

# LAMB & WOOL

A Newsletter For The Iowa Sheep Industry / January - 2009

## Checkoff Referendum • February 2-27, 2009

### ■ What is the referendum?

A vote conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture whereby producers, feeders, first handlers and exporters are given the opportunity to vote to determine whether the continuation of the Lamb Promotion, Research and Information Order, more commonly known as the Lamb Checkoff Program, is favored by majority of eligible persons voting and a majority of volume voting.

### ■ We are having another referendum because:

By law, according to the Commodity Promotion, Research and Information Act of 1996 and Order, the Secretary was required to conduct the first referendum not later than 3 years after assessments first began (July 1, 2002). The first referendum was conducted in February 2005. By law, the Secretary is required to conduct a second referendum not later than 7 years after assessments first began. The second referendum is scheduled to be conducted February 2-27, 2009. Just like the first referendum, participants will vote either "yes" or "no" and vote their volume of production.

### ■ Who is eligible to vote in the referendum?

Any person who was or is a lamb (sheep) producer, feeder, first handler, exporter, or authorized representative engaged in the production, feeding, exportation, or slaughter of lambs during the period Jan. 1 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008 - is eligible to vote in the referendum. Supporting documentation which shows a person was engaged in the production, feeding, exportation, or slaughter of lambs will be required.

### ■ Where do you vote?

The referendum will be conducted at local county USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices.

### ■ How do you obtain and return a referendum ballot?

Ballots (Form LS-86) may be requested in person, by fax or by mail, during the voting period (February 2 - 27, 2009), from the county FSA offices and via the Internet at [www.ams.usda.gov/lsmarketingprograms](http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsmarketingprograms). Ballots must be returned in person, by fax or by mail to

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE

the county FSA office. Your vote is considered valid only when your completed and signed ballot, accompanied by supporting documentation demonstrating your eligibility, is returned in person or by fax to the appropriate FSA office prior to the close of business on the last day of the voting period - February 27, 2009. Ballots mailed must be postmarked no later than midnight on February 27, 2009.

You will complete a ballot by voting "yes" if you wish to continue the Lamb Checkoff, or "no" if you do not wish to continue the Lamb Checkoff.

You will also vote your volume, either as a producer, feeder or first handler.

### Volume Voting:

• **Producers and seedstock producers** will vote the total number of domestic lambs owned and produced during the



period Jan. 1 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008

• **Feeders** will vote the total number of lambs owned and fed during the period Jan. 1 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008

• **First handlers** will vote the total number of lambs slaughtered during the period Jan. 1 2008

through Dec. 31, 2008

**Under the Lamb Checkoff Program, the term "lamb" is defined as "ovine animals of any age, including ewes and rams."**

For more information about the referendum visit [lambcheckoff.com](http://lambcheckoff.com) or call 866-327-5262.

Win a Lifetime Membership...

## in the Iowa Sheep Industry Association

From now until June 13, 2009 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, 2009. These can be regular members or affiliate members. 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 or membership brochures contact the Iowa Sheep Industry Association at 712-736-2109 or [info@iowasheep.com](mailto:info@iowasheep.com).

## ShortCLIPS by Dan Morrival

# Little mistakes add up to big losses



This week's crisis phone call was from an Ohio producer bemoaning his bad luck. He had just sheared his ewe flock last week before the Siberian Express hit Ohio. He lost three adult ewes and blamed it on hypothermia. My long distance diagnosis was that the ewes probably piled and suffocated a few on the bottom. One would not expect an adult ewe to die from hypothermia unless she is very thin. The simple solution to this problem would have been to reschedule the shearer. However, that may mean you do not get the ewes sheared before lambing. That is a choice most shepherds will make only once as lambing full fleeced ewes is a real pain.

The first step I would have taken would have been to bed the pens very deep. I am talking a foot deep. This extra insulation will help the ewes from losing body heat while lying down. Additionally this bedding will give them something to chew on while inside out of the nasty weather.

I would increase the grain feeding by one half pound night and morning. This level of extra grain still may not be enough to maintain body condition if the ewes are not consuming enough hay if fed outdoors. One needs to make sure that all ewes come out and eat to prevent over consumption by the ewes that do come out. This problem can be even worse if we kicked up the grain feeding.

I would also suggest closing up the barn to minimize wind exposure. One must be cautious not to get the barn too warm and damp as short fleeced, wet ewes are even more stressed by cold temperatures.

