Name: _____

Operation Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Location: _____

What do you sell?

- ☐ Whole lambs/goats
- ☐ Half lambs/goats
- ☐ Individual cuts
- ☐ Mutton
- ☐ Breeding stock Breed: _____
- ☐ Show lambs/goats
- ☐ Other Please explain: _____

Do you have any special statement with your lambs/goats?

- ☐ All natural
- ☐ Grass Fed
- ☐ Organic
- ☐ Other: _____

Please return to NSGP:

Melissa Nicholson

308-386-8378

Ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

P.O. Box 1066—Chadron, NE 69337

This is a free service for all members. Non-member there will be a \$25 annual listing fee.

Membership Application 2025

❖ Membership Level

- ☐ \$125 Gold, Business, and
☐ Corporate Membership
 ☐ \$50 Regular Membership
☐ \$20 Youth Membership (up to 18 years old)
 (Family Household)

❖ Contact Information

Name _____
 Operation 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	Direct sells: Specify _____
		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	

❖ What breed of sheep or goats do you raise? _____

If you prefer to receive your newsletter in the mail please add \$5 to your membership to defer postage costs. _____

Membership Amount: _____

Newsletter: _____

Total Payment: _____

❖ Submit Form & Payments

Mail this completed form and a check
(payable to Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers):

Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers
 Attn: Melissa Nicholson
 PO Box 1066
 Chadron, NE 69337

Submit Membership
Application Online

You can also apply online at
www.nebraskasheepandgoat.org/become-a-member-2



PO Box 1066
Chadron, NE 69337



www.nebraskasheepandgoat.org
ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

Tel: Daniel Stehlik, President - (785)-275-1152
Email: dstehlik2@unl.edu

Newsletter:
Melissa Nicholson Newsletter and
Communications Secretary (Chadron)
(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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