

Sheep Shape

Information for Saskatchewan Sheep Producers



April 2020

Executive Director's Report

Management & Health

CSF

Events

Programs

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EVENTSp. 2BREED DIRECTORYP. 57CLASSIFIED ADSP. 59SSDB 2020 SUPPORTERSP. 67

Photo graciously provided by Maryse Tallentire

Upcoming Events

	Producer registration/renewals with SSDB are due!
	*Please check website for changes due to COVID-19
April 6 & 20, 2020 11 am	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
April 24, 2020 11 am	Sheep, Lamb & Goat Sale Heartland Livestock Services, Yorkton SK
May 4, 11 & 25, 2020 11 am	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
June 8, 22 & 29, 2020 11 am	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
July 6, 13, 20, 27, 2020 11 am	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
July 21-23, 2020	Ag in Motion
July 24-26, 2020	Grasslands Sheep Exhibition, Humboldt Uniplex, Humboldt SK
July 24-26, 2020 Aug 10, 17, 24,, 31 2020	Grasslands Sheep Exhibition, Humboldt Uniplex, Humboldt SK Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
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Aug 10, 17, 24,, 31 2020	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
Aug 10, 17, 24,, 31 2020 Sept 14, 21, 28, 2020 11 am	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
Aug 10, 17, 24,, 31 2020 Sept 14, 21, 28, 2020 11 am Oct 5, 19, 26, 2020 11 am	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB
Aug 10, 17, 24,, 31 2020 Sept 14, 21, 28, 2020 11 am Oct 5, 19, 26, 2020 11 am Nov 6 & 7, 2020	Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB Sheep-Goat Sale-Beaver Hill Auction Services-Tofield AB Getting Started in Sheep Workshop—Saskatoon SK

Canadian Sheep Identification Program

Attention: Saskatchewan Sheep and Lamb Producers-Mandatory CSIP Tags

The Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board reminds all producers that sheep and lambs are to be tagged **before they leave the farm of origin** with an approved Canadian **SHEEP** Identification Program tag purchased and activated by the approved distributor.

<u>All</u> CSIP tags for sheep & lambs produced in Saskatchewan need to be purchased from the SSDB.

Random audits are being conducted by CFIA to verify compliance. Should Inspectors discover that there is no approved tag applied <u>**OR**</u> it is not the correct sheep tag you are putting YOUR-SELF at risk of a \$1300.00 fine per incident.



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Do NOT use cattle ID tags in Sheep or Lambs!

SHEEP SHAPE

Information for Saskatchewan Sheep Producers

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Sheep Shape is printed January, April, July, October

Deadline for submissions to Sheep Shape is the **15th** of December, March, June and September

The views expressed in Sheep Shape are not necessarily the views of the staff and Board of the SSDB. Therefore, we are **not** responsible for any damages or losses as a result of reading this magazine. The reader assumes all responsibility, risk and liability and hereby releases, waives, discharges and covenants not to sue Sheep Shape, SSDB staff and Board for any losses or damage however incurred. The Information provided by the SSDB, its staff and Board are provided without warranty or guarantee. The SSDB staff and Board assume no responsibility whatsoever with respect to loss, misinterpretation, damage caused by or alleged to be caused by any information provided by the Sask. Sheep Development Board, staff and Board of Directors.

Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board reserves the right to refuse printing of content submitted for publication either in Sheep Shape or on our website, <u>www.sksheep.com</u>

Subscriptions: Sheep Shape

In Province Producers: No charge to registered producers

In Province Non-registered producers and all goat producers: $25/\ensuremath{/}\ensuremath{\mathsf{yr}}\xspace$ +GST

Out of Province: Sheep Shape and One classified ad in **one** issue of Sheep Shape/yr \$50 + GST

Classified Advertising Website : free to registered SK producers Out of Province Producers and Saskatchewan non-producers: \$30 +GST - min. 4 weeks Saskatchewan Goat Producers: \$25 +GST - min. 4 weeks

Classified Advertising Sheep Shape:

free to registered SK producers Saskatchewan non-producers: \$30 +GST/issue Out of Province: \$50 + GST/issue

Commercial Advertising: (+ GST) effective Oct 2018 *Print ready

	<u>1 Issue</u>	<u>Year</u>
Card Size	\$ 50	\$150
1/4 Page	\$ 80	\$240
1/2 Page	\$140	\$420
Full Page	\$200	\$600

Back Cover \$500/issue

* If Development or Formatting is required \$25/hour See advertising and sponsorship package at **www.sksheep.com**

Sask. Sheep Breeders' Assoc.

Yearly Membership: \$30.00 Sheep Shape Breed Directory SSBA members: \$21.00 incl. GST Sheep Shape Breed Directory non-SSBA : \$26.25 incl. GST

Vision: Leaders of a prosperous sheep industry.

- **Mission:** To enable the growth of the Saskatchewan sheep industry through supportive programs and services.
- Values: We value excellence, integrity and leadership.

Mandate: Our Vision and Mission is achieved by:

Representing and responding to the needs of all sheep and lamb producers of Saskatchewan. Providing effective communications channels.

Providing marketing options and market information for lamb producers.

Providing resource stability to the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board.

Providing education, extension and information transfer to assist producers in maximizing returns for lamb, sheep and sheep products.

