

# LAMB & WOOL

A Newsletter For The Iowa Sheep Industry / December - 2008

## A Ewe from your Flock has Tested Positive for Scrapie What Now?

**DR. PAM SMITH**

Iowa Scrapie Program Coordinator

It was late September, 2006, when Tom Manley, a commercial sheep producer in Armstrong, Iowa, received an alarming phone call. Tom had sold his flock in 2002. In 2004 he purchased 56 older ewes, and a purebred Suffolk buck. The following year he saved back his ewe lambs and sold the wethers as feeders. His flock now consisted of 59 nice looking black and speckle-faced ewes with another 32 ewe lambs about to be bred, and he hoped to sell a good crop of feeder lambs in 2007.

The phone call was from Dr. Pam Smith with the Iowa Department of Agriculture. She told him that a ewe that he had sold to slaughter recently had tested positive for scrapie. Scrapie? She explained that scrapie is a fatal brain disease of sheep and goats, and there is currently a national program aimed at eliminating the disease in the U.S. As part of that program adult sheep are being tested at slaughter, and when infected sheep are found they are traced back to their flocks of origin. Since scrapie is spread by infected female animals when they lamb (the placenta and birth fluids are infectious), any flock where a scrapie-infected animal lambed, or where one was born (since sheep are usually infected at birth) is considered a scrapie-infected flock. In Tom's case this meant that there were two infected flocks: his flock because she lambed

there, and the flock where he bought the ewe from in Minnesota, where she was born. Tom agreed to a time to meet with Pam to discuss what would happen next.

At their first meeting Pam brought a picture of the ear tags from the infected ewe, and Tom recognized them—he had sold that ewe because she was thin, which can be a sign of scrapie. Typical signs include unthriftiness, wool loss due to itching, and an unsteady gait, but often signs go unnoticed. Pam explained that there would be a flock clean-up plan that involved removing all of the sheep that could potentially be infected with scrapie. It seems that some sheep are genetically resistant to scrapie, and therefore the plan is to remove the sheep that are most likely to get scrapie, and keep the ones that are very unlikely (resistant) to become infected. This is accomplished by taking a blood sample from all of the sheep intended to be used for breeding, and doing DNA testing on that blood. There are three basic DNA "genotypes" to be considered with scrapie—the sheep that test QR and RR are extremely unlikely to ever be infected with scrapie, and are usually safe to keep; but the ones that test QQ are the most likely to be infected, and must be removed. Additionally the plan calls for cleaning and disinfecting the lambing areas. No amount of cleaning or type of disinfectant is



Typical signs of scrapie often go unnoticed.

completely effective against this type of "prion" disease, and that's why the QQ sheep must be removed—in case any infective material is left behind.

A short time later Dr. Smith showed up with a team, and they collected blood samples from 94 sheep (all the ewes, ewe lambs, and rams). Tom assisted, and provided information on the origin of each animal, and official identification was applied. There were 25 QQ sheep found, and a couple weeks later they were purchased according to a USDA price calculation based on current market values for replacement stock. The 25 sheep were hauled to a location where they were euthanized, and samples were collected in order to test for scrapie infection. The test-

ing revealed no other scrapie-infected sheep in the flock, which is not uncommon. The average infected flock contains three infected sheep, but many have only one, and a few may have a large percentage of the QQ sheep test positive for scrapie. Tom completed the required cleaning and disinfecting, and also turned over information of all sales and purchases in and out of his flock since the time the positive ewe lambed in the flock, so that any sheep that may have been exposed to scrapie could be tracked down and tested. With this final requirement fulfilled his flock clean-up plan was complete. As per Pam's recommendation, Tom began using

**SCRAPIE**

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## COMMERCIAL BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

**Bred Ewes** – 27 yearlings, 35 2-year-olds, and 18 mixed ages. Polypay/Romanov/East Freiesian cross. Call: Mike Corderman, 712-899-8364. (12/08)

**40 Ewe Lambs** – All twins and triplets. Polypay/Romanov/East Freiesian cross. Have had shots. Call: Mike Corderman, 712-899-8364. (12/08)

**Lincolns** – PB Lincoln Ram, born April 2008. Sire and Dam from James & Donna Lein. Will do well in your flock, whether or not you have Lincolns. \$250 with registration. Inquire also about other Lincoln ewes and ram. Contact Randall Parkin, 1477 Juniper Trail, Earlham, IA 50072, 515-991-7584, RanDesigns@aol.com. (10/08)