If ewes are not spending enough time outdoors consuming hay then feeding them some hay inside is an option. Carrying in some small squares and feeding on the manure pack will get them some extra groceries. It does increase the risk of abortion when feeding on the ground. It also is not easy carrying hay through a mob of ewes unless you have a good four legged assistant.

One other option would be to have at least one large pack-

age feeding area set up inside the barn. This could be gated off and only used in weather crisis situations like last week when the wind chill was -40° F. For those who do not have the options of feeding big packages inside then having a few small squares stored inside is an option for getting hay to the ewes in really bad weather.

Not being ready for lambing to begin is another little mistake that may cost us several dead lambs in this severe weather. Many times lambing comes earlier than we think because of the ram lamb that got out and found the ewes for a day or so in early August. We say to ourselves he is pretty young and was only in for a day, how many could he have bred? Well, if one does not write it down on the calendar, come Christmas do not be surprised by the presents in the barn.

Close observation of the ewes that seem to be closer than expected can pick up the unscheduled lambers. Having two or three ewes lamb early, a couple abort and another one or two suffocate gets our lambing season off to a real rocky start. The key to avoiding this mistake is better ram pens or housing rams on one farm and ewes at another location. Some of us do not have that resource available. Making note of when unscheduled matings might have occurred is the other step to use in preventing unplanned surprises in the sheep barn.

One New Year's resolution is to get the important dates written down on your calendar. These dates could be shearing, putting in rams, weaning, lambing etcetera. You also should put in the Sheep and Wool Festival on June 13 and 14 along with the Iowa State Fair August 13-23. In our hectic lives, and some would say with our advancing ages, it is more important to get things written down so that the management of our sheep flock is done in a timely fashion. Hopefully it will prevent the little mistakes from adding up to unprofitable production.

## COMMERCIAL BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

**Ram Lambs** - Ile de France X Romanov. \$500 each, \$450 each for a pair. A few Ile de France X White Dorper ram lambs also. Digital photos available. Certified scrapie free flock. S Mitcham, Crane Creek, 3061 160th Street, Sumner, IA 50674; 563-578-5665, sam@netins.net; www.showcase/sam/ccidf.com (1/09)

**Rams** - White Dorper and Dorper, shedding coats, easy care. Also more woolly rams with very good muscling. \$400 and up. Certified scrapie free flock. S Mitcham, Crane Creek, 3061 160th Street, Sumner, IA 50674; 563-578-5665, sam@netins.net; www.showcase/sam/ccidf.com (1/09)

**Bred Ewes** - 27 yearlings, 35 2-year-olds, and 18 mixed ages. Polypay/Romanov/East Freiesian cross. Call: Mike Corderman, 712-899-0364. (12/08)

**40 Ewe Lambs** - All twins and triplets. Polypay/Romanov/East Freiesian cross. Have had shots. Call: Mike Corderman, 712-899-0364. (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)

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.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 ★
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2009	28	29	30				

**Put it on your calendar now!**

**Iowa Sheep & Wool Festival**

**June 13 - 14, 2009**  
Dallas County Fairgrounds  
Adel, Iowa



Out wintered animals may need higher quantity and higher quality feed.

# Out Wintering

**KAREN HOFFMAN, NRCS**  
Animal Scientist Norwich, New York

**O**ut Wintering is the practice of allowing animals to continue their occupation of pasture during the winter. There are several advantages and disadvantages to this method of “non-housing”, as well as strategies for making it successful.

It is important to remember that out wintered animals have considerably higher energy requirements (up to 30% more depending on the weather), so they need to be provided with both a higher quantity and higher quality feed. In some cases, feeding a little bit of grain or corn silage may be the only way to keep them growing, or even maintaining, their body weight.

Don't be fooled by a long hair coat or thick wool. Body condition score the animals periodically to make sure they are keeping enough flesh on. Touch them over the spine, short ribs, and tail head to assess. Also, depending on topography and prevailing winter winds, they should be provided with a windbreak or shelter area where they can escape the wind. Although most animals will stay out in very cold temperatures by choice, it is still wise to have another option available to them.

Out wintered pastures will take a beating, so it's also important to think through where you will out winter. If you have a pasture that you'd like to renovate or improve the fertility of, that is your best choice. Your best pastures should be your last choice. You may also want to consider doing some “rotational out wintering” to minimize mud and muck if the winter stays fairly warm, and that may require some planning now to make sure feed can be easily placed and then accessed in a variety of locations.