Ensuring access to sheep supplies.

Promoting the lamb industry, the consumption of lamb and the use of sheep products. Implementing the strategic plan developed by the sheep industry for the sheep industry.

Working in cooperation with other industry groups, marketing associations, commissions committees which have objectives consistent with those of the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board. Working in partnership with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.

A note from the Executive Director

Gord Schroeder

April 2020



I wrote my article and had it put into the Sheep Shape for printing on March 15th. Today, March 20th how the situation has changed due to Covid 19. I have decided to leave the original content of my article as part of my note to you. I do this as no one knows at this point how long this situation will continue and the impact it will have on our industry. The level of impact will really depend on how long the current situation lasts. Obviously the longer it lasts the greater the impact. How will lamb prices, scheduled events such as The Grasslands Sheep Exhibition, office operations be impacted, no one knows for certain we can speculate but this is not always helpful. So, we will continue our operations as best we can and adjust as required.

We at the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board are dedicated to serving our producers, staff remain working 8-4:30 at the office. However, we have made and continue to make

operational adjustments to ensure everyone remains safe and that we are following health authority and government directives.

Communication is so important, especially at times such as this. I encourage producers to join Eweline if they have not already, provide us with your email address and we will add you. We have been using Ewe-line to get information to producers very effectively and efficiently.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board AGM and Symposium was held on January 10-11, 2020. The event was held at the Manitou Springs Resort and Mineral Spa, attendees very much enjoyed the venue. Good information was presented from a strong line-up of speakers. Thanks to all who attended. Please mark your calendars for the next Symposium and AGM January 15-16, 2021 at the Ramada Inn Saskatoon.

With lambs on the ground producers begin thinking about market prices. A greater than normal drop in prices last fall created some concern for producers. However, demand and prices have rebounded nicely. Talking to buyers from across the country, the consensus is that prices and demand will be strong into the fall, however producers should expect the normal fall price softening with a rebound late in the year. The future of the lamb industry looks promising. I encourage producers to look at retaining good breeding ewe lambs for expanding their flocks or selling as breeding animals. The demand for breeding animals is strong.

On the topic of marketing, I am reminding producers of the SSDB Volume Marketing Service. Producers with a larger number of lambs available for sale at one time (normally 150 or more) can request their lambs be offered for bid as a single owner group. Buyers will then be bidding only on the individual producer's lambs. This option may include a farm pick up. Farm pick up is dependent on location, arrangements made to determine weight of animals and the number of animals offered.

Note from the executive director continued...

Shrink may apply on a farm pick-up. Advantages to this option include exposure to buyers across the country; provide a competitive marketing environment; producers know the price prior to shipping; we're a bonded licensed dealer and we can take the stress out of marketing.

While on the topic of marketing, I encourage producers to consider their management of male lambs. If you choose not to castrate your male lambs, you need to manage them to prevent unwanted pregnancies and additional costs to the value chain. Intact lambs need to be marketed prior to sexual maturity or separated from female lambs prior to reaching sexual maturity. Growth rates on bred ewe lambs and sexually mature ram lambs is poor. Bred lambs giving birth in feedlots, during transport or in slaughter facilities is not acceptable. Additionally, we often have producers tell us they are lambing unexpectedly, intact ram lambs become sexually mature at a young age Unexpected lambing's often do not end well.

Animal welfare concerns needs to be a priority of all livestock sectors, not only for the purpose of maintaining consumer confidence but also to achieve good production on farms. An animal that is well cared for will be more productive. The Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Sheep is the industry standard for appropriate husbandry, handling and welfare of lamb production. It is our responsibility to ensure we follow The Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Sheep to earn the trust of the public throughout the value chain.

New transportation regulations came into effect on February 20, 2020. There's more information in this issue of Sheep Shape and links to the new regulations can be found on our website. Some of the areas covered are humane handling during transportation, load densities, unfit or compromised animal transport and time off feed, water and rest. We need to make ourselves aware of the changes.

Animal welfare responsibilities for producers include knowing when and how to properly euthanize animals. In some cases, producers don't own or want to use a firearm. There are other tools available. In discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture we have been able to add the Captive Bolt Gun to the list of eligible equipment under the **Assurance Systems Rebate Program for Sheep Producers**. This tool is available through the Ewe Shoppe. We will be hosting training sessions for producers.

With the tremendous response to our Advanced Sheep Production Course last December we are planning to host another course on November 13-14, 2020. We are hosting in Saskatoon due to the proximity to the Western College of Veterinary Medicine. Most of our speakers are from the WCVM and we use their flock for the hands-on portion of the course. Enrollment will again be limited to 25 participants, if you want to attend please call the office and reserve your spot today.

The SSDB continues to promote the sheep industry. Promotional activities for 2020 will include radio advertising, attendance at the Ag in Motion Show July 21-23, Grasslands Sheep Exhibition July 24-26, Agribition November 30-December 5th and attendance at various Agri-ed events throughout the province.

Please mark July 24-26, 2020 on your calendars. These are the dates of the 2020 Grasslands Sheep

Note from the executive director continued...

