

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



Newsletter

VOLUME 10, ISSUE 6

NOV/DEC 2023

President's Bleats

SPECIAL POINTS OF IN- TEREST:

- MIWW CON-
TEST 2023
- LAMBING AND
KIDDING
SCHOOLS
-

Upcoming Events:

Lambing and
Kidding Clinics

Beatrice—

January 20th

Scottsbluff—

February 10th

Curtis—

March 16th

To register email
Ne.sheep.goat@
gmail.com

I am really, really, really excited by all the opportunities to learn more about sheep and goat practices that are occurring in the Nebraska area.

Recently such state activities as the 4S Goat Show in North Platte, the Fiber Fair in York, the Raising Nebraska activity in Grand Island and the state Make It With Wool competition in Hastings occurred over the past couple of months.

A huge opportunity for producers is to attend the ASI National Convention to be held in Denver, January 10-13. Besides a couple impressive tours, multiple workshops are scheduled along with the national Make It With Wool competition. We are rooting for the Nebraska competitor following last year's national winner from Nebraska.

After the first of the year the NSGPA has plans for three Lambing/Kidding clinics. One clinic is scheduled for late January in the Diller/Beatrice area. Besides tours this event will include presentations with production management for goats and sheep.

Another clinic is scheduled in Early February near Scottsbluff. Again, a couple tours, one of Scott Schaneman's accelerated program and another site with Boer goats. Included will be speakers to address birthing issues and facility suggestions.

A third clinic is scheduled mid-March at the NCTA campus in Curtis. Targeting youth producers, Kelly Bruns will share skills with judging goats, wool sheep, and hair sheep. Randy Saner will provide Famancha training (Checking sheep and goat eyelids for anemia symptoms that might indicate an internal parasite issue.). Tentative other speakers will share information on lamb and goat nutrition, how to photograph these animals, and guard animal-llama care.

More complete details of these clinics may be found in this newsletter, on the Nebraska Sheep and Goat Producers Association webpage, on Facebook, Extension excerpts, and in several news releases in agricultural publications.

To support all these goings-on we need an active membership in the association. I wish to remind everyone to send in your dues if you haven't yet this year. You can encourage other goat and sheep producers to also join. Anyone may attend the workshops mentioned above but members generally receive a reduced registration charge. I also want to remind sheep producers that sell sheep privately, including show stock, breeding stock, or direct marketing, to send in their checkoff funds to assist research and promotion efforts by the American Lamb Board. I usually send my funds once every other year as the numbers I sell build up. Forms and details can be found by Googling 'Lamb Checkoff'.

I hear my sheep calling "Daan come Baaack", so I better go. Hope to see you at a clinic.

Pregnancy Toxemia (Ketosis) in Ewes and Does

Steve LeValley, Colorado State University Extension Sheep Specialist

Previously published online with Colorado State University Extension: August, 2010)

Quick Facts...

- Pregnancy toxemia in sheep and goats is also known as pregnancy disease, lambing sickness, and twin-lamb/kid disease.
- The principal cause of pregnancy toxemia is low blood sugar (glucose).
- Onset of the disease is often triggered by one of several types of stress including nutritional or inclement weather.
- The disease is most prevalent in ewes and does carrying two or more lambs or kids. The disease also affects ewes and does that are extremely fat or excessively thin.

The best preventive measure is increased feeding of high energy concentrates and grains during the last month of pregnancy.

Occurrence and Causes

Pregnancy toxemia in sheep and goats has also been called ketosis, lambing/kidding sickness, pregnancy disease, and twin-lamb/kid disease. It occurs in all parts of the world and is an often fatal disease occurring only during the last month of pregnancy. Death occurs in 2 – 10 days in about 80% of the cases. It most often affects ewes/does pregnant with twins or triplets and is characterized by low blood sugar (glucose). Economic losses because of the disease have been considerable and it is the most commonly occurring metabolic disease of sheep and goats.

It is generally accepted that the basic cause of pregnancy toxemia is a disturbance of carbohydrate or sugar metabolism. In earlier phases of the disease, blood glucose concentrations are less than 30 and may be as low as 10 mg/100 ml (normal 40 -60). Blood ketone bodies, on the other hand, are usually greater than 15 and occasionally may be as high as 80 mg/100 ml (normal 1-4). The free fatty acid content of the blood plasma also is increased, meaning that body fat is being broken down and used for energy.

Since glucose is essential for proper functioning of the brain, a deficiency of glucose will result in nervous dysfunction and eventually coma and death. Glucose is also required for the muscles during exercise, but one of its greatest uses is by the fetuses. The growing fetuses continually remove large quantities of glucose and amino acids for their growth and energy requirements. Furthermore, the problem of supplying glucose seems great in that sheep/goats and other ruminants do not absorb much glucose from the diet and, instead, glucose has to be manufactured in the liver from other compounds.