## 2009 Service Providers Directory

The February 2009 issue of the **Lamb & Wool** newsletter will contain the updated Service Providers Directory, which is an attempt to link members to sheep or farm related service providers. If you wish to be listed, request the application form from the Iowa Sheep Industry Association, 5771 230th St, Sibley, IA 51249 or email [info@iowasheep.com](mailto:info@iowasheep.com). The deadline to submit your entry is **Jan. 25, 2009**. The 2008 version may be viewed at [www.iowasheep.com](http://www.iowasheep.com). If you are currently listed you will remain but any corrections need to be sent in by January 25, 2009.

## Lamb production—USA vs New Zealand: an analysis

**STAN POTRATZ**  
Owner Premier

Last month Premier hosted a tour of New Zealand for US sheep farmers and ranchers. The most memorable stop for me? Campbell Tuer's farm on the Canterbury Plains. Why? He runs 3000 ewes from which he sells 5000 lambs at 75 lbs live weight from 1100 acres relying only on part-time help from his wife (for labor other than shearing).

That, folks, is efficient use of labor and land. (I am not making up the figures, though I can understand why you might assume otherwise.)

Let's examine the key reasons for their efficiency.

### 1. Land/Soil

It's naturally well drained. In fact, rocks are so close to the surface that heavy flat rollers are occasionally used to compress rocks that come to the surface back into the soil. Well-drained soil can't be churned into a sea of mud by grazing livestock during extended wet periods or in the winter. Contrast this with my Iowa soil—from which it's essential to remove livestock during critical days and weeks in winter and spring to prevent 50 to 100% destruction of the grass/legume stand.

While not in the class of the best Iowa soils for natural fertility, the Canterbury Plains soil was above average—despite the rocks. So high stocking rates there work if enough moisture falls from the sky (from rain or irrigation—and they have ample water underground).

### 2. Climate

It's neither very hot nor very cold. Nor is the air humid. From this combination they obtain essential advantages that most graziers in the USA don't enjoy.

Perennial ryegrass thrives. It's been my experience that no perennial grass species can match ryegrass

**ANALYSIS** *Continued on page 4*

# Country of Origin Labeling

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling began September 30, 2008. Most of those who sold livestock since then have filled out forms for MCOOL. The rules are not expected to be burdensome for producers to follow, but buyers may ask for more information that they have in the past.

Livestock producers will be mainly concerned with animals in two categories. 1) Product of the US: born, raised, and slaughtered in the U.S. or animals that have been continuously in the U. S. since on or before July 15, 2008 and 2) Product of the United States, Country X, and/or Country Y where Country X and Country Y represent the actual or possible countries of foreign origin. For example, animals born in Canada and fed and slaughtered in the U.S.

In the case of beef, lamb, chicken, goat, and pork, a producer affidavit shall be considered acceptable evidence on which the slaughter facility may rely to initiate the origin claim, provided it is made by someone having first-hand knowledge of the origin of the animal and identifies the animal unique to the transaction. In addition, slaughter facilities that slaughter animals that are part of a National Animal Identification System (NAIS) compliant system or other recognized official identification system may also rely on the presence of an official ear tag and/or animal markings as applicable, on which to base their origin claims.

A collation of Iowa agricultural organizations prepared suggestions to

meet the MCOOL rules. The following applies to sellers of livestock.

Sellers that sign the affidavit are responsible for maintaining adequate records to support country of origin claims if audited. These include birth records (lambing book etc.), inventory records that reconcile, purchase and sales receipts. Supporting documents identified by USDA include: balance sheet, income statement, other financial records, scale tickets, purchase and sales receipts, closeout records and/or feed records or bills, health papers, vaccination or other health treatment records or receipts, shipping records, farrowing, calving, or lambing records and breed association registered pedigrees. See <http://www.ams.usda.gov/cool/records.htm> for details.

## Core factors in New Zealand lamb production

### **ANALYSIS** *Continued from page 3*

for its ability to cause cows or ewes to milk heavily without losing body condition. Young lambs grow rapidly and stocking rates can be heavy.

Animals aren't stressed by high humidity (think Midwest and Southeast US summers). Nor are the animals and grass stressed by blizzards or extreme cold. Summer shade is not an issue for grazing livestock.

They don't have to bury waterlines deep underground to keep them from freezing.

They don't have to spend summers harvesting hay/silage/grain to feed their animals in the winter. Nor do they have to spend winters feeding the stored feed. Nor do they need to spend spring/summers spreading the resultant manure and bedding.

