

The North Dakota Sheep Industry

No. 55

Newsletter

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A joint publication brought to you by the North Dakota Lamb and Wool Producers Association and the NDSU Extension Service

President's Message

It's that time of year again; sorting ewes for breeding, getting feed stuffs lined up, and the Annual Convention. It seems as though time goes by faster each year. I think the sales went well this fall with all things considered. With the high cost of inputs, we will all need to sharpen our pencils; times like this CAN be positive for the industry as it forces us to focus on productivity and profitability. It's too bad the cull market is so bad, that seems to be the one weak spot in the sheep industry at the present time.



Lyle Warner

We selected our first recipient for the "Perpetual Starter Flock Program" award. This year's winner is Dakota Brekke of Ruso, ND. Dakota went to the Bowman Replacement Ewe Sale and selected 10 ewes of his choice. Dakota will pay back 20% of the original cost in years two, three and four. We hope this will provide incentive for young people to get involved in raising sheep. CONGRATULATIONS DAKOTA! I hope this is the first of many flocks we will be able to award in the future.

The Convention is slated for November 21 – 22, 2008. (note: this is a new weekend) A block of rooms has been reserved at a rate of \$60.00 per room per night. To make reservations, call toll free, 1-800-597-7327. PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY. One new highlight will be a lamb cook-off. This should be exciting as well as tasty. This will take place Friday afternoon and the entries will serve as our snacks for the evening program. Please consider entering the cook-off and make sure to attend the Convention. Hope to see you at some of the events.

Lyle Warner
NDWLPA President

Editor's Note

As North Dakota sheep producers, we all play an important role in our industry. Some of us raise sheep for maintaining the characteristics and purpose of a particular breed. Others have sheep for controlling invasive plant species because we recognize that it is often cheaper and better for the environment than chemical control methods. The majority of us raise

sheep for marketing feeder and finished lambs, thereby supplementing some portion of our income and ultimately providing lamb products to the U.S. consumer. Some of us are more youthful producers, raising sheep to gain experience in basic animal husbandry techniques and to learn the importance of responsibility.

Regardless of individual goals, it is important that all of us work together, promoting the sheep industry and increasing its competitiveness relative to other meat animal industries in the U.S. Your state's land grant university, NDSU, is dedicated to playing a major role in this effort through its mission of teaching, extension and research. We have some very exciting education and research programs taking place in the next few months. These programs may offer information for making your portion of the industry more viable and efficient. The current newsletter details some of these programs, provides pertinent articles, and includes a calendar of some upcoming events. If you have any questions as we move forward please do not hesitate to contact your industry and university representatives found online at: www.ndlwpa.com.



Justin Luther

In addition, if you are not on our email distribution list or a paid member of the NDWLPA, and you would like to continue to receive this newsletter please contact Holly (701-231-7513 or holly.erdmann@ndsu.edu). You can provide her with your email address (preferred) or postal mailing address to continue to receive this newsletter and other information. This may help us to reduce our postal mailing costs. Thank you for taking the time to help us in this effort.

Justin Luther
Sheep Extension and Research Specialist

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Secretary Minutes from Recent NDLWPA Board Meetings

**August 21st, 2008 at 2:00 pm
Don and Anne Osborne Farm**

Brent Kuss read the minutes from the July 1st, 2008 meeting.

Mark Sheppard gave a treasurer's report. The treasurer's report was approved as read.

Old Business:

Fargo Ram Sale: Wyman Scheetz brought the receipt for the pizza from the Friday night set up crew. Brent Kuss made a motion to pay for the pizza and wood chips. Mark Sheppard seconded the motion. Motion carried.

There was some discussion to drop the no-sale commission and just collect the entry fee money. It was decided to stay with the no-sale fees as stated in the rules of the sale.

State Fair Carcass Contest: Dr. Luther gave the board some feed back on the live lamb carcass contest. He stated there were 115 lambs entered and they paid out the top 20 places. Dr. Luther thought the contest was very well received and that the kids enjoyed the experience and it was very educational. The top placing lamb was entered by Taylor Gahner.