**Suffolk Sheep** – Ten purebred Suffolk ewe lambs ready for fall breeding, all have at least one R gene, nice size from easy lambing and good mothering ewes. Two RR Suffolk ram lambs, fast growing, good muscling, ready for breeding. Stewart Suffolk, Newton IA (641) 792-2323, rstewart@pcpartner.net. (10/08)

**Suffolk Ram lambs** – Nice set of Midsized, well muscled commercial ram lambs. Born late January through February. Email to see pictures. tldeemer@wildblue.net or call Tracy 641-203-2490, Laura 641-203-2493. Tracy Deemer, Lacona, Iowa. (9/08)

**Rams & Ewe Lambs** – 3yr old Ile de France x Dorset Ram, Coopworth ewe lambs and ram lambs (not registered). Pat Meehan (563)926-2573. (9/08)

**Polypay ram lambs** – with EPDs will help to select for your flock's needs. West Cyclone Farm, Jerry Sorensen, 712-755-7259, wclones@fmctc.com. (9/08)

**Five Purebred Suffolk Yearling Rams** – Nielsen Family Suffolks, Rock Valley, IA. Call (712)476-5238 or (712)470-2841. Email dende@hickorytech.net. (9/08)

**Polypay Ram** – Two year old, RR, Twin, Grandview Farms Genetics. Mark Proehl 712-723-5281. (9/08)

Free listing for ISIA members. Ads must be limited to 50 words and will run in four issues (date in parenthesis indicates first issue). Ads may be re-submitted for an additional four months at a time. Send ad information along with name, address, phone and email to the ISIA office at 5771 230th St., Sibley, IA 51249, or info@iowasheep.com by the 25th of the month for publication in the following month's newsletter. Newsletter is published 11 times/year with a July/August issue.



As we increase prolificacy in our flocks, we must determine if the ewe has enough colostrum for all of her lambs.

## The Importance of Colostrum Management

**DR. CASSANDRA PLUMMER, DVM**

Small Ruminant Veterinarian, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine

As we find breeding season winding to a close it is time to start making preparations for lambing season to begin. When preparing for lambing, one thing to consider is your plan for colostrum management. How are you going to get colostrum into your lambs? What if a ewe doesn't have colostrum? How will you handle orphan lambs or bottle lambs? All of these things need to be considered prior to the start of lambing.

To start out with, what is colostrum? Colostrum is defined as the first

milking after lambing and contains high levels of antibodies to provide a source of immunity to the lamb. All lambs are born without a functional immune system and it takes about 30 days for their immune system to become fully functional. During that time, they rely on the antibodies from their dam that they receive through colostrum to help protect them from infections. During the first 24 hours of life the lamb is able to absorb antibodies.

**COLOSTRUM** *Continued on page 3*

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# Colostrum – a must during the first 24 hours of a lamb's life

## COLOSTRUM *Continued from page 2*

ies from the intestinal tract, however the absorption starts to decline after about 12 hours. After the initial 24 hours, the intestinal tract no longer allows absorption of antibodies. Without colostrum being consumed during the first 24 hours, the lamb will have very little immune function, and therefore will be highly susceptible to infections. As you can see, colostrum plays a vital role in the health of your newborn lambs.

Nature's method for a lamb to get colostrum is to suckle the colostrum from their dam. There are several important things to think about here. Is the lamb able to suckle? Is it able to stand and find the teat? Is there colostrum in the udder? Do the teats work? Another thing to check is if there are plugs in the ends of the teats. In some ewes there are plugs that form in the ends of the teats to help prevent the colostrum from leaking out prior to lambing. Sometimes these plugs can be hard for the newborn lamb to remove via suckling. It is a good practice when you have a ewe that has just lambed, to check her udder, make sure there is colostrum in the udder and strip a couple drops out of each teat to make sure that there are no plugs present and that the teats are functional. Also, as we increase prolificacy and see a higher number of triplets and quads, we need to consider if the ewe has enough colostrum for all of her lambs. With a set of triplets or quads, you may need to consider pulling 1-2 lambs for bottle raising, as well as to ensure adequate colostrum intake for all the lambs. Not all ewes will be able to produce enough colostrum to supply 3 or 4 lambs. Then the next step is going to be to observe the lamb for suckling and making sure that it is filling its belly.

