

LAMB & WOOL

A Newsletter For The Iowa Sheep Industry / October - 2010



The vet is checking two things... how many days until she is due and how many lambs are inside.



Another set of twins on the way!

The value of pregnancy scanning SHOULD I DO IT?

Pregnancy scanning is a great management tool to improve profits for meat and wool enterprises, particularly those running higher stocking rates and when paddock feed is in short supply.

The decision to pregnancy scan ewes, either for open/bred or multiples, is an important one and benefits vary with season, the reproductive rate of the flock and the management of the scanned ewes and whether their number will affect the overall flock structure. It provides these farmers with vital information for their feed budgeting; particularly in poor years where stocking rates and feed requirements need to be accurately matched. It can be used to determine the impact of flock productivity and feed budgeting on farm profit.

Farmers in meat enterprises are reliant on achieving high reproductive rates and optimizing feeding and management to achieve good turn-off rates in the shortest time. Pregnancy scanning when combined with concise joining periods and differential management and selection practices is a key tool for any profitable enterprise.

The difference in benefits between scanning for pregnancy or scanning for multiple fetuses has long been a point of discussion. Recently the Sheep CRC in conjunction with the lifetimewool project analysed the economic impact of both techniques for a wool enterprise. The results of this analysis provides

some important insights in what role pregnancy scanning has on whole farm profitability and how to make a judgment on whether to scan for multiples or just open/bred status and how then to manage those ewes.

KEY POINTS:

The more open ewes in the mob, the more benefit there is from scanning.

The more twin-bearing ewes in the mob, the greater the benefit from scanning for twins and managing the twinners separately.

The value of scanning increases with a poor season or a time of likely feed shortage over pregnancy.

Do I Open/bred only or scan for multiples?

Scanning ewes for pregnancy status (open/bred) only allows:

- An increase in the reproductive rate of the breeding flock by removing open ewes.
- A reduction in feed costs by feeding open ewes less.
- A change in flock structure and achieving a younger flock.
- Management of the overall flock size in poor seasons.

Additionally, scanning ewes for single and twin status allows:

- A reallocation of the feed from the open ewes to the twin-bearing ewes
- The identification of lambs born as

SCANNING Continued on page 5

NOW AVAILABLE

The American Wool Council has developed the Fine and Medium Wool Producers Directory and it is now available online to producers at www.sheepusa.org.

The directory consists of producers of fine and dual purpose wool breeds who have elected to be listed, provides information of various ram sales and lists U.S. wool warehouses in addition to providing wool quality improvement, testing and marketing information.

To be included in the online version of the directory, contact Mary Jensen at the American Sheep Industry Association, mary@sheepusa.org, or call 303-771-3500, ext. 46.

THERE'S STILL TIME

There is still time to register for the Iowa Wool Gatherers' Retreat, Nov. 5 – 7, at the Barn on the Bluff, Elkader, Iowa.

Details at www.iowasheep.com.



ShortCLIPS by Dan Morrical

New Era for the Sheep Industry



The lamb market has remained very strong all summer. Current supplies remain tight with December delivery contracts at \$1.35. What makes this a new era is the current price of ewes. Two weeks ago in South Dakota, yearling ewes brought \$250 per head. Yes that is correct a ewe with no pedigree, no performance data and probably no type of birth even brought \$250. The question I am getting is how long will this last? My answer is that with the world economy slightly stronger and our weak dollar, imports are going elsewhere in the world. So I am guessing that we will see strong prices continuing for the next year or two. I am not getting calls about starting into the sheep business. Any growth we may see will come from the expansion of existing flocks. However, this expansion will need to replace those that are calling it quits. Several reasons are listed for getting out, age and high prices make it look like a good time to liquidate, predator issues and lost federal grazing permits are continuing to pressure western operations. In the Midwest and east the rotten weather the last nine months is not helping. Limited pasture acres and increase grain prices are also a portion the push to get out. I heard of pasture rent at \$100 dollar per acre the other day. Many might say that was cheap however that price was after the owner had harvested the first cutting for hay. On a year equivalent basis that would be over \$200 per acre. Enough about getting out it is time to focus on growing. All sheep producers have seen their flock inventory value double in the last 12 months. Commercial ewes

should now be valued at \$150 per head or more on the farm's balance sheet. That kind of escalation sure beats the stock market. Many sheep producers are having a hard time accepting that those old ewes are now really worth something and maybe they need better care a little more respect. Additional challenges are occurring as people keep back ewe lambs that could be marketed for \$200. Economists say that one should keep a set value of replacements every year. So when the market is low you are growing your flock and have tons to sell when it turns and the market is high. I think that is contrary investing. I am contrary but not at investing. From a cash flow perspective it is a lot easier to generate cash when you sell market lambs for \$200 apiece.