Contributing Factors

The factors affecting the onset and progress of this disturbed metabolism are varied, but for convenience they may be grouped into two general categories: 1) nutrition and management; 2) metabolism.

On a nutritional and management basis, pregnancy toxemia can be classified and sometimes even experimentally induced by 1) a chronic under-nourishment or underfeeding during pregnancy; 2) a short but nearly complete fast in well nourished sheep in association with environmental or psychological stress. These two forms of the disease also have been referred to as a 1) under nutrition (chronic) syndrome; 2) stress (acute) syndrome, respectively. The second form occurs in association with climatic stresses, such as heavy snow or rain, with psychological stresses, such as transport on foot or by truck, or with other stresses, such as an outbreak of a minor disease.

In practice, an inadequate plane of nutrition is probably the most common factor in rendering ewes susceptible, but stress or a short period of going without feed frequently is the trigger for initiation of the disease.

Nutrition as Prevention

One major factor in the nutrition of the pregnant ewe/doe is that of the unborn lamb/kid. The gestation period in sheep/goats is short as compared to many other animals and the fetal demand for nutrients and glucose is at its greatest during the last two months of pregnancy. In fact, about 80% of the growth of the fetus occurs during the last six weeks of pregnancy; if twins are present, the increase in total weight is considerable.

Although much is yet to be learned about pregnancy toxemia, the incident of the disease can be minimized by careful management and proper nutrition. The total metabolic rate increases by at least 50% during late pregnancy. It has been shown that late-pregnant ewes/goats require about 50% more feed if bearing a single lamb and about 75% if carrying twins. The increased amount of feed, however, sometimes exceeds the sheep's digestive capacity unless grain is substituted for part of the hay. Multiple fetuses will tend to crowd the animals digestive system therefore limiting intake, this is where concentrates can help.

One pound of corn or the equivalent of high energy concentrate should be fed daily during the last six weeks of pregnancy.

Affected ewes stand apart from others in the flock, walk unsteadily, appear dull, and are usually off feed. Vision may be impaired, and they show little fear of humans or dogs. Blindness often results, and eventually there can be convulsions, grinding of the teeth, labored respiration, and usually a mucous discharge from the nose. The mortality rate is about 80%, with death usually occurring in from 2 – 10 days. A shock-like state eventually occurs.

Pregnant ewes/goats should be in medium condition and not fat; body condition 3.5. During the first half of pregnancy, excessive fat should be reduced and weight gains should be allowed only during the six weeks before lambing/kidding. Overly fat ewes/does seem more susceptible to the stress syndrome of pregnancy toxemia than are other ewes/does. Late-pregnant ewes/does should be treated with considerable care at all times to minimize both physical and psychological stresses. Feed should never be withheld and transportation avoided if possible.

Treatment of pregnancy toxemia in ewes/does other than feeding concentrates might include; oral propylene glycol or corn syrup are quick sources of energy and should be given at the rate of 200 ml four-times daily along with 3 – 4 liters of an electrolyte solution designed for dehydration in livestock.

Lambs need to start off on the right foot—which means getting the right amount of colostrum at the right time.

When raising sheep and goats (and other livestock), the importance of high quality colostrum cannot be over-emphasized. Colostrum is so important that sometimes it is called “liquid gold.”

All mammals produce colostrum. It is the thick, yellowish “first milk” that is produced by the female after she gives birth (parturition). Colostrum is rich in energy, protein, vitamins and minerals. Most importantly, it contains maternal antibodies that help protect the newborn from disease pathogens during the early part of its life. Ewes and does only produce colostrum for about 24 hours (plus or minus a few hours) after delivering their offspring.

The type of antibodies the colostrum contains depends upon the antigens to which the dam was exposed to (by disease exposure or vaccination). Ewes and does should be vaccinated in late pregnancy for overeating disease (clostridium perfringens type C & D) and tetanus (clostridium tetani) so that they will pass antibodies for these diseases to their offspring via the colostrum.

Pregnant females should be kept in the location where they are going to lamb or kid for at least 14 days prior to parturition. This gives them time to manufacture the correct antibodies for their specific lambing and kidding environment.

Goat colostrum can be substituted for sheep colostrum if the dam is unable to produce adequate amounts.

All newborn mammals need colostrum. While it is possible for a lamb or kid to survive without colostrum in a relatively disease-free environment, the likelihood of disease and death is much higher in lambs and kids that do not receive adequate colostrum. Orphan lambs and kids are often more susceptible to diarrhea and pneumonia because they did not consume enough high quality colostrum.

Newborn lambs and kids have limited energy reserves and need rapid access to colostrum to maintain body temperature and survive, especially those born when it is cold. Lambs are born with low vitamin A reserves. Colostrum is usually rich in vitamin A and helps to build stores in the newborn.