Exhibition in Humboldt. Events will include a sheep show and sale, large trade show, shearing competition, wool working demonstrations, trade tables, workshops, working dog demonstrations, lamb banquet and more. New this year will be a larger equipment component to the trade show. As equipment is eligible under the Assurance Systems Rebate Program for Sheep Producers, we have invited equipment companies to come together under one roof to demonstrate their product. This will give producers the opportunity to compare products and assist them in deciding which equipment is right for them. The schedule of events can be found in this issue of Sheep Shape and on our website. For entry forms and more details click on the 2020 Grasslands Sheep Exhibition on our events page.

There's increased interest in natural fibre; wool is a natural renewable resource with great characteristics. We see an opportunity to expand the wool and fibre component at the Grasslands Sheep Exhibition. So, this year we have rented more space and are working to increase the presence of fibre at the event. We are looking to include more trade booths, demonstrations and learning opportunities. More information is available on our events page, please help promote this event. Looking forward to seeing many of you in Humboldt!

Thought for the day:

In life don't under value the struggles of life and the value they have in your success.

Sheep Bytes.Ca Ration Balancer

Managing nutrition saves money every time you feed.

SheepBytes ration balancer is web-based software designed for effectively managing nutrition for all types of sheep. Breeding flock owners, feedlot managers and nutritional consultants, across Canada, and internationally, are using SheepBytes to take the guesswork out of balancing cost-effective rations.

What are SheepBytes users saying?

By using SheepBytes, we saved \$12-18 per finished lamb without sacrificing performance.

Since using SheepBytes, we've noticed an improvement in the overall health of our flock, with fewer disease outbreaks and deaths from unknown causes.

Learn more about what SheepBytes can do for your flock by visiting SheepBytes.ca

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NEWS Training Video!

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- Fit lesson modules into your schedule
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A New Farm Direct Feeder Lamb Program Offers Incentives and Forward Pricing By Wade Meunier, Livestock Systems Manager, North American Lamb Company

After several years of focusing on finished lamb contracts for the spring and summer, the North American Lamb Company (NALC) is adding another strong option for producers on the feeder lamb side. In late spring 2020 NALC is planning to launch a Farm Direct Feeder Lamb Program which will offer producers a strong, stable marketing option.

This program intends to offer producers incentives for attributes that benefit downstream operations in feeding and processing. For the finishing operation, producers who send lambs that arrive pre-conditioned to grain or pellet rations and have undergone similar vaccination protocols to NALC specifications will be offered incentives. Those with tighter weighing, sexing and sorting capabilities could also see incentives. Producers who can slow growth and background lambs for delivery to finishing in December through February will see incentives for the effort.

Logistical savings will also provide opportunities for incentives. Currently there are inefficiencies in the lamb buying system. An example, for producers selling at auctions there is the costs of shrink, transport and commission fees with no price guarantees. Buyers attending auctions often travel long distances and commit to trucking without knowing what will be bought. Producers and buyers transacting significant numbers of lambs are essentially subsidizing both sides of this inefficiency. NALC views it will be far more efficient to plan out trucking routes to pick up direct from farms and deliver to the finishing operation, optimizing pen capacities. Trucking costs will be reduced, and lambs will arrive under less stress and better positioned to perform.

A key piece of this program is information flow for continual improvement. NALC anticipates sharing feed efficiency information, animal health and mortality metrics to the farm of origin. Once harvested, carcass attributes could also be provided back to breeding operations. This level of information flow would accelerate improvement through the supply chain garnering efficiencies beyond economic benefit. After the first season NALC will be able to reflect downstream benefits in the individual pricing it can offer good performing operations.

The most complex component of this program is forward pricing. Market pricing on significant volumes of lambs can be easily established in Canada, derived from weekly or monthly Ontario auction reports. A tricky part NALC sees is being able to negotiate September or October pricing during the annual market euphoria late spring. Pricing windows or other contract mechanisms are being envisioned to help assist in tempering expectations with creating an ability for the producer to capture more upside, should pricing unseasonably stay high in the fall.

Success for NALC, and our producers, is a program that over time will replace the 10,000-20,000 external feeder lambs currently purchased through auctions, and spot purchased private arrangements. Contracted farm direct procurement will allow NALC to plan meat marketing months ahead. This program offers producers incentives through collaboration and preventing wasteful costs - securing favorable returns while protecting themselves during high market volatility.







Karen Bannow Certified Ultrasound Technician Cattle, Goats & Sheep

> Res: 1.306.726.4307 Cell: 1.306.726.7465

Box 623 Southey, Saskatchewan S0G 4P0

MCF WARNING

Contact between bison and sheep is NOT recommended

Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF)

MCF is a fatal disease in bison. It can be spread from sheep to bison; however, with proper biosecurity practices, the health risk to bison can be minimized!

For more information, contact: Disease Surveillance Veterinarian, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Branch, at (306) 798-0253, <u>or</u> SSDB, (306) 933-5200, email: <u>sheepdb@sasktel.net; or</u> SBA, (306)585-6304, email: <u>cba1@sasktel.net</u> SBA, (306)5

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Sheep Bale Feeder Story By Cathy Gallivan, PhD

Sheep farmers who feed round bales are familiar with their convenience and also with the resulting high feed waste, even when round-bale feeders are used.

Many unique designs of round-bale feeders have been developed and some claim to reduce or even eliminate feed wastage. Researchers at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences conducted two experiments to investigate the effect of feeder design, roughage type and size of round bales on feed wastage in sheep.