Hettinger Ram Sale: Advertising is in place and the catalog has been put together. Postcards will be sent out and the catalog will be posted on the NDLWPA website. There are 220 rams consigned with the test rams. Anybody that would like a catalog mailed to them must contact Dr. Luther. The date for the rams sale is Sept. 17th, 2008.

Bowman Ewe Sale: The date for the Ewe Sale is Sept. 25th, 2008 at Bowman. The NDLWPA will furnish the meal and serve the meal again prior to the sale.

The Perpetual Flock: Dr. Luther commented on the good response we received for the perpetual flock. He had sent the applications to the board members to sift and make a final decision. The winner of this years perpetual flock was Dakota Brekke from Ruso, ND.

New Business:

Sheep Tour: Dr. Luther will see if he can get a date and arrangements to schedule a sheep tour into Iowa to tour the new state of the art sheep facilities that has been built there and to stop at a few more sheep farms on the way.

Lamb Cook-Off: Ann Osborne addressed the board on some of the things she thinks we need to get lined

up for the Lamb Cook-Off. Ann Osborne and Paula Swenson will set up a committee to get things lined up for the cook-off.

ND Fur Takers: Brent Kuss asked the board for a \$50 donation to be used for coyote traps for the ND Fur Takers benefit auction. Don Osborne made a motion. Nathan Robbins seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Sheep Shearing School: Dr. Chris Schauer addressed the board that they are in the process of setting up a sheep shearing school at Hettinger with a tentative date of Nov. 17th, 2008. He is in the process of getting sponsorship lined up for the 4 day event.

Fall Ram Test: Applications for the Fall Ram Test will be going out soon if you would like to enter rams for test or for more information please contact Dr. Schauer at the Hettinger Research Center.

Wool Outreach: Mark Sheppard made a motion to give the balance of the Wool Outreach money to Make it Yourself With Wool. Brent Kuss seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Dr. Dave Buchanan addressed the board about the NDSU Sheep Unit. Discussion followed about how the sheep unit needs to be responsive to the needs of education, extension outreach and research.

Board members present: Lyle Warner, Paula Swenson, Brent Kuss, Don Osborne, Mark Sheppard, Dr. Chris Schauer, Ron Hewson, Nathan Robbins, Dr. Justin Luther, Wyman Scheetz. Guest: Dr. Dave Buchanan.

**September 16th, 2008 at 9 pm
Hettinger Research Extension Center**

President Warner called the meeting to order.

Brent Kuss read the minutes from the Aug. 21st meeting. Don Osborne made a motion to approve the minutes as read. Paula Swenson seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Mark Sheppard presented the treasurer's report. Wyman Scheetz made a motion to accept the treasurer's report. Paula seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Old Business:

Convention

Lamb Cook-Off: Paula addressed the board with some of the ideas they had come up with including categories, prizes and a need for start up money for the cook-off. Nathan Robbins made a motion to give \$1500.00 to the lamb cook-off. Ron Hewson seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Speakers: Dave Thomas would be available to speak on a number of topics. We may ask him to speak both Friday evening and Saturday if it works with his schedule.

New Business:

Bowman Ewe Sale: The North Dakota Lamb and Wool will be serving the noon lunch at the ewe sale.

Lamb in the Classroom: Jim Ostlie asked for \$500.00 for lamb in the classroom. Burton Pfliger made a motion to give \$500.00 to lamb in the classroom. Dean Swenson seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Shearing School: Dr. Chris Schauer is setting up a shearing school for the dates of Nov. 18th-20th, 2008. There will be a \$125.00 entry fee per participant. Paula Swenson made a motion to use \$500.00 of wool outreach money to help offset some of the costs of the shearing school. Mark Sheppard seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Burton Pfliger made a motion to adjourn. Wyman Scheetz seconded the motion. Meeting adjourned.

Board Members present: Paula Swenson, Wyman Scheetz, Nathan Robbins, Mark Sheppard, Don Osborne, Ron Hewson, Brent Kuss, Lyle Warner, Dr. Chris Schauer, Dr. Justin Luther, Burton Pfliger (ASI), Guests: Dr. Dave Buchanan, Dean Swenson and Chelsey Saevre.