Colostrum is also the first source of Vitamin E for the lamb or kid. The iron content of colostrum is 10 to 17 times higher in colostrum than normal milk. Colostrum also has laxative qualities and helps to eliminate fecal matter in the newborn’s digestive tract.

Research has shown that livestock vary in the quantity and quality of colostrum that they produce. Younger females tend to produce less colostrum than mature females. Inadequate nutrition during late pregnancy can reduce the quantity and quality of colostrum.

In most underfed ewes, the lambs’ needs for colostrum often exceed the ewe’s production whereas females which are well-fed in late pregnancy usually produce more than their babies need. At the same time, Oregon researchers found no differences in the amount and quality of colostrum produced by ewes with body condition scores ranging from 2.5 to 3.5.

Lambs and kids should nurse as soon after birth as possible in order to receive adequate colostrum. After parturition, it is a good idea to strip each teat to remove the wax plug and make sure the ewe or doe has enough colostrum to feed her offspring. Antibodies are large protein molecules that can only cross the intestinal wall and enter the bloodstream of the lamb during the first 24 to 36 hours of life. Absorption is most efficient the first few hours after birth. Stripping the teats of udders removes the wax plug that may have formed. High quality colostrum contains 50 mg or more of immunoglobulin-G (IgG). The concentration of immunoglobulins in colostrum decreases rapidly after parturition. An Oregon study showed that IgG concentration in ewe’s milk diminished to zero by 23 hours postpartum. Therefore, the sooner colostrum is consumed, the better. Thirty minutes is considered optimum whereas 18 hours is considered a must.

Lambs and kids that are too weak to nurse can be fed colostrum with a nipples bottle or stomach tube. It is recommended that lambs receive 10 percent of their weight in colostrum by the time they are 24 hours old. This means that a 10 pound lamb should receive one pound (16 ounces) of colostrum within 24 hours of birth. Colostrum should be fed at blood temperature (102-103°F, 39-40°C), 2 to 4 ounces at 3 to 4 hour intervals. A 60 cc syringe holds 2 ounces of colostrum. Milk directly in the 160cc syringe. We keep the tube attached, but pointed upward to prevent milk from draining out.

With plunger in the syringe (to hold milk flow), guide the tube down the lamb/kids throat and into the stomach. Remove plunger and allow colostrum to flow via gravity.

Colostrum sources

The best source of colostrum is from the lamb or kid’s own dam or another female that has recently given birth. If this is not possible, fresh or frozen colostrum from other females in the flock can be used. Colostrum from females from the same flock is the best source of colostrum because it will have custom-made antibodies. When using colostrum from another flock or herd, try to choose a farm with a similar disease status.

It is always a good idea to milk out ewes and does that have extra milk (colostrum) and to freeze it for later use. Females which give birth to singles often have enough colostrum for a second offspring. You can milk ewes and does out by hand or use a colostrum collection device, e.g. Udderly EZ™. An ewe being milked with an Udderly EZ hand unit. Requires minimal strength and the milk is secure in the container.

Cow colostrum can serve as a substitute for lamb and goat colostrum, but because cow’s milk is not as nutritious as ewe’s milk, more volume (about one third) must be fed to lambs. Milk from the colored breeds is better because it is higher in fat. Though Johne’s disease is not as common in sheep and goats as it is in cattle, it is advisable to get cow colostrum from a herd that has tested negative for Johne’s.

Frozen colostrum should be thawed slowly in a warm water bath. Do not use direct heat or this will destroy the antibodies. A microwave can be used to thaw colostrum if it is heated for short periods of time on low power. It is best to freeze colostrum in small quantities because once frozen colostrum is thawed, it cannot be re-frozen. Ice cube trays work well to freeze small quantities of colostrum. Once the trays are frozen, the colostrum cubes can be stored in zip lock bags. Frozen colostrum can be stored for up to 12 months. A study conducted in 2001 by the University of Tennessee showed that the freezing and thawing of colostrum did not destroy the components in the milk which provide resistance to E. coli challenge in newborn lambs. Colostrum can be refrigerated for one week before quality (IgG concentration) declines.

It’s important not to confuse colostrum “supplements” with colostrum replacements or substitutes. Be sure to read the labels carefully. A colostrum product that is unable to raise the blood concentration of IgG above the species standard is called a colostrum supplement.