Experiment 1

Four indoor pens were each provided with a different type of round-bale feeder, and stocked with 10 Norwegian White ewes in early pregnancy. Ewes in each pen were given a bale of lowquality roughage (Roughage 1) that was left in the feeder for four days, followed by a bale of high-quality roughage (Roughage 2) for the next four days. Each group of 10 ewes was subjected to each type of feeder by rotating them among the pens.

Two of the round-bale feeders were circular; one had diagonal dividers (RD)



and one had vertical dividers (RV)



A third feeder (KR) had six sides made from linked panels that the ewes could move,



with no dividers. The fourth feeder (TR) suspended the round bale in an open 'basket' over a square platform 18 inches off the ground. Bales were placed on the floor with round sides up in the first three feeders, and placed in the basket of the TR feeder with the round side facing sideways.

Bale Story continued...



Roughage 1 (low quality) was grass silage harvested at a late stage of maturity with a dry matter (DM) content of 56.0%. Roughage 2 (high quality) was hay harvested at an early stage of maturity with 73.8% DM. Each type of roughage was baled in rounds that were approximately 47 inches tall and 52 inches in diameter. The average weight of the bales was 514 kg (288 kg DM) for Roughage 1 and 468 kg (346 kg DM) for Roughage 2. The median particle length was 7.7 inches for Roughage 1 and 3.8 inches for Roughage 2, which also had a greater leaf:stem ratio than Roughage 1.

Bales were replaced every four days, with leftover feed removed from the feeders before new bales were added. Every morning at 0800, the wasted forage on the floor surrounding the feeders was collected, weighed and sampled.

Feeding behavior of the ewes was scored by an observer at 2-minute intervals on Days 2 and 4 from 0900 to 1200, and 1500 to 1800, for each bale of Roughage 2 fed. Behavior was scored as the number of ewes eating with their whole head (both ears) inside the feeder, eating with their head partly inside the feeder (at least one ear outside the feeder), eating from the feeder while climbing with their front legs, or eating roughage from the floor outside the feeder.

Results - feed wastage

Overall, feed wastage averaged 1.1 kg DM/day per ewe. Feed waste was greatest on Day 1 (1.3 kg DM/day per ewe) and decreased gradually until Day 4 (0.9 kg DM/day per ewe). Feed wastage was almost four times as high for Roughage 1 as Roughage 2 (1.9 versus 0.5 kg DM/day per ewe). Feeder design also had significant impact on feed wastage, with more feed being wasted from the RV feeder (1.3 kg DM/day per ewe) than the KR and TR feeders (1.0 and 0.9 kg DM/ day per ewe, respectively). The RD feeder (1.1 kg DM/day per ewe) was intermediate between the RV and KR or TR feeders.

Wastage from both types of round bales had lower dry matter content than the baled feeds. Wastage from Roughage 1 also had lower crude protein content compared to round bales of Roughage 1, but wastage from Roughage 2 had a similar content of crude protein as the round bales of Roughage 2.

Results - feeding behavior.

Ewes spent approximately 40% of the time during the observation periods eating. The time spent eating with the whole head inside the feeder was significantly lower for the TR-feeder than for the other feeders. Time spent eating with the head partly inside the feeder was lowest for the KR-feeder. Climbing with the front legs while eating was most prominent in the RV and TR-feeders. Time spent eating wastage from the floor was almost negligible. Interestingly, time spent eating with the whole head inside the feeder increased from 9.3% at Day 2 to 15.6% at Day 4, while time spent feeding with the head partly inside the feeder decreased from 30.3% at Day 2 to 20.8% at Day 4. Eating from the feeder while climbing with the front legs decreased only

Bale Story continued...

slightly from 3.6% at Day 2 to 2.8% at Day 4.

Experiment 2

In this experiment, the ewes were offered half or whole round bales of only one roughage in each of the same four types of feeders. Roughage in this experiment was harvested at a late stage of maturity and 76.6% DM. Median particle length of the hay was 6.2 inches. Bales were fed as either half bales averaging 188 kg (145 kg DM) or whole bales weighing 419 kg (323 kg DM). Feeding behaviors were scored as in Experiment 1, but morning observations were limited to only one hour due to low feeding activity between 1000 and 1200.

Results – Feed wastage

Overall mean feed wastage in Experiment 2 was 2.2 kg DM/day per ewe and decreased gradually from Day 1 (3.0 kg DM/day per ewe) to Day 4 (1.4 kg DM/day per ewe). Feed wastage was almost twice as high for whole bales (2.9 kg DM/ day per ewe) as for half bales (1.5 kg DM/day per ewe). Feed wastage was similar for all feeder types when feeding whole bales, but higher for the TR feeder when feeding half round bales. As in Experiment 1, the dry matter content of the wastage was lower than that of the round bales.

Results - feeding behavior.

Ewes spent approximately 70% of their time eating during the observation periods. Time spent eating with the whole head inside the feeder was much higher when feeding half bales than when feeding whole bales. Feeder design also influenced feeding behavior in that time spent eating with the whole head inside the feeder was lower for the TR-feeder. Time spent eating with the head partly inside the feeder was much higher when feeding whole bales, and also higher on the TR-feeder compared to the other feeders. Time spent eating while climbing with the front legs was significantly higher when feeding whole bales compared to half bales, but this behaviour only occurred on the TR-feeder when feeding half bales. Ewes spent more than twice as much time consuming feed wastage from the floor around the feeders when fed whole versus half bales, regardless of the type of feeder.