Wintering Rams

Justin S. Luther, Ph.D.
Extension Sheep Specialist
Department of Animal Sciences, NDSU

Winter represents a long period of harsh working conditions and intensive management for sheep producers in the Midwestern U.S. Rams are often overlooked when the breeding season is over and the upcoming lambing season becomes the primary focus. Sheep producers must be able to care for rams under conditions that optimize general health and longevity. This article will focus on nutrition, housing and health requirements of rams during the wintering period.

Nutrition

Since most rams will lose 10 to 20% of their body weight during the breeding season, winter provides an opportunity to recover bodyweight and condition. The nutrient needs of mature rams and growing ram lambs are detailed in Table 1. Larger mature rams obviously have higher energy requirements than smaller ram lambs. However, the continued growth of ram lambs

following the breeding season necessitates extra protein in the ration. In most cases, feeding 4.0 to 4.5 lbs. of a ration that contains 12 to 14% crude protein and 55% energy to post pubertal ram lambs will help to ensure continued growth. The nutrient requirements for mature rams are simply sufficient for maintaining bodyweight and thus, may need to be increased for the first month after the breeding season in order to recover lost body condition.

Table 1. Nutrient requirements of mature rams and growing ram lambs during winter.

Requirements	Mature Ram		Growing Ram Lamb*		
	280 lbs.	340 lbs.	135 lbs.	160 lbs.	180 lbs.
Dry Matter (DM)	4.7	5.4	3.8	4.0	4.1
Protein (CP)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Energy (TDN)	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

*Requirements necessary for achieving 0.7 lbs. of body weight gain per day.

Additional nutritional management factors to be considered when wintering rams include:

1. Increasing feed intake by 1% for every 2°F drop in temperature below freezing (32°F). (For example: if ambient temperature is 10°F, a ram normally consuming 4.5 lbs. of feed should receive approximately 5 lbs. of feed)
2. Offering ram specific mineral within the ration or free choice.
3. Maintaining the appropriate calcium to phosphorus ratio (2:1) for growing ram lambs to maximize their growth and prevent urinary calculi or 'water belly.'
4. Avoiding excessive protein in the ration. Excessive protein is a waste of money and may lead to irritation of the sheath or 'pizzle rot,' which may decrease ram fertility in the subsequent breeding season if left untreated.

A combination of alfalfa hay and whole corn can be used to meet the maintenance and growth requirements listed in Table 1, but the use of alternative feeds in ram rations can be considered. If purchased under the right conditions, the substantial feed value of these products can be utilized economically. The feed values of some more common alternative feeds in the upper Midwest are listed in Table 2. For more information on alternative feeds go to: <http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/pubs/ansci/beef/as1182.pdf>.



Table 2. Feed values of common alternative feeds in North Dakota.

	DM (%)	CP (%)	TDN (%)	Fiber (%)
Whole Corn*	88	10	87	2
Dried Distiller's Grain	92	30	70	14
Low Test Wt. Barley**	89	15	70	6
Beet Tailings	20	9	74	20
Dried Beet Pulp	91	10	74	20
Wheat Screenings	89	16	75	8
Corn Gluten Feed	90	22	20	14
Sunflower Meal	90	38	60	21
Linseed Meal	90	38	79	10
Field Peas	88	24	90	8
Barley Malt Sprouts	94	26	66	15

*Included in the table for comparison.

**Test weight less than 40 lbs. per bushel.

Although sheep will consume 12 times less water in winter than in summer, a clean and fresh source remains important. Most rams will consume 0.25 to 1.0 gallon of water per day in the winter. As in ewes, water consumption in rams will increase when offered at higher temperatures (>35°F) during the winter.

Housing

Many times rams are housed in less than ideal conditions during the winter, which often leads to fewer observational opportunities and untreated health problems. Immediately following the breeding season, rams should be crowded together for at least 48 hours in a smaller area of the pen to prevent fighting injuries. Immediately thereafter, group-penned rams need to be monitored closely. If fighting persists, rams should be re-crowded or adjustments should be made to the facilities. It often helps to place used tires in portions of the pen to prevent rams from charging and hitting one another as shown in Figure 1.