#### 3. Predators.

There are no coyotes, wolves, bears,

eagles or cougars. As a result, there are no guard dogs. Now even though I personally like the guard dogs at Premier, I recognize how much simpler shepherding would be if we did not need to feed them or protect them from neighbors/hunters. And some guard dogs add stress to a ewe flock during pasture-lambing. So we US producers suffer a "predator-tax" that our Kiwi counterparts don't.

4. Their production system perfectly matches the situation. Specifically:

The lambs leave the property at 75 lbs straight from the ewe. So the stocking pressure from growing lambs increases as the ryegrass output increases, and falls sharply mid-summer as the lambs are sold. They don't put their lambs in feedlots or barns to be carried to heavier weights. That makes their system simple—which, in turn, increases the number of lambs that can be produced

per hour of labor.

They have bred/selected prolific ewes that will lamb on pasture without assistance. The only reason ewes enter a lambing paddock is to correct heavily pregnant ewes that become cast (not able to get on their feet).

Those are the core factors. Lessons for the US folks? We can't change our predators or our soil or our climate. Those of us who must conserve feed in the summer and feed in the winter must go on doing so. But we can change our livestock genetics and our production systems to match our particular ranch or farm. That's our focus at Premier.

Best wishes for you all through this holiday season. Don't let the economic news get you down. Better times are ahead.

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# New Zealand Sheep Tour

WRITTEN BY: MARSHA SPYKERMAN

For two weeks in November my husband, Vern, and I joined a group of 32 people with interest in the U.S. sheep industry on a tour of New Zealand conducted by Premier. If not for hanging in the air for twelve hours from San Francisco to Auckland it would be a great place to visit more often.

I'm not really sure what I thought New Zealand would be like but I did not expect such a wide variety of landscapes and the beautiful scenery at nearly every turn. In addition to sightseeing we were there to learn about the NZ sheep industry and agriculture.

The first day included a little down time after our 23 hour trip and then sight seeing in Auckland. We knew we were no longer in Kansas when the merge signs on the motorways (freeways) said "Merge like a Zip" and had a picture of a zipper on them. Yield signs at the Roundabouts (these appear to be free-for-all intersections) said "Give Way" and all the while everyone was driving on the wrong side of the road.

During our first day we went almost to the top of the Sky Tower, where we saw a few jumpers (a.k.a. idiots) drop off of this tower hanging only by a rope. At 328 meters, the tower is billed as the tallest building in the southern hemisphere. We also visited an Underwater World where we saw penguins, sharks, lobsters, stingrays, seahorses and all manner of sea life.

Day two found us visiting two operations with sheep near Hamilton. During our first stop at the Tawanui Estate, owner Michael Oliver demonstrated his herding dogs while he talked about his sheep operation. This was our first introduction to the Huntaways which most of us had not seen. They herd the sheep much like a Border collie except they continually bark. Most of us found it quite annoying but Oliver explained that many times in the hills a ewe might hide in some brush an avoid being seen by an eye dog but would want to flock with the other sheep if she heard a barking dog.

Michael Oliver is 66 years old and has four grown daughters who do not plan

to return to the farm. He and his wife have 2500 sheep and 550 cattle, dairy grazers and Limousin bulls on 1000 acres. Oliver and one shepherd run the operation and he hires occasional labor for shearing and fencing. The ewes, which are a composite breed based on Coopworth with infusions of Texel, Finn and East Friesian, lamb on pasture and they wean 140% from exposed ewes. Oliver is working toward having

a totally organic farm and culls heavily for any undesirable traits including low resistance to worms. For the last 8-1/2 years the sheep have been farmed without use of any chemicals but the lambs do receive an organic drench of cider vinegar, seaweed, minerals and crushed garlic. All of his lambs and cull ewes are sold into the local organic restaurant trade in Auckland or are exported to Singapore and Germany.

The next stop was just down the road at the Barrachdail Farm run by Dave Findley, who at age 61, says he is not organic but a "bit of a greenie" because he likes to plant a lot of trees etc. On 617 acres he runs 500 Romney and Romney cross ewes that are bred to Polled Dorset terminal sires and also grazes 300 dairy heifers each year and finishes 100 steers and 200 bulls. Findley also works as a stock agent who collects livestock to go to the "freezer unit". He has one son on the farm and another who comes one to two days a week to help. They have no barns and everything is grass fed. He was concerned about the youth not returning to the farms and said the average age of livestock farmers is 60 with dairy farmers at 35-40. Land values have increased and the 600 acres he bought 15 years ago for \$1.2 million is now valued at \$4.2 million.