Effect of roughage quality

The amount of feed wasted in both experiments was generally high, ranging from 0.5–2.9 kg DM/ day per ewe. The amount of feed wasted was actually more than estimates of how much ewes of this size would consume, in two of the four periods. Feed wastage was highest on the day a new bale was fed and gradually decreased over four days. Type of roughage, size of bale (half or whole), and feeder design all had significant effects, but the major factor influencing feed wastage was roughage quality.

In Experiment 1, the feed wastage was nearly four times higher for Roughage 1 than Roughage 2. Roughage 1 was harvested at a later stage of maturity and, hence, had a lower nutritive value. Late-harvested forages also have more stems in relation to leaves, which was seen in the longer particle length of Roughage 1. Ewes were selecting leaves in Roughage 1, as shown by the lower level of crude protein in the wastage compared to that in the round bale. The ewes must have pulled the long fibrous stems out of the feeders and left them as wastage on the floor around the feeder. There was no indication that leaves were being selected from Roughage 2, however, as the crude protein level in the wasted feed was the same as that in the round bale. Therefore, differences in selection may be a product of a greater leaf:stem ratio in the early-versus late-harvested roughage. Dry matter content of the roughage did not affect feed wastage in this study.

In Experiment 2, the roughage used was also

Bale Story continued...

harvested at a late stage of maturity, resulting in even more waste (2.9 versus 1.9 kg DM/day per ewe).

Effect of whole versus half bales

Feeding half bales rather than whole ones reduced feed waste by nearly half. Reducing the amount of feed in the feeder may have allowed the ewes to eat with their heads in a normal. downward position unlike when feeders contain whole bales, causing them to raise their heads to eat. The researchers speculated that the ewes dragged the feed out of the feeder in order to eat in a more normal position. This theory is supported by the data, which shows that the ewes spent more time (50.5%) with their heads inside the feeder when feeding on half round bales than when feeding on whole round bales (27.4%), resulting in more of the potential wastage being dropped inside the feeder and less on the ground outside.

In general, the ewes spent little time consuming wastage from the floor around the feeders. However, they spent more time doing so when eating whole bales compared to half bales in Experiment 2, which is probably related to the larger amount of feed wastage available when larger amounts are fed.

Effect of feeder design

Although there was a significant effect of feeder design on feed wastage, the real differences were small. In Experiment 1, where only whole bales were used, the TR feeder had the lowest feed wastage. In Experiment 2, there were no differences between the round-bale feeders when feeding whole bales, but the TR feeder had the highest wastage when feeding half bales. This might be because the half round bales did not fit properly in the TR-feeder design. The ranking of the other feeders also differed between Experiments 1 and 2, so there seems to be no clear effect of feeder design on feed wastage.

Conclusion

Although feeder design did have a small effect on feed wastage, the quality and amount of roughage delivered into the round bale feeders had the largest effect on how much feed was wasted. Low-quality forage fed in whole round bales resulted in the most waste, but producers may take some consolation in knowing that ewes are consuming the higher-protein portions of poor-quality bales before wasting the rest, and that they will waste much less hay fed in round bales if it is of better quality.

S.G. Kischel et al., 2019. The effect of round-bale feeder design and roughage type on feed wastage in sheep feeding. Animal, 13 (10): 2388-2397.



APPLY FOR A CASH ADVANCE TODAY... On May 1, 2019, changes to the APP were announced by the Minister. These changes included: an increase to the overall limit on advances from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000; an increase from \$100,000 to \$500,000 on the Interest Free portion for advances on Canola only, for the 2019 Program Year. LOAN ADVANCES ON SOME SELECT GRAINS CASH ADVANCE FORMS AVAILABLE ONLINE at: www.manitobalivestock.com **Cash Advance Program Applies to:** Manitoba Cattle, Goat, Bison and Sheep Producers Saskatchewan Cattle, Goat, Bison and Sheep Producers Alberta Sheep, Bison and Goat Producers British Columbia Bison and Goat Producers Quebec, PE, YK, NB, NL, ON & NS Bison Producers MLCA offers Advances on Breeding Stock animals slated for market (call MLCA) for specifics of which animals and provinces are eligible Call: 1-866-869-4008 to start your application** Manitoba Livestock Cash Advance Inc. "Per applicant, includes all APP Programs.

Subject to Credit Approval

THEN VS. NOW (Humane Transportation Regulations)

Stronger animal transportation requirements = Healthier animals

The amendments to the Transportation of Animals requirements under the *Health of Animals Regulations* improve the well-being of animals during the entire transportation process, keeping in mind Canada's geographic size and the time required to travel between locations.