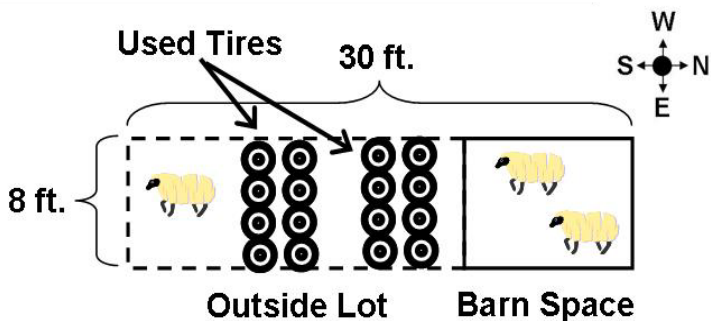


Figure 1. Housing facilities for three rams.

Approximately 100 square feet of space should be provided per ram. This allows rams to be mobile and receive exercise when sparring with one another. Rams should be wintered in a dry, well-bedded facility that provides protection from the wind. Housing a ram under dirty, wet and cold conditions during the winter may lead to frostbite and a number of other health-related problems.

Health

When rams receive improper housing and nutrition, a number of problems can arise. These can include physical injury, disease and infertility. Below is a short description of ram health concerns that arise during winter.

Fighting Injuries – Injury to the brain, fractures of the neck vertebrae and broken ribs can occur during early winter when rams are initially penned together. As stated above, rams should be penned in smaller, more confined spaces when introduced to one another. Rams with head and neck injuries will often have a wide-based and wobbly stance. Although anti-inflammatory drugs may be beneficial, always contact your veterinarian for defining a suitable treatment for ram injuries.

Frostbite – Extended exposure to extremely cold weather may result in frost bite to the scrotum. If the surface of the scrotum becomes wet, ice crystals can form, accelerating the process. Depending upon the degree of frostbite injury, short or long-term infertility may result. If frostbite does occur, the scrotum should be warmed in 104 to 106°F water, and antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs should be used as needed. Necrotic scrotal tissue should also be removed to aid in the healing process.

Pizzle Rot – Also referred to as ‘sheath rot’ is a condition caused by an interaction between local bacteria and excess urinary urea. Rams consuming excess dietary protein (rations greater than 18% CP) will have alkaline urine that has higher levels of urea. Rams with severe pizzle rot will show signs of abdominal discomfort, walk stiffly, strain while urinating and may have a swollen prepuce. The urine of an affected ram will appear thick or semi-solid. Rams with this condition should receive less dietary protein and be treated with long lasting antibiotics after contacting a veterinarian. In addition, the sheath can be cleansed with an antiseptic solution.

Epididymitis – Epididymitis or inflammation of the epididymis is caused by injury to the testicle or a bacterial infection. In older rams, this condition is most commonly caused by *Brucella ovis*, which can be confirmed with an ELISA. Flocks infected with *B. ovis* can experience a 15 to 30% decrease in lambing rate when compared to uninfected flocks, so it is best to cull *B. Ovis* carrier rams. In younger rams, a number of different organisms can cause epididymitis. In both ram age groups, the condition should be treated with long-acting antibiotics after contacting a veterinarian.

Urinary Calculi – Also called ‘water belly’ this disease occurs when phosphate salt stones become lodged in the urinary tract and prevent injury. Second to wether lambs, younger intact males are the most prone.

Young rams will appear restless, anxious and in pain. In valuable ram lambs, surgical intervention should be the first choice of treatment. Prevention involves maintaining proper calcium to phosphorus ratio (2:1), maintaining high water consumption, or including ammonium chloride in the ration at 0.5%.

Boarding Rams

Some producers in your state may offer ram boarding services during the winter months. A producer lacking the necessary housing and labor requirements may find such a service attractive. Before delivering rams to a boarding facility, the producer should ask a number of questions.