Colostrum supplements are nutritious and can be used to increase the amount of IgG fed when no other source of colostrum is available, but they cannot replace high quality colostrum. They do not contain sufficient quantities of antibodies. They are often marketed as colostrum replacements, which they are not. A Spanish study concluded that kids receiving a commercial colostrum did not acquire the necessary immunity as compared to kids consuming fresh sheep and frozen goat colostrum. Colostrum products that contain IgG are regulated by the USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics. Any product that able to raise serum IgG concentration above 10 mg/ml may be called a colostrum replacer. These products are bovine serum-based products that contain at least 100 g of IgG per liter, plus fat, protein, vitamins and minerals needed by the newborn calf. In trials, calves fed colostrum replacers have performed as well as calves fed maternal colostrum. Land O’Lakes recently developed a colostrum replacement for lambs and kids.

Lamb or kid milk replacer is never a substitute for colostrum. It should not be fed until the lamb or kid has received adequate colostrum, usually over 24 hours of age. Diseases transmitted in the colostrum Some diseases are transferred from the dam to the offspring via the colostrum and milk. Both Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP) and Caprine Arthritic Encephalitis (CAE) are transmitted in this manner. These diseases are very similar and can be transferred between species. A lamb that consumes colostrum from a CAE-positive doe can test positive for OPP and a kid that consume colostrum from a OPP-positive ewe can test positive for CAE. To prevent the transmission of either disease from positive dams to offspring, the offspring should not be allowed to nurse positive dams. They should be fed pasteurized colostrum or cow colostrum. The bacteria that causes Johne’s disease can also be transmitted through colostrum, though it is not the primary mode of transmission.

2023 Nebraska MIWW

Greta Rickertsen of Lexington, in the Junior Division, Sydni Ringenberg of Lexington, in the Senior Division and Sarah Purcell of Cook in the Adult Division will be Nebraska's delegates to the National Finals of the Make It With Wool Contest. They were chosen November 18th by judges at the state contest conducted by Make It With Wool State Director, Andrea Nisley of Lexington. Contestants participated in the state contest at the Adams County Extension Office in Hastings.

The National Make It With Wool Contest is scheduled for January 11-13, 2024 in Denver, Colorado.

In the Junior Division, the first-place winner was Greta Rickertsen, Lexington. Second place in the Junior Division was Jaden Hunke, Lexington who received a Bernette sewing machine. Other contestants earning honors were third-place winner Wesley Thompson, Lexington; and fourth-place winner Emma Olson, Sargent. Other junior participants were Ella Anderson, Mitchell; Ella Brenemann, Valentine; Vanessa Peterson, Lincoln; Leah Sauer, Lexington; and Dakota Vrbas, Kimball.

First place in the Senior Division was Sydni Ringenberg, Lexington. Second place in the Senior Division was Karla Herrarte, Lexington who received a Bernina sewing machine; third place, Katie Olson, Sargent; and fourth place, Grace Brenemann, Valentine.

In the Preteen Division, the first-place winner was Bristol McConville, Lexington, who received a sewing basket with sewing notions. Second-place winner was Millie Pepplitsch, Lexington; third place, Benjamin Dones, Lexington; fourth place, Joslynn Lans, Lexington; fifth place, Josue Casanova, Lexington; sixth place, Melissa Montano, Kearney; seventh place, Maya Soria, Kearney; eighth place, Dayton Jons, Lincoln; ninth place, Lorelai Rickertsen, Lexington; and tenth place, Silas Andrews, Page. Other preteen contestants were Corbin Anderson, Mitchell; Brooklyn Creech, Mitchell; Gage Creech, Mitchell; Eva De La Cruz, Hampton; Anna Diessner, Doniphan; Alexandra Glass, Aurora; Barrett Hunke, Lexington; Eloise Jones, Aurora; Elena McFarland, Lexington; Julia Nicholson, Chadron; Eden Ochsner, Aurora; Alex Rickertsen, Lexington; Makannah Sauer, Lexington; Mollie Spradlin, Cozad; and Jasper Vrbas, Kimball.

In the Adult Division, the first-place winner was Sarah Purcell, Cook; second place, Kristen Sindelar, Clarkson. Other adult contestants were Rachelle Anderson, Mitchell; and Karen Grant, Meadow Grove.

In the Made For Others Division, the winner was Nancy Rexroth, Sidney. She constructed a coat for her granddaughter, Faith Tot, Kearney, who modeled the coat. The second-place winner was Melissa Nicholson, Chadron, who constructed a vest for her brother, Russell Moore, Chadron.