If you have determined that a lamb is unable or unwilling to suckle its dam, then you may need to intervene to ensure that that lamb gets adequate colostrum. First we need to consider where we are going to get the colostrum from. We have several possible sources

to consider. The best source of colostrum is from the lamb's ewe. If the issue is a weak lamb that is unable to suckle or stand, then consider milking the ewe out for some colostrum and feeding that to the lamb. If the ewe's colostrum supply is the issue then we will need to consider a colostrum donor. When looking at a colostrum donor, your best donor will be older animals that have lambed previously because they will produce higher quality colostrum than nulliparous ewes. Another thing to consider is the health status of your donor. There are several diseases that can be spread through colostrum such as OPP, Johne's, and mycoplasma. Therefore, if you know the health status of your ewes, it is important to select a colostrum donor that is negative for these diseases if possible. If you do not have access to ewe colostrum, then goat or cow colostrum are good alternatives. If you have a dairy down the road, they may be willing to give you some colostrum from their cows or goats. With cow or goat colostrum, you do still need to be concerned about disease transmission. Disease's such as Johne's disease can be transmitted to sheep through cow or goat colostrum. In regards to disease transmission, there are heat treatment protocols for colostrum that are practiced in some cow and goat dairies. Heat treatment of colostrum decreases the risk of disease transmission through colostrum and may be something to consider in valuable animals with any donor colostrum whether ewe, goat, or cow colostrum.

Once you have colostrum, we need to consider colostrum storage if the colostrum is not going to be used immediately. Colostrum can be stored in a standard refrigerator if it is going to be used within 24 hours. If it is going to be over 24 hours before it is used, then it is recommended to store colostrum in the freezer. Prior to freezing, colostrum should be double-bagged in freezer bags and labeled with the donor's ID, date of collection, and any disease status information that you have. Once frozen,

colostrum can be stored in the freezer for up to 1 year. When feeding colostrum to a newborn, it is recommended to warm the colostrum to body temperature. Therefore, stored colostrum will need to be warmed prior to feeding. The recommended method to thaw frozen colostrum and warm colostrum is to place the bags or bottles in luke-warm water. Do not heat colostrum in the microwave or use hot water. These methods will destroy all of the important antibodies in the colostrum.

Now that we have colostrum and have it warmed up, we need to consider how to get that colostrum into the lamb. The best method to get the colostrum into the lamb, aside from suckling from their dam, is via a bottle. The act of suckling increases the antibody absorption. There are several different lamb nipples available and each lamb has their preferences. We find that that the Prichard nipples are the nipples they are most likely to suckle, but if the lamb won't suckle from a Prichard nipple it is worth trying another style nipple. Ideally we want to get 10% body weight of colostrum into a lamb in the first 12-24 hours. Therefore for a 10 pound lamb, we would want to get approximately 16 fl. oz. of colostrum into them in the first 12-24 hours. Of course this needs to be spread out over several feedings. While the bottle is best, if a lamb has not taken any colostrum within 2-3 hours of birth, we recommend tubing them with several ounces of colostrum and trying the bottle again at the next feeding.

As you can see, colostrum management is an important factor in the overall health of your lambs. Research has shown that failure of passive transfer from lack of colostrum intake has long-term effects. Research in cows and sheep has shown decreased average daily gains and increased mortality in feedlots associated with failure of passive transfer. Ensuring adequate colostrum intake in your lambs will increase the overall health of your lambs and the added work will pay off with lots of healthy lambs.

### Thank you to the following ISIA Affiliate Members for supporting the Iowa Sheep Industry Association during 2008!

Adams Mutual Insurance Assn., Corning, IA	First State Bank Of Colfax, Colfax, IA	Lyle Insurance Agency, Rita Sheetz, Keota, IA	TAC Manufacturing % Gavin Stacy, Brighton, IA
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First National Bank, Fontanelle, IA	Levan Seed, Inc, Perry, IA		

**SCRAPIE** *Continued from page 1*

only RR rams, and since he is saving back his own ewe lambs he will never have another QQ lamb born on his place. This means he has virtually "Scrapie-proofed" his flock.

A few weeks later Tom received another phone call—another ewe that he had sold previously had turned up as scrapie-infected at slaughter. She was from the same Minnesota flock as the first ewe. Tom still had two ewe lambs out of her in his flock, and as a precaution all female offspring of scrapie-infected ewes are routinely removed from the

flock, regardless of genotype. The ewes were purchased by USDA, and Dr. Smith euthanized them and collected samples on the farm, where they were buried.