Facilities – It should be confirmed that adequate housing and feeding facilities are available to ensure health and prevent fighting injuries. Make sure that rams will ultimately have access to 80 to 100 square feet.

Nutrition – Boarding ration details should be provided before ram delivery. This could comprise the feedstuffs included in the ration, % CP, % TDN, Ca:P ratio and the amount offered per head. Rams of a similar age and weight should be penned together to ensure that nutrient requirements will be met. Make certain that rams will be adjusted to their new ration gradually to prevent digestive upsets and related health problems.

Rates – A daily (\$0.75 to \$1.50) or monthly (\$23 to \$45) charge should be agreed upon before rams are delivered. The labor provided during the boarding period should be accounted for in the agreed upon rate.

Insurance – The possibilities of insuring boarded rams should be investigated; however this often is not economically feasible.

Overall, the producer providing the boarding service should share or exceed your ram management expectations. A contract including dates, rations, facilities and health details should be developed and signed before rams are left at the boarding facilities. This will help to ensure that both parties have a clear understanding of the agreement.

In summary, a well balanced ration that meets the needs of your mature and growing rams is very important for maximizing fertility and longevity. Keeping rams housed in an area that provides daily observation will allow you to quickly identify and treat problems as they arise. Maintaining a close working relationship with your local veterinarian will aid in the ram care process.

Feeding Light Test Weight Barley to Sheep

Christopher S. Schauer, Ph.D.
Animal and Range Scientist
Hettinger Research Extension Center,
NDSU

During the past few months I have received numerous questions about feeding barley to sheep, specifically light test weight barley. During periods of high feed prices and limited availability of feedstuffs, barley becomes an increasingly popular option for supplemental ewe feed and as a major source of energy in lamb finishing rations. Also, during periods of drought light test weight barley becomes available at a reduced market price, making it a favorable alternative to other energy feeds. I will review some of the basic principles behind feeding barley, and discuss some of the concerns in feeding light test weight barley.

Energy and Protein Content of Feed Barley

The nutrient content of barley compares favorably to that of corn, dried distillers grains with solubles, oats, wheat, and milo (Table 1). Barley is traditionally used as an energy source in sheep diets, with the energy content (TDN, NE_m , NE_g) being 95 the value of corn (84% vs. 88% TDN). In addition to its use as an energy source, barley provides excellent supplementary protein when compared to corn (12% CP for barley compared to 9% CP for corn), but similar CP concentrations when compared to other major feed grains (Table 1).

Feeding Barley in Growing and Finishing Lamb Diets

When feeding barley as the primary energy source in lamb finishing diets (replacing corn or other energy feeds), barley can replace up to 100% of the grain in a conventional finishing ration (75 to 85% grain and 25% pellet or hay). When replacing 100% of corn in a finishing ration with barley, slight decreases in average daily gain may be observed, with slight decreases in feed efficiency a possibility. However, these decreases may be marginal, especially when barley price is favorable in relation to corn. One concern when feeding high levels of barley is an increased susceptibility of lambs to acidosis. Starch in barley is rapidly fermented in the rumen compared to other cereal grains. Grains with more rapid rates of starch digestion may require a higher degree of management (bring the lambs "up on feed" slower than with corn). Another concern when feeding barley is particle size. The majority of research available indicates that no processing is necessary; lamb average daily gain and

feed efficiencies are similar for whole barley diets compared to ground barley diets.

Traditionally barley is not fed as the entire grain source in finishing diets. One possibility for decreasing feed costs in today's feeding environment is to include dried distillers grains with solubles (DDGS) as a portion of the grain in finishing rations. Research conducted by the Hettinger Research Extension Center indicates that up to 20% of a barley based finishing ration (72% barley and 25% alfalfa) can be replaced with DDGS while maintaining performance and having no affect on carcass characteristics. While the extra crude protein provided by the DDGS may provide more protein than the lamb requires, the cost of feeding a barley and DDGS based finishing ration may be cheaper than conventional feedstuffs. Because of the sulfur and phosphorus concerns when feeding DDGS, the current recommendation is to feed no more than 30% of the diet (dry matter) as DDGS.