2023 Make It With Wool Contest
November 18, 2023
Hastings, NE
Andrea Nisley, State Director



2023 State Division Winners

2023 State Winners

Bristol McConville (Preteen)
 Greta Rickertsen (Junior)
 Sydni Ringenberg (Senior)
 Sarah Purcell (Adult)

Contestants
Preteens

Corbin Anderson, Mitchell
 Silas Andrews, Page
 Josue Casanova, Lexington
 Brooklyn Creech, Mitchell
 Gage Creech, Mitchell
 Eva De La Cruz, Hampton
 Anna Diessner, Doniphan
 Benjamin Dones, Lexington
 Alexandra Glass, Aurora
 Barrett Hunke, Lexington
 Eloise Jones, Aurora
 Dayton Jons, Lincoln
 Joslynn Lans, Lexington
 Bristol McConville, Lexington
 Elena McFarland, Lexington
 Melissa Montano, Kearney
 Julia Nicholson, Chadron
 Eden Ochsner, Aurora
 Millie Peplitsch, Lexington
 Alex Rickertsen, Lexington
 Lorelai Rickertsen, Lexington
 Makennah Sauer, Lexington
 Maya Soria, Kearney
 Mollie Spradlin, Cozad
 Jaspn Vrbas, Kimball

Juniors

Ella Anderson, Mitchell
 Ella Brennemann, Valentine
 Jaden Hunke, Lexington
 Emma Olson, Sargent
 Vanessa Peterson, Lincoln
 Greta Rickertsen, Lexington
 Leah Sauer, Lexington
 Wesley Thompson, Lexington
 Dakota Vrbas, Kimball

Seniors

Grace Brennemann, Valentine
 Karla Herrarte, Lexington
 Katie Olson, Sargent
 Sydni Ringenberg, Lexington

Adults

Rachelle Anderson, Mitchell
 Karen Grant, Meadow Grove
 Sarah Purcell, Cook
 Kristen Sindelar, Clarkson

Made for Others

Melissa Nicholson, Chadron
 - made for Russell Moore, Chadron
 Nancy Rexroth, Sidney
 - made for Faith Tot, Kearney



Top Four Juniors



Top Four Senior Contestants



Adult Contestants



Junior Contestants



Top Ten Preteens



Preteen Contestants



Preteen Contestants



Made for Other Contestants

How the Mandatory US Lamb Checkoff Works

The national Lamb Checkoff, directed by the American Lamb Board (ALB), is funded by a mandatory assessment (checkoff) paid by all segments of the US sheep industry. By federal law, all sheep or lambs of any age, including ewes, rams, feeder and market lambs, breeding stock and cull animals, are subject to the Mandatory Lamb Checkoff assessment at the time of every sale.

We are still working on our members directory!

Please fill out the form on page 11 and email, mail or text back to us.

This is a free service to all members.

Do you have an upcoming sale or clinic? Let us help spread the word for you.

Just email the information to ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com We will put it on our Facebook page and in our newsletter.

American Lamb Checkoff: How it Works



LIVE WEIGHT ASSESSMENT

\$.007/LB

Paid to lamb purchaser by seller at the time of each sale

PAID BY:

- Producers
- Feeders
- Seedstock producers
- Exporters
- Direct marketers

COLLECTION PROCESS:

Auctions

1. Collect live weight and first handler assessments
2. Remit to ALB

Sales, Fairs & Shows

1. Sale managers, fair boards and 4-H/FFA clubs can collect and remit directly to ALB

OR

2. Deduct and pass through to the buyer, who becomes the first handler who is responsible for remitting both assessments to ALB

Exporters

1. Remit to ALB at the time of export



FIRST HANDLER ASSESSMENT

\$.42/Head

First Handler is the owner of the animal at time of slaughter, such as packer, processor or direct marketer

PAID BY:

- Packer/processors
- Direct marketers
- Any individuals, groups, partnerships, cooperatives or other legal entities that own the animals at the time of slaughter

COLLECTION PROCESS:

Packers/Processors

1. Collect live weight assessments from sellers
2. Add first handler assessments
3. Remit both to ALB

Direct Marketers

1. Pay both live weight and first handler assessments
2. Remit directly to ALB



American Lamb Board

6300 E. Yale Ave. Suite 110
Denver, CO 80222
(866) 327-LAMB (5262)

LambBoard.com
[Lamb Checkoff](https://www.facebook.com/LambCheckoff)
info@AmericanLamb.com

SIGN UP FOR WEEKLY NEWSLETTERS

LambBoard.com/signup

Groenewold To Be Honored Posthumously

Wool Excellence Award Winner Greg Groenewold passed away unexpectedly on Wednesday and will be honored posthumously at the 2024 American Sheep Industry Association's Annual Convention in Denver. He was chosen for the award earlier this year by ASI's Wool Roundtable.

"It is with deep sadness that I share the news of the passing of Greg Groenewold early this morning," ASI Wool Marketing Director Rita Samuelson wrote in an email to industry executives on Wednesday. "He was a dedicated and influential figure, who has been an integral part of the U.S. wool industry for decades.

"Greg was a force behind many of the positive developments of the U.S. Midwest wool sector and Groenewold Fur and Wool. His passion for wool was instrumental in shaping the landscape of the entire industry. He will be remembered as a principled man and for his kindness, leadership, ethics and compassion. His commitment to wool was unwavering, as even after he experienced physical challenges due to his Multiple Sclerosis diagnosis, he was regularly in the office, strong as ever, buying and trading wool.