SHOULD I SELL FEEDERS SINCE THE CORN PRICE HAS JUMPED?

Some of you are considering marketing feeder lambs instead of finishing the lambs out. I calculated with \$4.75 corn and \$500 per ton protein supplement cost of gain was still less than \$1.00 per pound. That assumed a poor feed conversion of 1 to 7 and added \$40 per ton for delivery and processing. So we are clearing \$.40 per pound above feed costs with the current market. If you were selling 80 pound feeders that equates to giving up 60 pounds of gain or \$24 increase profit above feed costs. I do not like high corn prices either. It makes my ethanol investment less profitable. The good news for us a lamb feeders is that the market price

has also jumped so we can feed expensive corn and still make a profit. I think feeder prices need to generate at least \$20 to \$25 per head to justify selling feeders instead of market lambs. Now my lamb feeding friends do not like that since it makes feeders less available or more expensive. For farm flock operations, feeding the lambs out is the easy part of the production cycle and it is also the profit generating part of the production cycle.

WATCH YOUR RAMS

I am hearing some concern that rams may not be getting the job done. The heat stress that was experienced in August may have impacted fertility in September. Flocks with more than 25% of their ewes remarking need to get rams checked. Also sometime should be spent observing rams to make sure they are still interested. Additionally a lot of rams develop lameness issues that may limit or prevent them from covering ewes.

Time spent observing the flock can help clarify what the problems are. Ewes which have irregular estrous cycles indicate a ewe problem rather than the ram. This also could be heat stress or some early abortions or fetus that had severe genetic deformity. The normal estrous cycle for ewes is 17 days plus or minus a day. Lots of ewes recycling 30 to 40 days would indicate some early embryonic losses. Implantation occurs around day 30 of gestation and it maybe implantation failure.

COMMERCIAL BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

Border Collie Pups for Sale: ABCA Registered. DOB Aug 30. Ready for pickup in late October. Taking deposits for picks 4-7. \$500. Leaning Tree Border Collies (H) 515-854-8060 or (C) 641-373-6148 (10/10)

Rams For Sale: Registered Suffolk Ram Lambs. NSIP information available. Paul Eness (H) 515-547-2302 or (C) 515-291-3106

Rams for Sale: Purebred and Commercial Polypays. Also 1/4 Romanov X 3/4 Polypay. All 'RR'. Detailed production records available. Large-framed and from a very prolific flock. Dave and Julie Hofland, Hartley 712-728-3103 or 712-348-3518 (cell) (9/10)

Wanted: Feeder lambs 25-30 head, 50-80 lbs. Central Iowa preferably. Contact Matt @ 515-745-5810 (9/10)

For Sale: Purebred Polypay Ram Lambs. NSIP

background. Twins and Triplets. Ready to go. Steve Spessard, (507) 372-5956 (7/10)

Replacement Ewe Lambs and Ram Lambs: Both Hampshire/Suffolk and Dorset, born January - March, for sale at the farm testing QR or better with no NS. Roger Olsen, 3769 Little Wall Lake Road, Story City, IA, 515.450.2097, ssolsen@iastate.edu. (6/10)

Registered Suffolk RR ram lambs - born January and February. Lansing & Ruby Mountain breeding, large framed, fast growing, lots of loin length. Stewart Family Suffolk, Randy and Barb Stewart, 4009 Hwy F-36 W, Newton Iowa, (641) 521-7981 or rstewart@pcpartner.net.(6/10)

Registered Bluefaced Leicester Rams. Their wool is a delight for home spinners and use the Rams for purebred or crossing sires. Guard Llamas. Reduce your predator death 100%. We

have many to choose from that are proven protectors. All Llamas live with the sheep. Call 515-295-5719 at Ridge Road Farms.(6/10)

Suffolk Yearling and Ram Lambs - Good selection of Suffolk rams, all RR/NN, production tested with carcass scan data and NSIP info. See Kimm Suffolks ad on the back page of this newsletter for contact information or call Bob at 319/476-3875 (home) or 319/290-8997 (cell). (6/10)

RR or OR Suffolk ram lambs. Neilsen Family Suffolks. 712-476-5238. (6/10).