Watch for more New Zealand Tour information in the next issue of the Lamb & Wool newsletter.

**TOP:** Michael Oliver, a nationally known dog trialist, offered a herding dog demonstration.

**MIDDLE:** Huntaways and Border collies are used extensively throughout New Zealand for mustering the mobs (of sheep) out of the hills.

**BOTTOM:** Dave Findley showed a selection of lambs that would be ready for slaughter and would produce an 18 kg-20kg carcass for the American market.

More sheep farmers are converting to dairy and even he has reduced the number of sheep he runs over the past few years. While we were there he drafted (sorted) lambs from ewes to show us which lambs would be ready for market. The drafted lambs would weigh 30-40 kilos which would be a 66-88 pound lamb. He said they would dress at 48% and he would receive \$100 for them. The meat packers want a 17.5 kg - 20 kg carcass and the lambs are sold directly off the ewe at weaning.

Some other interesting facts about raising sheep in New Zealand are that they have no predators and most locations are able to graze year around. Once the lambs are weaned, they go to slaughter and the ewes go back out on the pasture/hills. The only buildings found on the sheep farms are shearing sheds, an occasional hay shed and a covered working area for docking, castrating and drafting.



## Iowa Livestock Health Advisory Council

Dr. Larry Daniels (center back) represents the Iowa Sheep Industry Association on the Iowa Livestock Health Advisory Council. The council meets three to four times each year and makes recommendations to the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine concerning the application of funds appropriated to the College of Veterinary Medicine for livestock disease research.

## FSA REMINDER

Producers need to sign a new CC-633EZ to be eligible for a marketing assistance loan or LDP on 2009 crop wool. This will cover wool shorn in 2009 and unshorn pelts on lambs sold in 2009.

By signing the first page of the 633EZ form, producers indicate their intentions to receive LDP benefits. Once page one is completed, producers can request benefits anytime during the period that loans or LDPs are available, before or after losing beneficial interest but the form must be signed before beneficial interest is lost. Be sure not to confuse this with loans that can be taken out on crops because that time frame is different

than for wool and unshorn pelts.

The posted price and LDP rates for ungraded wool can be found at [http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA\\_File/mktpriclean2.xls](http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/mktpriclean2.xls).

The final loan availability date to request a marketing assistance loan or LDP for wool and unshorn pelts is January 31 of the year following the year in which the commodity is sheared or the unshorn lamb is slaughtered. If you have any 2008 receipts that have not been turned in to the FSA you need to do that by January 31, 2009.

If you have any questions contact your local FSA Office or call the ISIA office at 712-736-2109.

## Calendar of Events

■ **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](mailto: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.**



### **Pulled Lamb Shoulder with Goat Cheese Empanada**

*Recipe from Chef Tim Love, Lonesome Dove Bistro, Fort Worth, Texas*

#### Lamb Filling

- 1 pound boneless American Lamb shoulder
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 2 celery stalks, chopped
- 3 carrots, peeled and chopped
- 1 onion, peeled and chopped
- 4 cloves garlic, diced
- 2 tablespoons fresh herbs, such as rosemary, oregano or thyme
- 2 cups red cooking wine
- 1 quart chicken broth
- 1 cup sweet corn kernels (fresh or frozen)
- Salt and pepper, to taste
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1/4 pound crumbled goat cheese

In a skillet, heat olive oil over medium heat. Season lamb with salt and pepper; sear in hot skillet until brown on all sides, about 5 minutes. Remove lamb from heat; transfer to a roasting pan. Add celery, carrots, onion, garlic, fresh herbs, cooking wine and broth. Cover and braise at 300°F for about 3 hours or until the meat is tender and easily shredded with a fork. Shred the lamb while still warm. Season corn with salt and pepper; sauté in butter until golden brown. Mix the warm lamb with the corn and goat cheese.

#### Empanada Dough

- 4 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup vegetable shortening
- 1 cup chicken stock

In a mixing bowl, combine flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Mix well. Add shortening; break up by hand until it looks like cornmeal. Add chicken stock; knead until all incorporated. Wrap the dough and let rest for at least 30 minutes.

Roll dough to 1/4-inch thickness; cut into 3-inch diameter circles with a cutter or bowl. Place lamb filling in the center of each circle and crimp the edges with a fork. Brush dough with an egg wash; bake at 350°F for 15 minutes or until dough is golden brown. (You can also fry the empanadas in oil.)

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