- Many years of consultation with veterinarians, farmers, transporters, associations, scientists, governments, members of the public and interested stakeholder groups
- Regulations apply to everyone involved in transporting animals in Canada
- Full range of enforcement and compliance

IMPROVEMENTS (starting in 2020)

- Science-based
- Longer rest periods
- Must arrive at destination safely and be suitably fed, hydrated and rested
- Full transport time (including loading and unloading) from time off feed, water and rest
- Balance of prescriptive and outcome-based requirements
- Outlines training requirements and contingency plans
- Better aligned to international standards
- Shorter hours for many animals
- Addresses compromised animals and unfit animals
- Addresses broiler chickens, spent hens, and rabbits
- Addresses young animals
- Allows for innovation

PROVISION	THEN (Regulations from 1977)	NOW (Amended regulations 2019)
Transport continuum	Focus mainly on time in confinement	Feed, water and rest (FWR) times start when FW are first removed and include time for loading, transport and unloading, until FW are provided again.
Type of regulations	Prescriptive based requirements that restrict innovation	More outcome based regulations including: adequate space. senough headroom, weather protection ventilation, etc.
MAXIMUM	NTERVALS WITHOUT FEED, WATER AND	REST (FWR)
All livestock, camelids and cervids of 8 days of age or less, and ruminants too young to be fed exclusively hay and grain	Max. 18 h of transport confinement (calves)	Max. 12 h without FWR
Compromised animals	Not specified. Covered under general requirements (48 h for ruminants, 36 h for monogastrics).	Max, 12 h without FWR
Ruminants	Max. 48 h of transport confinement	Max, 36 h without FWR
Animals with a simple stomach (monogastrics): horses, pigs, birds, reptiles, pets, etc.	Max. 36 h of transport confinement	Horses and pigs 28 h without FWR Max. 36 h without FWR for all other animals
Hatching birds	Max. 72 h of transport after hatching (chicks only)	Max. 72 h from time of hatching for birds
Broiler chickens, spent hens and rabbits	Not specified. General requirement for monogastrics (36 h of transport confinement)	Max. 24 h without water Max. 28 h without feed
Rest time after max. interval without FWR	5 h	8 h
Innovation	Not specified	No maximum for specially equipped conveyances/containers that meet numerous specified requirements and provide FWR. Outcome-based requirements for the animals still appl



Lame animals:

- Animals must not be loaded if at risk of going down in transit.
- · Animals that can't bear weight on all four legs are in pain and are at risk of going down during transit. These animals are often euthanized at sales and plants.
- Do not transport any sheep where transport may cause suffering. when being moved or transported such as significant foot rot, or excessively long feet or showing signs of pain such as arched back, very slow moving, unwilling to stand for more that short periods, or standing on its front carpus (knees)

Heavily Lactating Animals: Animals in heavy lactation requiring milking every 12 hours, or they will become unfit for transport.

- A compromised animal must be the last animal loaded and the first animal unloaded A compromised animal must be segregated from all
- other animals, or it may be penned with one familiar companion animal

Note: To prevent undue suffering, other special provisions, such as additional bedding, may be required, depending on the condition of the compromised animal. Always ask a veterinarian if you are unsure about the appropriate special provisions, when moving a compromised animal.





5 C's to Lamb Care by



Mananagement Strategy defines the success of lamb rearing programs. Many factors will affect the success of your current lambing seasonbreed, body condition score prior to lambing, forage quality, housing and seasonal weather patterns are only a few. With proper planning, you can optimize the growth potential of your lambs by providing the right nutrients and environment for them to succeed.

Here are the 5 C's of Lamb Care to optimize Health and Growth:

Colostrum: Quality of colostrum is defined by the amount of immunoglobulins, energy level, and cleanliness, which cannot be defined by analyzing colour or thickness. Since no antibodies cross the placenta of the ewe before birth, lambs need this colostrum immediately after birth in order to survive. Along with the first feeding immediately after birth, lambs should consume 10% of their body weight worth of colostrum in the first 18 hours of life, in which half of this volume is fed in the first 6 hours of life, all split into smaller equal meals. As an example, a 7 pound lamb should receive a minimum of 0.7 pounds (11 ounces) of colostrum in the first 24 hours of life. Other factors to consider are sources of colostrum chosen. Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP), Johne's disease, Maedi Visma and other diseases can be spread directly through colostrum from infected ewes. Scour-causing bacteria can be transmitted by suckling on teats carrying the bacteria, or from their environment. By keeping a clean environment, or supplementing lambs with a clean, disease free source of colostrum replacer specific for lambs, such as Grober Lamb Gro Colostrum Replacer, lambs' risk of Maedi Visma, Johne's disease, and scour-causing bacteria are greatly reduced.

Calories: A young lamb's energy needs are based on their physiological needs at each stage of growth and the environment they are provided. Maximize their growth during this phase by ensuring your ewes are producing adequate milk for each lamb. Artificial rearing is a solution to reduce lamb mortality by easily supplying orphans or smaller lambs with the nutrition to grow optimally. A milk replacer must be formulated to meet their species-specific dietary requirements, must be highly consistent, and has the highest quality digestible ingredients and readily available energy to maximize the efficiency of your feeding program. In cold weather, lambs require more energy and multiple small meals to compensate for the energy loss while providing enough nutrients for growth. Milk replacer, such as Grober Lamb Gro, Lamb Gro A+, and Dairy Lamb Gro are designed specifically to optimize nutrition in young lambs by creating a nutrient blend of the right fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals to supply consistent nutrition throughout the milk feeding phase. A gradual 10 day weaning program is important to stimulate grain intake so lambs transition to a ruminant diet. Weaning can begin when lambs will reach 2.5 x their birth weight, and can be optimized when fresh water and creep pellet are readily available within a few weeks of age. During the weaning phase, young ruminants first require fresh grain and water intake to develop the rumen-small amounts of soft textured grass hay or chopped straw will provide the proper scratch factor and help build rumen motility. Feeding second cut high alfalfa-based hay to preweaned ruminants can be overwhelming for a lamb's immature rumen, and can increase their risk of bloating. New research from Dr. Alex Bach of Spain has shown positive results in calves by providing free choice chopped straw as roughage. It may also be more cost effective alterna-