To lease - Ten registered Polypay ewes and one Polypay ram. For Sale - two registered Polypay yearling rams out of Wisconsin and West Cyclone bloodlines. Jeff Duefoe, 319-849-9443. Leave message if necessary. (6/10).

SHEEP BREED OF THE MONTH

Friesian Milk Sheep

The origin of the Friesian sheep breeds is the region of Friesland extending along the North Sea coast westward from the Weser River in the northeast of Germany along the north coast of the Netherlands and south to the Schelde (Scheldt) River at the border of the Netherlands and Belgium. The family of Friesian sheep breeds are of the marsh-type including the East Friesian Milk Sheep (Deutsches Friesisches Milchschaaf) from East Friesland, Germany, and, from the Netherlands, the Dutch Friesian Milk Sheep (Fries Melkschaap) from West Friesland, and to the south, the Zeeland Milk Sheep (Zeeuwes Melkschaap) from the Zeeland island. These breeds are similar in appearance, polled in both sexes, with white wool and white faces, ears, and legs all clean of wool.

Their most distinctive physical feature is a "rat-tail", thin and free of wool. Prints from the

early 19th Century show a "short-tailed" Friesian sheep which suggests some linkage with the Northern European Short Tail breeds, the Finnish Landrace and the Romanov which is consistent with the high prolificacy of the Friesians. The German East Friesian Milk Sheep is the best known and most important of the Friesian breeds and is the breed known in the scientific literature as the "East Friesian". It is found in small numbers in many parts of the country as a household milk producer.

Litter size in the East Friesian is reported as averaging 2.25 lambs with milk yield of 500-700 kg per lactation testing 6-7% milk fat, the highest average dairy milk yield recorded for any breed of sheep. Wool production is about 4.5 kg per ewe with a clean wool yield of 65% and a fineness of 50/56s / 48/50s (German Ministry of Agriculture). The mature weight of this breed is between 150 to 200 pounds .



The East Friesian is considered to be the world's highest producing dairy sheep. They are highly specialized animals and do poorly under extensive and large flock husbandry conditions. It is perhaps no mere coincidence that the region of Friesland is also the origin of the Friesian cattle breed,

including the Holstein which has the highest milk yield of any breed of livestock. Friesian cattle and East Friesian sheep are alike in other important regards. Neither fares well in harsh hot environments but both have produced excellent crossbreds with adapted local breeds.



DID EWE KNOW?

★ Despite hard economic times, demand for American Lamb is up over the past ten years and our promotions are delivering a good return.

★ The ALB represents all sectors of the industry and all geographic regions.

★ By law, the administration budget for the ALB is required to be less than 10 percent of the total budget, which means the bulk of your investment is spent on promoting American Lamb.

The Lamb & Wool Newsletter, a publication of the Iowa Sheep Industry Association, is published 11 times each year with partial funding from the Iowa Sheep & Wool Promotion Board.

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Wholesale Lamb Down Seasonally, but Highest on Record

Lamb supplies are typically thin in the summer, but this summer is particularly tight. Feedlots and packing plants are operating well below capacity. Some packers have cut back on slaughter days. Fortunately, slaughter-lamb prices are high as packers compete for available supplies. The dressed market is also high, but some question whether it's high enough to support higher input costs.

LOWER LAMB PRODUCTION

Higher annual prices coupled with lower production suggest supply induced price support, but lower beef prices and higher per capita income (factors affecting lamb demand) suggest lamb demand is holding. In the first five months through May, lamb availability (plus imports) was down 3 percent year-on-year at 120.1 million lbs. In this time, the United States gained a 3-percent market share as lamb imports fell.

In the first 30 weeks of the year, estimated lamb production was down 3 percent year-on-year to 87.27 million lbs. Lamb slaughter was down an estimated 1 percent year-on-year to 1.25 million head.

In the five months through May, lamb imports were down 9 percent to 58.8 million lbs. Australian lamb imports - from which most lamb imports come - were down 21 percent and New Zealand's imports were up 21 percent. Lamb exports jumped 64 percent in the five months through May year-on-year to 1.2 million lbs. The weaker U.S. dollar and likely strong overseas demand attracted lamb away from the domestic market.