"During this time, our thoughts and condolences are with Greg's family, friends and those who worked alongside him. May his memory continue to inspire us to uphold the values and standards he believed in. He will be missed."

Greg's life will be celebrated with a visitation at Burke Tubbs Funeral Home on Monday from 4 to 7 p.m., and a church service on Tuesday at 10:30 a.m., followed by a lunch for all. In lieu of flowers a memorial has been established for North Grove Evangelical Church.

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Goat Ragu with Red Wine

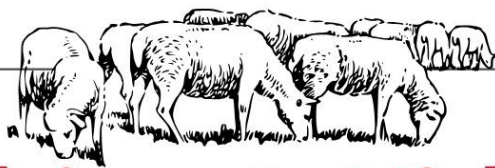
Ingredients:

1.5kg goat meat on bone, chopped into chunks	2 onions, halved and sliced	300ml good red wine
2 tbsp olive oil	2 carrots, peeled and sliced	400g canned tomatoes
2 celery stalks, finely sliced	300ml stock or water (check stock is gluten-free if necessary)	good pinch of dried chili flakes
2 garlic cloves, finely sliced	3 bay leaves	1 tsp sugar
2 Tbsp extra Virgin olive oil	1 tbsp chopped thyme or rosemary, and extra for serving	1 tsp dried oregano
2 tbsp tomato paste	sea salt and pepper	



DIRECTIONS

1. Rinse the goat, pat dry, and season well. Heat one tablespoon of oil in a lidded ovenproof pan and brown the meat in batches, on both sides, then remove.
2. Add remaining oil and cook the onion, carrot, celery and garlic for 10 minutes until softened.
3. Add the red wine, tomatoes, tomato paste, sugar and stock, and bring to the boil, stirring.
4. Heat oven to 160C. Return the meat to the pan with bay leaves, thyme, oregano, chili, sea salt and pepper, cover and cook in the oven for 1 ½ to 2 hours until tender. Skim off any excess surface fat, scatter with extra herbs and serve.



Lambing & Kidding School

Saturday, January 20th, 2024

**Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers &
Nebraska Extension**

*Call or email to pre-register by January 17th:
402-335-3669 or WAYDE.PICKINPAUGH@UNL.EDU*

Registration Fee:

\$30- Non-Members, \$20- for Members

- **9:45-10:00** Registration-
*FuBerry Farms Boer Goats-
29733 SW 7th Rd Beatrice, NE 68310*
- **12:00** Lunch & Speakers at Gage County
*Extension Office-
1115 W Scott St Beatrice, NE 68310*
- **3:00** Pleasant View Farms White Dorpers-
58115 710th Rd Diller, NE 68342



EXTENSION



West

Lambing & Kidding School

Saturday, February 10, 2024

**Nebraska Sheep & Goat Producers
Association and Nebraska Extension**

**Call or email to pre-register by January 20th
308-386-8378 or ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com**

Registration Fee:

\$30 Non-members \$20 - for members

Registration 9:30 am—NRD

**Farm tours of
Diamond S Stock Farms—Scottsbluff
&
CB Boer Goats—Bayard**

Speakers to include

**Proper handling techniques
Feed & Nutrition during lambing and kidding
Ewe and Doe care during birth
Lamb and Kid care after birth**

**And
Much more**



Upcoming Events

Jan. 3, 2024 - Michigan State University Birth Management Course - Online - events.anr.msu.edu/event.cfm

Jan. 5-7, 2024 - Michigan Sheep Producers Association Shepherds Weekend - Lansing, Mich. - Samantha Ludlam at samaludl@gmail.com

Jan. 10, 2024 - Michigan State University Birth Management Course - Online - events.anr.msu.edu/event.cfm

Jan. 10-13, 2024 - ASI Annual Convention - Sheraton Denver (Colo.) Downtown Hotel - www.sheepusa.org

Jan. 16, 2024 - N.C. Small Ruminant Improvement Program Breeding Management Webinar - Online - go.ncsu.edu/webinar_breeding

Jan. 17, 2024 - Michigan State University Birth Management Course - Online - events.anr.msu.edu/event.cfm

Jan. 18-20, 2024 - Utah State University Shearing School - USU Animal Science Farm in Wellsville, Utah -

www.eventbrite.com/e/usu-sheep-shearing-school-2024-registration-722911155727

Jan. 20, 2023—NSGP Lambing and Kidding School—Beatrice— wayde.pinkinpaugh@unl.edu

Jan. 24, 2024 - Michigan State University Birth Management Course - Online - events.anr.msu.edu/event.cfm