5 C's to Lamb Care continued...

tive to allow you to save grass-based and alfalfa hay for older livestock whose rumen is properly developed to extract the rich blend of nutrients provided in hay. Monitor the progress of your lambs over the weaning period to evaluate whether they are properly grown and conditioned to be completely weaned.

Consistency: The quality of your milk replacer, feeding times and quantities, mixing concentration and temperature will influence how well your young animals perform. Ensure that you and those responsible for your young stock value the importance of maintaining consistency. Enforce feeding times, weigh your milk replacer for the correct concentration, and follow the mixing instructions. Digital scales are the most accurate for measuring your milk replacer. Ensure that the milk replacer is delivered at a temperature between 38-42°C for optimal palatability and digestion.

Cleanliness: The transfer of disease and bacteria can cause high infection rates and high preweaning mortality in your lambs. A clean lambing area with clean bedding will reduce a newborn's exposure to manure, thus reducing exposure to Johne's disease, Maedi Visma, and scour -causing bacteria. Ensure that colostrum is collected and delivered in a highly sanitary manner - any bacterial infection through poor sanitary practices to a newborn can be fatal or impair their lifetime performance. Clean teats before lambs' first suckle for colostrum. To best eradicate disease, lambs can be removed immediately after birth, placed in a warm nursery area separate from your flock, and fed colostrum replacer and reared on milk replacer. Bacteria populations double every twenty minutes at





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5 C's to Lamb Care continued..

room temperature- properly sanitizing all feeding utensils is crucial in preventing exposure to lambs. This can be done by washing feeding utensils in the same manner as a milk line wash cycle: rinse, warm water detergent soak, followed by a hot water rinse. If you provide free choice milk feeding, ensure you fully acidify your milk replacer to prevent the growth of bacteria, and provide new, clean batches twice daily.

Comfort: A draft-free and well ventilated environment is the first step to young animal comfort. Preventing rapid temperature fluctuations will allow young animals to maintain consistency and health. Providing deep bedding will allow young animals to better regulate their body temperature and maintain warm, thus reducing

their energy maintenance requirements, and allowing these nutrients to contribute to growth.





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The North American Lamb Company was created in 2018 from the merger between SunGold Specialty Meats, its lamb finishing lot, and Canada Sheep and Lamb Farms. Our vision is to be the pre-eminent North American sheep products business. Finished or feeder lambs from external producers remains an integral part of our business.

Contact: Cathy Krohn, Procurement and Logistics Coordinator 403-227-7866 or cathy.krohn@sungoldmeats.com





News from the Mill

Let us help you transform your raw fleeces into lovely finished products. Our complete mill can wash your wool and create batts, roving, felt, yarn and core spun rug yarn. We have a dye vat to create whatever colours you desire with white fleeces, and knitters ready to create something special. Light brown fleeces can be overdyed if desired. We are booked for January, and now taking orders for February 2020.

We've Gone To The Dogs!

Introducing our new **Furever Line** starting on January 1, 2020. We are processing beautiful luxurious yarn from your dog fur. Your fur babies are now able to warm your heart, and create warm garments to protect you from the Saskatchewan winter winds. Many people like to have wonderful lasting memories of their beloved pet, and we have a group of knitters to help create one of a kind treasured keepsakes. Dog hair spun into yarn is not a new idea, and has been traced back before sheep were introduced into North America by the Spaniards. Called Chiengora, a melding of terms Chien (french for dog) and gora (referring to the soft angora rabbit) dog fur is making a come back. Wool is added into the process, and is blended at the carder to give the yarn the properties of wool for bounce, elasticity and memory.

For more information contact : info@canadianfibremill.ca Karen- 306-631-8516 Howard- 306-631-8877 Canadian Fibre Mill – Truly Moral Fibre Caron, Sask.

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Johne's Disease Surveillance Program

Any cattle, sheep or goat producer located in Saskatchewan interested in participating is eligible.

Program

A blood test is conducted on every mature animal in the herd/flock. If Johne's is found in a herd/flock, veterinary consultation will be provided to complete a Johne's disease risk assessment and develop a customized management plan. The identity of program participants and individual test results will be kept confidential.

Costs Covered

Veterinary fees for blood collection, laboratory testing, sample shipping and veterinary fees for Johne's Risk Assessment and Management Planning are covered 100 per cent for a producer's first year of participation in the program. Producers are responsible for 50 per cent of the costs for all following years of participation.

How To Access the Program

Space is available on a first-come, first-served basis. For application information, visit skstockgrowers.com/johnes-disease-surveillance-program.