Sheep slaughter was up 25 percent in the first seven months of the year to 93 million lbs. Strong demand domestically and from overseas likely helped boost sheep slaughter.

FEEDERS HIGHEST IN FIVE YEARS

Not since 2005 has the market seen feeders anywhere close to \$130/cwt. After many years around \$100/cwt., and lower, the market rebounded to the mid \$120s/cwt. for much of this year and passed \$140/cwt. some weeks in May.

Feeder-lambs in direct trade gained \$0.34/cwt. in July to \$125.42/cwt., compared to \$99.49/cwt. last July and compared to the \$106.16/cwt. five-year July average. Last July, 31,080 head were reported in direct feeder-lamb trade compared to 20,200 head this July. This year, tight supplies (and high prices) might be encouraging the placement of feeders at a lighter weight, 104-lb.

average last July compared to 88 lbs. this year.

CORN FORECASTS UP

Rising corn prices and forecasts for even higher prices are a concern for the industry. Although domestic supplies look good, international factors can affect corn prices unbeknownst to feeders. Corn averaged \$3.55/bu. in July, up from \$3.41/bu. in June and down year-on-year from \$3.60/bu. (Livestock Market Information Center (LMIC), 7/30/10). Recall the 2008/2009 average of \$4.05/bu.

Feed grain costs have been rising for the last couple months and are starting to factor into meat and poultry production costs. BB&T Capital Markets analyst Heather

Jones reported margins have so far not been squeezed as hog and chicken pricing has improved (meatingplace.com, 8/3/10). Jones continued that margins might not be squeezed until the fourth quarter of 2011 if producers have already secured corn stocks.

USDA's Economic Research Service forecasted that corn could range between \$3.45/bu. to \$4.05/bu. in its 2010/2011 marketing year (7/13/10). By comparison, the 2009/2010 marketing-year average was expected to range between \$3.50/bu. to \$3.60/bu. Higher forecasted prices were prompted by continued strong demand from ethanol production and the related Russian wheat shortfall.

If corn rises, the cost of gain at feedlots could rise from a current \$0.70/lb. to \$0.80/lb. or more. Feeder-lamb prices will have to come down and/or slaughter-lamb prices stay strong to keep margins healthy.

SLAUGHTER-LAMB MARKET STILL STRONG

Slaughter-lamb prices at auction gained 0.5 percent in July to \$125.03/cwt., up from \$98.59/cwt. July 2009. July prices were still sharply higher than any levels seen through the 2000s.

After hitting record highs in June, prices at Equity Electronic Auction lost 3-percent monthly to \$133.44/cwt. Slaughter-lamb prices in South Dakota and the Intermountain Region gained 1 percent and 3 percent, respectively, in July to \$130.94/cwt. and \$125.88/cwt. Continued tight supplies are likely leading to stronger competition. Slaughter-lamb prices on a carcass basis gained 2 percent in July to \$249.20/cwt., up 17 percent year-on-year. When converted to a live basis, the July average was \$125.05/cwt. - highest on record since Aug. 2001.

Higher pelt prices likely helped support higher slaughter-lamb prices this summer. Fall clips average \$8.50 a piece in July and No. 1 pelts averaged \$7, which is \$2 higher year-on-year.

FORECASTS

Slaughter-lamb prices typically see a seasonal weakening between the third and fourth quarter, with a rise in prices toward the end of the year. In early August, LMIC forecasted that Western direct slaughter-lamb prices in the fourth quarter could weaken by about \$5/cwt., but still be about 22-percent higher year-on-year (8/4/10).

Feeder-lamb prices historically see a seasonal gain between the third and fourth quarters. In early August, LMIC forecasted that 60-lb. to 90-lb. Texas feeders could gain about \$1/cwt. in the fourth quarter and be up to 28-percent higher annually (8/4/10).

SLAUGHTER WEIGHTS DOWN

In the last three years, average dressed weights at slaughter have maintained their seasonality, but at lower weights. In past years, average weights got up to 76 lbs., but this year the high was 72 lbs. Reportedly this year, some lambs that would have finished on corn were slaughtered directly and sold as grass fed. Given high live prices and lower numbers, feeders have an incentive to sell. Similarly, packers have an incentive to keep slaughter chains running. The result is a market that is very current. If corn prices rise, as forecasted, the market will likely stay current, and might further reduce pounds of lamb on the market.