Feeding Barley as a Supplemental Energy Source in Ewe Diets

In general, diets for gestating and lactating ewes are forage based with supplemental energy provided through 1 -2 lbs. per day of a commercial feed or grain. In these situations, barley is an excellent replacement of corn as the energy level is only reduced by 5%, and the CP concentration is 33% greater than corn. One concern when feeding barley to pregnant livestock is the presence of vomitoxin. While some livestock species can exhibit an adverse affect on pregnancy when vomitoxin is present, research conducted by NDSU suggested that diets containing up to 25 ppm vomitoxin throughout pregnancy have no effect on weight gain in pregnant ewe lambs, or the survivability of the lamb crop.

Light Test Weight Barley on Lamb Performance

Research conducted at NDSU indicate that barley with test weights as low as 40 lb./bu. can be fed to feedlot lambs with no reduction in average daily gain compared to 48 lb./bu. test weight barley. However, as test weights fall below 40 lb. the energy content begins to decrease to the point where differences in feed efficiency may be observed. In feedlot rations with high concentrations of light test weight barley, lambs may consume more of the lighter test weight barley to compensate for the lower energy content, resulting in lower feed conversion efficiency. While no standard pricing system for light test weight barley exists, using test weight as an approximation of the feeding value is one possible mechanism for estimating price (eg. 38 lb. barley is 80% the weight of 48 lb. barley, potentially putting its market value at 80% of 48 lb. barley). But, test weight does not account for the possibility of lower test weight barleys potentially having greater protein concentrations. Depending on the nutrient profile of the other

feedstuffs in the ration, this additional protein may be useful.

Conclusion

During periods of drought when light test weight barley is available at a reduced market price, it can be an excellent ewe supplement or as the major source of energy in lamb feedlot rations. Slight reductions in average daily gain and feed efficiency may be observed, but the price difference between traditional energy feeds and light test weight barley and the additional protein provided by barley may make light test weight barley economically feasible. Additional information can be found in NDSU Extension bulletin EB-71 at: <http://www.ag.ndsu.edu/pubs/ansci/sheep/eb71w.htm>.

Table 1. Nutrient content of various feed grains (NRC, 2007).

	Barley	Corn	DDGS	Wheat	Oats	Sorghum
TDN, %	84	88	92	88	76	82
NE _m , Mcal/kg	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0
NE _g , Mcal/kg	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
CP, %	12.0	9.0	29	14.0	13.0	11.0
UIP, % of CP	28	58	50	23	18	55
NDF, %	20	9	43	12	28	15
ADF, %	7	3	17	4	15	6

Ram Semen Collection Day to be Hosted at NDSU

Justin S. Luther, Ph.D.
Extension Sheep Specialist
Department of Animal Sciences, NDSU

Would you like to preserve semen on your elite sires? If so, you and your ram(s) should consider attending the **2008 Ram Semen Collection Day at the NDSU Animal Nutrition and Physiology Center in Fargo on Monday, November 24th from 10 a.m. to noon.** The cost is \$15 per ram, plus an additional \$1 per semen pellet per unit for semen stored at NDSU. There is no limit to the number of rams a producer can bring. All producers must sign a waiver and agreement form as in previous years.

This project is offered in conjunction with the North Dakota Artificial Insemination Project. We are investigating commercially available gonadotropins for estrous synchronization and AI in sheep. Estrous synchronization, AI and pregnancy diagnosis procedures are performed on each operation. Producers must also sign an agreement form for this project and pay a fee of \$30.00 per ewe to help cover associated costs. If you would like to enroll or simply learn more about these projects contact Justin at 701-231-7993. Flocks enrolled in the Fall 2008 project achieved pregnancy rates to AI of 65 to 75%.

Sheep Shearing School Set for Nov. 18-20

If you are interested in learning more about sheep shearing, then plan to attend a sheep shearing school at the North Dakota State University Hettinger Research Extension Center on Nov. 18-20.