Jan. 26-27, 2024 - 3Q Advanced Shearing Clinic - South Dakota - Mike Hagens at 701-220-6636

Jan. 27, 2024 - Michigan State University Birth Management Course Workshop - MSU Sheep Teaching and Research Center - events.anr.msu.edu/event.cfm

Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 2024 - 3Q Advanced Shearing Clinic - Montana - Brent Roeder at 406-980-0719

Feb. 10, 2024—NSGP Lambing and Kidding School—Scottsbluff—ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

Feb. 13, 2024 - N.C. Small Ruminant Improvement Program Nutrition and Grazing Webinar - Online - go.ncsu.edu/webinar_nutrition

Feb. 16-17, 2024 - Maryland Sheep Shearing School - Fairplay, Md. - mdsheepshearingschool@gmail.com

Feb. 24, 2024 - Indiana Shearing School - Purdue University's Animal Science Research and Education Center Sheep Unit - www.indianasheep.com

March 5, 2024 - N.C. Small Ruminant Improvement Program Genetic Selection Webinar - Online - go.ncsu.edu/webinar_genetics

March 6-7, 2024 - Missouri Extension Shearing School - Lincoln University's George Carver Farm in Jefferson City, Mo. - Jody Bruemmer at BruemmerJ@LincolnU.edu or 573-681-5540.

March 8-9, 2024 - New York Shearing School with Doug Rathke - Stone and Thistle Farm in East Meredith, N.Y. - Call 320-583-7281

March 16, 2024—NSGP Lambing and Kidding School—Curtis—ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

March 22-23, 2024 - Ozark Highlands Sheep & Fiber Festival - Glenallen, Mo. - www.mestameadows.com

Mongolian Lamb

LAMB AND MARINADE: 350g / 12 oz lamb meat (backstrap/fillet, mid loin chops, shoulder - or any cut in thinly sliced (boneless weight, fat trimmed)

1/2 tsp baking soda

1 tsp cornstarch

1 tbsp light soy sauce

1 tbsp Chinese cooking wine

SAUCE: 3 tsp cornstarch

□2 tsp dark soy sauce

1 tsp light soy sauce

1 1/2 tsp Sambal Oelak or other chili paste optional

2 tbsp Chinese cooking wine

1/4 tsp Chinese five spice powder

3/4 cup water

1 tsp sesame oil toasted

3 tbsp hoisin sauce

STIR FRY: 2 tbsp vegetable oil (or canola or peanut)

1 large onion , cut into large

2 cloves garlic , finely chopped

4 green onions , cut into 2" lengths



TENDERISE LAMB:

1. Combine lamb and marinade ingredients, mix very well. Cover and refrigerate to marinate and tenderize the lamb. Marinate 2—24 hours - depending on cut of lamb (Bare minimum marinade times is 6 hrs).

COOKING:

1. Sauce: Mix cornstarch with the soy sauces, then mix in the remaining sauce ingredients.
2. Cook onion: Heat oil over high heat in a wok or heavy based skillet. Add onions, and stir fry for 30 seconds until starting to colour. Add garlic and toss through quickly.
3. Cook Lamb: Add lamb and cook for 3 minutes until most of it changes from red to brown, and some pieces start getting nice golden brown surfaces.
4. Add Sauce: Add green onions, stir for 30 seconds, then add Sauce. Stir and let simmer for 1 - 2 minutes until thickened. Serve with rice!