PACKER MARKETING CHANGES?

This year witnessed some of the highest percentages of packer slaughter since the inception of Mandatory Price Reporting in August 2001. As a percent of total head slaughtered, the portion that is packer owned has crept up slowly from less than 5 percent in the early 2000s to an average 13 percent in 2010. In late June, one out of every five lambs slaughtered was packer owned.

Packers likely feed their own lambs to ensure, particularly in times of tight supplies, that they have sufficient supplies to run their plants efficiently. Maintaining steady chain rates helps keep consumer prices low, but some might ask at what price to the lamb producer. Some believe that packer-owned lambs reduce competition (lower slaughter-lamb prices) in the market for the remaining lambs traded.

Identifying open ewes adds value to the flock

SCANNING *Continued from page 1*

twins for the estimation of breeding value

- An estimation of lamb survival

The benefit from determining pregnancy status relies on the proportion of opens, singles and twins in the mob.

As the scanning rate (foetuses/100 ewes) increases, the benefit of scanning for multiples increases compared to the benefit of scanning for just open/bred. Above 90% scanning (90 foetuses/100 ewes joined) the value of scanning for multiples becomes higher than the benefit for scanning on open/bred alone. The value of scanned per dry ewe is \$12 when no account is taken of changes to flock structure or the number of opens is low enough to not affect flock structure. This changes to \$5 per open ewe if flock structure change is accounted for.

Increase the reproductive rate of the breeding flock by removing open ewes

The benefits of removing open ewes from the flock are due the fact that:

Open ewes are more likely to be barren again and if removed, a greater proportion of the ewe flock at the next joining is likely to have lambs

Ewes that lamb contribute daughters to the future flock who are more likely to have lambs (genetic component)

Decisions need to be made about whether ewes are culled on being open in one or two consecutive years (ie. once or twice open)

Reducing feed costs by feeding drys less

Identifying the open ewes can add value to the ewe flock through managing them differently, ie. selling them or giving them less feed and running them as a wool producing flock only.

Open ewes cost less to run as they can be run as a wether flock, producing a good fleece on 7 MJ energy/day. They can then be sold off shears before summer. Leaving the non-pregnant ewes in the lambing flock costs money as they



Close-up of an ultrasound monitor of a ewe carrying a single.

will eat as much as pregnant ewes for little additional benefit and they will compete with pregnant ewes when feed is limiting.

Changing the flock structure and achieving a younger flock

Selling open ewes allows a greater proportion of younger ewes to enter the flock, or older ewes to be retained for longer, to maintain flock size. Where low numbers of open ewes are culled there will be little impact on flock structure. But for flocks with higher proportions of open ewes, there are two options;

1. Cull open ewes and replace with young ewes - these ewes are unproven but can be important if increasing genetic gain is a target.

2. Cull open ewes and retain older ewes for longer - older proven performers can contribute to the overall reproduction rate of the flock but genetic gain is slower.

If the proportion of open ewes is more than 15 per cent then it is more profitable to retain the open ewes on the farm in order to maintain flock size.

Managing the flock in poor seasons

The value of scanning is altered by the season or by feed shortages. In a poor season when more supplementation is required, the value of scanning

increases. Most of the increase is due to being able to adjust the management of the open ewes (either by selling the ewes or reallocating feed), rather than that of the twin-bearing ewes. In a good season, or if under-stocked, the value of scanning decreases as there is likely to be a surplus of feed allowing all ewes to have adequate feed.

To sell off shears or after scanning?

This depends on the proportion of opens in the flock and the time between scanning and shearing and whether that time is during a period of plentiful or scarce feed. Scanning at the beginning of the green season allows open ewes to be retained and run as wethers until shearing without impacting on the amount of feed available for the pregnant ewes. For example, scanning in June with 4 months wool requires a 200 per cent premium on the price of culls sold at scanning to offset the value of retaining them until next shearing.

Cost of Scanning

The cost of scanning has little impact on the profitability of scanning. Deciding whether to scan has much more to do with the proportion of opens and twinners in the flock and how they are managed. Decisions should be made on the quality of the service provided and the likely benefit from scanning overall.

Catch the latest sheep news!

Make sure you're
reading your Iowa
Lamb & Wool
Newsletter.

Got an Eye-Poppin' PICTURE?