Today, Tom says "Overall, this has been an interesting experience, and very educational. I had seen information about scrapie and using RR rams, but unless this affects you personally you don't pay much attention. Now I use only RR rams. If everyone used RR rams and turned over their flocks by saving back their own ewe lambs we could be rid of this disease in just a few years. I was very impressed by the

efficiency of the team that Pam brought to test my sheep. I was treated well, and overall I think that the price that I received for my sheep was fair. Now I have 125 home-raised ewes, and my flock looks better than ever."

Over 60 flocks in Iowa have completed flock clean-up plans for Scrapie. Nationally, our efforts to eradicate this disease are succeeding, with the incidence of targeted infected sheep found at slaughter dropping by 30% in the last year. For more information please contact Dr. Pam Smith, Iowa Scrapie Program Coordinator, at (515) 669-5633.

# Vote **Yes** Campaign Announced

The American Sheep Industry Association's executive board has approved a Vote Yes for American Lamb campaign in preparation for the national lamb checkoff referendum expected in February 2009.

As a key part of the campaign, state sheep-producer organizations and industry affiliated groups have been asked to formally join and lend their name to the campaign in support of a successful referendum. In addition, a volunteer-leader committee has been formed to implement the activities of the campaign. A similar campaign and volunteer-leader committee worked for the industry in 2005 when the sheep industry approved the referendum with eighty percent of the votes favoring the program.

The rule under which the checkoff was established requires a vote three years after implementation, which will be in 2009, and again at the seven year mark.

U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service has assured the industry that they will be announcing the referendum rules and voting period shortly. So while we do have to await the final word from the Department, we do expect the voting rules to be the same as the 2005 referendum and again conducted the month of February with the local Farm Service Agency offices.

Active sheep producers, feeders and first handlers will be eligible to vote and the for the American Lamb program to continue, a majority of producers and sheep must vote in favor.

ASI president Burdell Johnson states, "the American lamb program funded through the checkoff is a proven benefit for US producers and the number one tool to fight for our market share against other heavily promoted lamb sources. The key to a successful referendum is you, the producer and feeder that is interested enough in the industry to participate in your state association and subscribe to the monthly ASI Sheep Industry News. It is a busy time of the year but I cannot over state the importance of taking the time to vote yes in the referendum. If we are complacent and skip the chance to vote, a few hundred naysayers may carry the day" concluded Johnson.

Please work with the volunteer leaders who are working in support of the Vote Yes campaign. Contact the ASI office to join for your state and to help with the effort.

## Pink eye

Pink eye is the lay term used to describe any number of diseases affecting the eye(s) of animals. The more proper name is infectious keratoconjunctivitis.

Pink eye is an infectious and contagious bacterial disease of sheep, goats, and other animals. It may occur at any time of the year and in sheep and goats of any age.

The microorganisms most commonly associated with pinkeye in sheep and goats are *Chlamydia psittaci ovis* and *Mycoplasma conjunctivae*. They are not the same organisms that cause pink eye in cattle.

Affected animals should be isolated from the rest of the flock to prevent spread of the disease. Pink eye is usually treated with any number of antibiotics that are injected into the body or placed directly in the eye.

The most common treatment is to apply tetracycline ointment to the affected eye(s) two to four times per day. The disease is usually self-limiting and will clear up on its own in 10 to 14 days.

Read the full article by Susan Schoenian, Sheep and Goat Specialist, University of Maryland Cooperative Extension at [www.sheepandgoat.com/articles/pink-eye.html](http://www.sheepandgoat.com/articles/pink-eye.html).

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See how **your** checkoff  
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[www.americanlambboard.org](http://www.americanlambboard.org)

### **Spicy Lamb Stew with Butternut Squash**

from [www.simplyrecipes.com](http://www.simplyrecipes.com)

Shorter days and colder nights  
make this a perfect choice.

- 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- 1 pound lean lamb shoulder, cut into 1-inch cubes
- 3 Tbsp olive oil
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 Tbsp tomato paste
- 1 Tbsp Sweet Hungarian paprika
- 1/8 teaspoon red pepper flakes
- 4 pounds of butternut squash, peeled, seeded, cut into 1-inch cubes
- 1 14-oz can of garbanzo beans (chickpeas), rinsed and drained
- 1 large tomato, peeled, seeded and chopped
- 1 medium garlic clove, minced
- Salt
- 1/4 cup fresh lemon juice
- 2 teaspoons Sweet Hungarian paprika
- 1/2 teaspoon cayenne
- 1/2 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- 2 teaspoons dried mint

Sprinkle 1/2 teaspoon of black pepper on the meat. In a large Dutch oven, heat 2 Tbsp of the olive oil. Add the meat and cook over moderate heat, stirring, until all the juices evaporate, about 7 minutes. Add the onion and cook stirring, until lightly browned, about 10 minutes.