Upcoming Events

Goats	Both	Sheep	
<p>Heidi Cuny Gordon, NE 415-279-0185 heidimd@yahoo.com Lamb and goat meat All Natural—Grass Fed Regenerative Ag</p>	<p>M/N Boer Goat & Sheep Connie Moore & Bronc & Melissa Nicholson Chadron, NE 970-629-2689 or 308-386-8378 crmoor4@gmail.com Whole lamb/goat & Breeding stock—All natural Grass Feed Rambouillet, Southdown, Boer, Spanish and Registered Alpine</p>	<p>Littlefield Family Farms Michael & Bryan Littlefield Surprise, NE 402-526-2240, 715-417-1525 or 402- 270-2928 michaelrlittlefield@yahoo.com Columbia Breeding Stock Sheep, Goat Llama & Alpaca Shearing</p>	<p>Bluff Valley Farms Kenneth & Mary Grace Thiltges Rulo, NE 402-245-5460 bluffvalleyfarm@sentco.net Polypay ewes—Xbred lambs Individual cut of Lamb—USDA inspect- ed.</p>
<p>Rocking S Bar Livestock Kortni Burnett Schaub Bayard, NE 308-380-0762 Oberhasli Breeding Stock Whole and half goats Milk & Cheese Products All natural/Grass fed</p>	<p>Blue River Icelandic/Patchwork Oberhaslis Clare Quandt Stromsburg, NE 402-747-2185 blueriveicelandic- sheep@gmail.com Bluerivericelandicsheep.com Icelandic Sheep and Purebred Oberhasli goats Whole, half, individual cut, and mutton Breeding stock Fleeces, roving Pelts and yarn</p>	<p>Circle M Targhees Georg Mann Hayes Center, NE 715-533-0249 gjmann47@gmail.com Targhee Great genetics and awesome Fleeces Raising Targhee for 55 yrs Lamb meat, breeding & show stock</p>	<p>Pigroco Dan Stelik Curtis and Dorchester, NE 785-275-1152 dstehlik2@unl.edu Dorset, Dorset/Suffolk F1 Crossbred Individual cuts of lamb, Breeding stock, show lambs commercial market lambs—All natural/antibiotic free Accelerated Laming Program</p>
<p>Wood Chuck Hills Kevin & Kendell Brichacek Linwood, NE 402-615-1290 or 402-750-1639 lvfd71@gmail.com Boer Goats Breeding & show stock</p>		<p>Old Barn Farm John Wagoner Phillips, NE 308-379-4898 mobydick51@msn.com Purebred Suffolk</p>	<p>Double M Mike & Fran Wallace Nelson, NE 402-984-4837 St. Dorpanov Ewe Lambs available</p>
<p>Forty Creek Acres Sara Nichols Eddyville, NE 308-340-4880 fortycreekacres@gmail.com Commercial & Registered Boer and Registered Alpine Goats Breeding and show stock Hoof Trimming Services</p>		<p>Feldmann Farms Bradley Feldmann Meadow Grove, NE 402-750-1537 bdfeldmann@telebeep.com SAMM & Ramouillet/G-link cross</p>	<p>Pickinpaugh Livestock Tyler and Wayde Pickinpaugh Lincoln, NE 402-227-4826 Wayde.pickinpaugh@gmail.com www.pickinpaughlivestock.com Crossbred Black face and Dorpers</p>
<p>3 Heart Acres Anne Murer and Bill Williams Valentine, NE 402-389-1051 3heartsacres.org@gmail.com Angora, Nigerian and Nigora Goats Breeding and show stock</p>		<p>Diamond S Stock Farms Scott & Becky Schaneman Minatare, NE 308-631-3043' scott.schanman@gmail.com Whole lambs and Breeding Stock Polypay and Polypay/Ile DeFrance Cross</p>	<p>Hilltop Farm Mark Podliska Madison, NE 402-992-2021 markpodliska@gmail.com 1/4 Romanov 3/4 white dorper ewe and ram lambs—commercial White Dorper and Romanov crosses Pasture, corn and hay fed</p>

All Memberships are due
January 1st
Renew your membership to-

*Wishing Ewe
A
Merry Christmas
And Happy New year!!*

Chickens have stopped
crossing the road...



They now call an 'ewe'ber

Ranch Fencing S&B Fencing, LLC can work from Central Nebraska to the Panhandle of Nebraska. We will put any ranch fencing including barbed wire electric fencing, high tensile wire, woven wire and cattle panels. We can tear out old fence or even repair your current fence. Recently began welding corrals, continuous panels, etc.

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All programs that are recorded posted to this page.
[Nebraska Extension Sheep and Goat | Nebraska Extension](#)
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NSGP Producers Directory

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

Name: _____

Operation Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Location: _____

What do you sell?

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

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

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

Please return to NSGP:

Melissa Nicholson

308-386-8378

Ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

P.O. Box 1066—Chadron, NE 69337

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

Membership Application 2024

❖ Membership Level

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

❖ Contact Information

Name _____

Operation Name: _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____

Email _____ Website _____

❖ Type of Operation (Circle all that apply)

Sheep Producer	Auction Market	Guard animal/herd dog provider
Goat Producer	Agribusiness	4-H/FFA member, Extension Educator
Sheep Feeder	Trucker	Shearer
Goat Feeder	Stock Buyer	Direct sells: Specify _____
		Other _____

❖ Interests (Circle all that apply)

Purebred flock/herd	Shearing	Pasture management/weed control
Commercial flock/herd	Feedlot	Sustainable farmer/rancher
Hobby Farm	Beginning farmer	Service Provider
Marketing	Specialty products	Other _____
Predator Control	Youth livestock shows	

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

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

Membership Amount: _____

Newsletter: _____

Total Payment: _____

❖ Submit Form & Payments

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

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

Submit Membership
 Application Online

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



PO Box 1066
Chadron, NE 69337



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

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

Newsletter:

Melissa Nicholson Newsletter and
Communications Secretary (Chadron)
(308)386-8378 ne.sheep.goat@gmail.com

Website:

www.nebraskasheepandgoat.org

**“Supporting, Protecting and Promoting
Nebraska’s Sheep and Goat Producers
since 1979”**

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