The topics to be covered are:

- * Professional shearing patterns
- * Tagging and eyeing
- * Equipment maintenance and repair
- * Wool handling and preparation

Instructors for the school are Curt Olson, a Montana professional sheep shearer, and Wade Kopren, a professional sheep shearer from South Dakota. Coordinating the school is Christopher Schauer, NDSU Hettinger REC director.

The school is open to those who have experience in sheep shearing and those who do not. To allow for one-on-one instruction, registration is being limited. The registration deadline is Nov. 14.

The registration fee is \$125 and should be sent to Sheep Shearing School, Hettinger REC, P.O. Box 1377, Hettinger, ND 58639. The fee includes tuition, a handbook and DVD.

For more information, contact Schauer at (701) 567-4323 or by e-mail at christopher.schauer@ndsu.edu. The sheep shearing school is sponsored by the North Dakota Lamb and Wool Producers Association, NDSU Extension Service and NDSU Hettinger REC.

33rd Annual Hettinger Ram Sale

Date: Wednesday, September 17th
Location: Adams County Fair Barn
Sale Clerks: Mark and Wanda Sheppard
Manager: Justin Luther, Sheep Specialist

Table. 2008 Hettinger Ram Sale Results.

Breed/Type	Number	Sale Average (\$)
Performance		
Tested Rams	23	395
Suffolk	30	321
Hampshire	39	362
Crossbred	8	343
Dorset	6	317
Targhee	11	474
Rambouillet	32	337
Columbia	16	273
Polypay	3	303

2nd Annual Fargo Ram Sale

Date: Saturday, August 2nd
Location: NDSU Shepperd Arena, Fargo
Sale Clerks: Mark and Wanda Sheppard
Manager: Justin Luther, Sheep Specialist

A total of 20 rams and 14 ewes sold at the 2008 Fargo Ram and Ewe Sale.

Table. 2008 Fargo Ram and Ewe Sale Results.

Breed/Type	Sale Averages (\$)
Suffolk Ram	442
Hampshire Ram	263
Dorset Ram	319
Columbia Ram	325
Rambouillet Ram	400
Katahdin Ram	300
Suffolk Ewes	213
Hampshire Ewes	313
Columbia Ewes	181
Dorset Ewes	175



Calendar of Events

Nov. 18 th to 20 th	Shearing Clinic
Nov. 21 st and 22 nd	NDLWPA Convention
Nov. 24 th	Ram Semen Collection Day
Jan. 21 st to 24 th	ASI Convention
Jan. 27 th	Annual Shepherd's Clinic
Feb. 4 th	Carrington Sheep Seminar

2008 NDWLPA Convention Schedule

November 21st and 22nd

Seven Seas Best Western, Mandan

Friday Evening

5:00 Registration

6:15 **Current Status of the Sheep Industry in the U.S**

Dave Thomas, sheep specialist,
University of Wisconsin-Madison

7:15 **Lamb Cook – Off**

Anne Osborne, sheep producer, Wimbledon

8:00 Annual NDWLPA Auction

Saturday Morning

9:00 **Economics of the Farm Flock: Increasing Profits and Reducing Losses**

Dave Thomas, sheep specialist, UW-Madison

10:30 Break

10:45 **American Lamb Board – Update**

Megan Wortman, Colorado

11:00 **Operations of Iowa Lamb Corporation**

Brad Anderson, Haywarden, IA

11:30 **Make It With Wool**

Jane Horner, Devils Lake

Prayer

David Buchanan, Department Head, Animal Sciences, NDSU

Lamb Sirloin Luncheon

Master Sheep Producer Award

Justin Luther, sheep specialist, NDSU

Saturday Afternoon

1:30 **North Dakota Starter Flock Program**

Recipient: Dakota Brekke, Ruso

Wooly Women

Lyle Warner

1:45 **American Sheep Industry Association – Update**

Burdell Johnson, ASI President

Dean Swenson, ASI Representative

2:15 **Annual NDWLPA Meeting**

Lyle Warner, NDWLPA President

Lodging: Best Western in Mandan (701-663-7401, \$60)

Registration: Registration upon arrival. Fee is \$50 for couples and \$35 for singles. If you would only like to attend the noon meal the cost is \$15.

The North Dakota Sheep Industry

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