Add the tomato paste, 1 Tbsp of paprika and 1/8 teaspoon of red pepper flakes. Cook, stirring until the mixture begins to caramelize. Add 1 1/2 cups of water and bring to a boil. Cover, reduce the heat to a low simmer, and simmer until the meat is tender, about 45 minutes.

Add the squash, garbanzo beans, tomato, garlic, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, and enough water to just cover the ingredients. Cover and cook until the squash is tender, about 30 minutes.

Stir in the lemon juice and remove from the heat. Season with salt. Transfer the stew to a shallow serving dish.

Rub the 2 teaspoons of paprika, 1/2 teaspoon of cayenne, 1/2 teaspoon black pepper, and dried mint through a fine sieve. In a small saucepan, heat the remaining 1 Tbsp olive oil on medium heat, until a speck of spice dropped into the oil sizzles. Add the sieved spices and stir for just an instant. Swirl the seasoned oil into the stew, stir once and serve hot.

## Iowa Sheep & Wool Promotion Board



The Iowa Sheep and Wool Promotion Board meeting was held October 16 via conference call. Those present: Dave Hofland; Daniel Schmitt; Bill Dohrmann; Jerry Sorenson; Sid Greiner; Justin Petersen; David Arieux; Marsha Spykerman, ISIA Executive Director and Jean Van Houweling, ISWPB Executive Secretary. Dave called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m.

Motion Made, Seconded and Approved (MMSA) to approve the minutes of the July 28, 2008 meeting as mailed.

The treasurer's report was reviewed. Delinquent accounts were discussed at the last meeting, Ralph Wedemeyer has submitted payment. MMSA to approve the treasurer's report.

Marsha gave an up date on her activities the past three months. ISIA is planning another festival in June at the Dallas County Fairgrounds. Marsha reported that the ISIA lamb stand at the State Fair had good sales again this year. ISIA uses some of the funding from the foodstand to pay their ASI dues. The Make It With Wool state contest does not have a director. It has been suggested possibly trying an wool education retreat, with some fiber classes. Marsha and Margie Meehan will submit a proposal at the next board meeting. Marsha also attended a meeting at ISU Vet School and information was shared on studies by Dr. Plummer on Tetracycline-Resistant *Campylobacter jejuni*.

The "Cooking with Lamb" contest held at the Iowa State Fair was discussed. Marsha put together ten award packets for entrants. Board members received a copy of the top three winning recipes. The Iowa State Fair food department sent out a letter asking ISWPB to return for the 2009 Iowa State Fair.

The following funding requests were approved: #562 - ISU Extension Sioux County "Lamb Feedlot Meeting" November 20, 2008; #563 - 2009 Iowa State Fair "Cooking with Lamb" contest with an increase in the amount of prize money awarded.

The next conference call meeting will be held January 15, 2009 at 7 p.m.

Motion and second to adjourn the meeting. Meeting adjourned at 8:08 p.m.

*Minutes respectfully submitted by:*

*Jean Van Houweling  
Executive Secretary*

## Funny Flock Talk?

WRITTEN BY: MARSHA SPYKERMAN

Where would you be if you went on a tramp and mustered a mob out of the hills with your Huntaways; then drafted the lambs so you could send them to the works so the townies would be able to purchase lamb chops at the Pack and Pay? That would be New Zealand, of course!

We just returned from the two week Premier Sheep Tour to New Zealand (it was our 40th wedding anniversary this year) and if it seems like we talk a bit strange that is because we learned all sorts of new "sheep talk".

I will be writing articles about the tour for the next several months but for now I would like to commend Premier and their staff for a first class tour. The hotels we stayed in were top notch and the meals were awesome - from the lamb to the seafood. At times we were thinking, "Is it really time to eat again?" We did remember our mothers' reprimand about starving children and cleaned our plates, even down to the fantastic desserts. We visited a mix of sheep operations, a wool auction, an abattoir (the works), and did some "touristy" stuff too.

As we enter December I wish all of you a very Blessed Christmas to enjoy with your families while we remember that Jesus is the reason for the season.