If you have an appealing photo of the sheep industry in action send it to: "Sheep-In-Motion," ISIA 2704 130th Ave, Burt IA 50522. Or E-mail it to: info@iowasheep.com and put "Sheep-In-Motion" in the subject line. Your pictures will be featured each month in the newsletter. I think it will be a great way to get to know the members of this wonderful association.



Ah the life of a sheep kid. Princess Grace giving love to her Babydoll Southdown.

POMEGRANATE-MARINATED LAMB SKEWERS WITH PERSIMMON CHUTNEY

Ingredients

- 1 C Lemon juice, freshly squeezed
- 1 C Pomegranate molasses
- 2 TBS Cumin seeds, toasted, ground 2 TBS
- 1 TBS Salt
- 1 tsp Freshly ground black pepper
- 4 lb. Lamb loin, trimmed of surface fat and silver skin, cut into pieces 2 to 3 inches long and 1/4-inch thick
- Wooden skewers, 5-inch, soaked in water 2 each
- Persimmon chutney



- 1 1/2 C Brown sugar, packed
- 1 1/2 C Sugar
- 1 C Cider vinegar
- 2 each Lemons, quartered, seeded, thinly sliced
- 1/4 C Golden raisins
- 1 each Ginger, 1-inch piece
- 1 each Cinnamon stick
- 3/4 tsp Freshly ground black pepper
- 3/4 tsp Ground cumin
- 3/4 tsp Salt
- 1/4 tsp Ground cardamom
- 1/4 tsp Ground coriander
- 1/4 each Whole star anise
- 2 each Whole cloves

Instructions:

Combine lemon juice, pomegranate molasses, cumin seeds, salt and pepper in a large bowl. Add lamb slices and toss to coat. Cover, refrigerate and marinate for 1 hour. Remove lamb from marinade. Weave 2 or 3 pieces of lamb onto each skewer, pushing lamb to the tip of the skewer to avoid burning. Broil or grill the skewers 5 to 6 inches from the heat source, for 2 to 3 minutes on each side for medium-rare or to desired doneness. Place skewers on a platter and serve with a bowl of the persimmon chutney for dipping (2 skewers per serving).

Instructions:

Combine all ingredients in a saucepot. Simmer over medium-low heat for 45 to 60 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cook until mixture is thickened to the consistency of a relish. Reserve to cool before serving (chutney will thicken more upon cooling).

PERSIMMON CHUTNEY:

- 6 each Fuyu (Asian) persimmons, peeled, halved, thinly sliced

Calendar of Events

November 5 -7 - 2nd Annual Iowa Wool Gatherers' Retreat, Barn on the Bluff, Elkader, Iowa. It will be a perfect time to make new friends, renew old acquaintances, spin, knit and weave your way through a relaxing weekend. To register go to the website www.iowasheep.com and print out a form or contact Margie Meehan with questions at tipperaryfiberstudio@gmail.com or 563-926-2573.

November 11-13 -16th Annual Great Lakes Dairy Sheep Symposium, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Program includes presentations, a bus tour of sheep dairy farm, a cheese operation and the Spooner Ag Research Station, the only dairy sheep research farm in North

America. Final program and registration forms will be at www.dsana.org by the end of July. For more information contact Claire Mikolayunas at (608) 332-2889 or mikolayunas@wisc.edu.

November 13 - State Make it With Wool Contest. The contest will be held at Cutty's in Spirit Lake, IA. For more information contact Katie Olson at (712) 472-2022 or ktbear@hickorytech.net.

December 3-4 - Missouri Livestock Symposium in Kirksville, Missouri. Excellent lineup of sheep education seminars in addition to goats, beef, equine, stock dogs, forage, renewable resources and more. For more information visit www.missourilivestock.com or

call 660-665-9866. No pre-registration or registration fees are associated with attending the symposium or the trade show.

January 19-22 - ASI/NLFA Annual Convention, Reno, Nevada. Details and registration information are available at the ASI website www.sheepusa.org and in the upcoming issues of ASI's Sheep Industry News.

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 or phone 515-924-3050.

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MID-STATES WOOL GROWERS WOOL MARKETER

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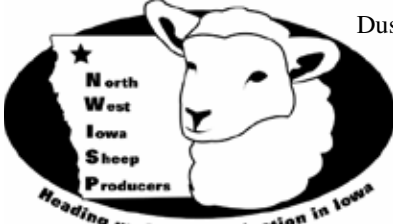
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