# Sheep Barn Meetings set for January

Two sheep barn meetings are set for Northeast Iowa in January, according to Dale Thoreson, Iowa State University Extension Field Livestock Specialist.

The first session is Tuesday, January 13th from 7:00 to 9:00pm at the Dan Schmitt farm located at 2333 Ocean Ave, Charles City. Keynote speaker will be Dr. Dave Thomas, University of Wisconsin Extension Sheep Specialist. He will discuss using genetics to improve your ewe flock and the role of genomics in sheep breeding. Also on the program will be Dr. Dan Morrical, ISU Extension Sheep Specialist who will discuss reproductive management techniques such as flushing ewes, semen evaluation of your rams, and lamb survival techniques.

A second barn meeting will be held in the later part of January. The date and location are yet to be determined. The topics of discussion this evening will be sheep health to include vaccination schedules, internal parasite control and new disease concerns for sheep flocks. Plus a discussion on lamb management techniques for the greatest lamb survival and growth.

These programs are free to all participants. For details contact: Dale Thoreson, ISU Extension Field Specialist at 319-267-2707.

## Calendar of Events

■ **December 15** - Deadline for submitting funding requests to the Iowa Sheep and Wool Promotion Board to be reviewed at their January 15, 2009 meeting. For more information contact: Jean Van Houweling, Executive Secretary, PO Box 35633, Des Moines, IA 50315. Email j.vanhouweling@mchsi.com

■ **January 3, 2009** - Northwest Iowa Sheep Producers Annual Meeting. Community Building, Sanborn, Iowa. Leg of Lamb Buffet - \$5 per person. Program will be presented by Marsha Spykerman on the November 2008 Premier Sheep Tour to New Zealand. Registration at 6:00 p.m. with dinner at 6:30 p.m. For dinner reservations call Joan Hoogendoorn at 712-472-2170 or email joanhooendoorn@gmail.com.

■ **January 13** - NE Iowa Sheep Barn Meeting at the Dan Schmitt farm near Charles City, Iowa from 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Dr. Dave Thomas, University of Wisconsin and Dr. Dan Morrical, Iowa State University will be the keynote speakers. A second barn meeting will be held in the later part of January. The date and location are yet to be determined. See article elsewhere in newsletter. For details contact: Dale Thoreson, ISU Extension Field Specialist at 319-267-2707.

■ **January 15** - 7 p.m. - Iowa Sheep and Wool Promotion Board conference call meeting. For more information contact: Jean Van Houweling, Executive Secretary, PO Box 35633, Des Moines, IA 50315. Email j.vanhouweling@mchsi.com

■ **January 21-24** - ASI/NLFA Annual Convention, San Diego, California. Details and registration information are available at the ASI website [www.sheepusa.org](http://www.sheepusa.org) and in ASI's Sheep Industry News.

■ **February 6-7** (Tentative Dates) - Pipestone Lambing Time Shortcourse and Bus Tour, Minnesota West Community and Technical College, Pipestone, Minnesota. For more information Phone: 507-825-6806 or Email: [philip.berg@mnwest.edu](mailto:philip.berg@mnwest.edu) or [mike.caskey@mnwest.edu](mailto:mike.caskey@mnwest.edu).

■ **June 13-14** - 5th Annual Iowa Sheep & Wool Festival, Dallas County Fairgrounds, Adel, Iowa. Check at [www.iowasheep.com](http://www.iowasheep.com) for details and schedules as they become available.

**Do you have an event that you would like to place in the *Lamb & Wool* newsletter? Please send information by the 15th of the month preceding publication date of newsletter. Submit via email at [info@iowasheep.com](mailto:info@iowasheep.com) or phone 712-736-2109.**

**Thank you to the Iowa Sheep Industry Association Board of Directors for their tireless work and support during 2008.**

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Jim Timmins, Director  
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Dr. Dan Morrical, Ex-Officio

## Win a Lifetime Membership in the Iowa Sheep Industry Association

From now until June 13, 2008 sign up new members in the Iowa Sheep Industry Association and you will be entered in a drawing which will take place at the Lamb Lovers' Feast during the Iowa Sheep & Wool Festival on June 13, 2008. Your name will be entered each time you sign up a new member. Entries will be listed as individuals, not families or businesses. For more information contact the Iowa Sheep Industry Association at 712-736-2109 or [info@iowasheep.com](mailto:info@iowasheep.com). Membership form is at the bottom of the page, also available on the website. You may also request brochures from the ISIA office.

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