For more information, contact: Fonda Froats, Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association 306-757-8523 ssga.programs@sasktel.net







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2020 Grassland Sheep Exhibition Shearing Competition

Date: July 24-26, 2020 Entry Closing date June 30, 2020 Location: Humboldt Uniplex Humboldt Saskatchewan

Classes:

Novice: Ability to shear up to 40 sheep in a day Intermediate: Ability to shear 41-99 sheep in a day Senior: Ability to shear 100 plus sheep in a day Provincial: Team of 2 shearers from a province in competition with another province. No restrictions Entry fee: \$40 Entry Form and entry fee due by June 30, 2020

Shearing competition rules and entry form can be found on the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board website on the events page — <u>www.sksheep.com</u>

***We will be hosting a shearing competition judging clinic @ 3:00 pm Friday July 24th for those interested in learning how to judge a shearing competition.



Attention Sheep Producers Re: Canadian Sheep Identification Program.

This notice is being provided to you as a reminder that the Canadian Sheep Identification Program (CSIP) is a mandatory program, and that steps to ensure compliance are being increased. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for enforcing these regulations. Random audits are being completed. If found in noncompliance you are putting yourself at risk of a penalty up to \$1300 for an individual and up to \$10,000 if conducted in the course of business.

The Canadian Sheep Identification Program requires that:

- All sheep and lambs must bear an approved CSIP ear tag before they leave the farm of origin. It is illegal to transport animals not bearing an approved CSIP tag.
- CSIP tags must be purchased from an approved distributor.

Saskatchewan sheep producers must purchase their CSIP tags from the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board. The CSIP numbers of all tags sold are recorded and linked in the CCIA database to the contact information of the purchasers.

• Approved CSIP ear tags must not be removed or tampered with for any reason and must not be re-used.



• Sheep producers and feedlot operators are required to keep a record of all sheep or lambs entering your flock for breeding purposes and all sheep 18 months or older leaving your farm.

Auction marts, livestock dealers, slaughter plants, buyers are required to accept only sheep and lambs bearing an approved CSIP ear tag.

The approved CSIP tags are as shown below, the tag must bear the official logo.



Yellow Dual Allflex Sheep RFID









2020 Grassland Sheep Exhibition Sheep Equipment & Flock Management Systems Showcase

Date: July 24-26, 2020 Location: Humboldt Uniplex Humboldt Saskatchewan

Producers for your benefit we're bringing together under one roof companies to demonstrate their sheep equipment and flock management systems.

Come have a look at what vendors have to offer

Purchase the equipment that best meets your need

Many companies have been invited, several have already confirmed attendance. Please watch for a list of companies on the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board website events page <u>www.sksheep.com</u>





FARM AND RANCH WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM (FRWIP)

DUGOUT, PIPELINE & WELL REBATE

The Farm and Ranch Water Infrastructure Program (FRWIP) is designed to develop secure and sustainable agricultural water sources, such as wells, dugouts and pipelines and supports rural well decommissioning to reduce potential groundwater contamination.

General eligibility: Primary producers 18 years of age, who earn a minimum of \$50,000 of gross farm income in Saskatchewan; or Rural Municipalities and First Nations in the province of Saskatchewan. Livestock producers require a Saskatchewan Premises Identification number.

Dugout, Pipeline and Well rebate: This stream provides a rebate for dugout, pipeline and well projects that are used for agricultural purposes. Projects are eligible for 50 per cent rebate on eligible costs to a maximum program rebate of \$50,000.

Applicants are encouraged to review the eligibility requirements listed on our website before submitting an application. Prior to completing their project, applicants are responsible for complying with any regulatory requirements, including obtaining required permits or approvals. If required approvals are not obtained, the project may be ineligible for funding.

Eligible expenses may include:

Dugouts	Wells	Pipelines
 Engineering or consulting costs; Construction or excavation of new dugouts, including test holes; Expansion of existing dugouts by at least one third of the original volume; and Installation of wet wells or seepage wells. 	 Groundwater exploration/test holes; Engineering or consulting costs; Well drilling or well construction including seepage or wet wells; Screening and casing for wells; Gravel for large diameter wells; and Trenching and pipe from well to pressure system and to the water distribution point. 	 Engineering or consulting costs to design the pipeline; Pipeline development (deep or shallow buried) using an existing water source; and Pipe and trenching or directional boring to the water distribution point.

· Permanently installed water storage tanks (max project payment of \$2,500);

- Permanent fencing to exclude livestock from a qualifying new water source (maximum project payment of \$750)
- · Pumps, controller, pressure system, pitless adapter, fittings and connectors; and
- Solar systems (maximum payment of \$5,000 per eligible project, two solar systems over the life of the Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP) and may include remote monitoring equipment purchased in conjunction or as part of a solar watering system).

The following eligibility parameters also apply:

- · Wells should be located at least 30 metres away from livestock confinement or handling facilities;
- · Wells must be drilled by well drillers registered annually with the Water Security Agency; and,
- Driller's reports must be completed and submitted for wells and test holes.

saskatchewan.ca/cap







Well Decommissioning & Special Projects Pre-Approval: The pre-approval stream supports rural well decommissioning to reduce potential groundwater contamination and allows consideration for special projects. Well decommissioning projects are eligible for a rebate of 90 per cent of eligible costs to a maximum payment of \$10,000 per project. Special projects are eligible for a maximum rebate of 50 per cent of pre-approved eligible costs to a maximum payment of \$150,000. Applicants are responsible for complying with any regulatory requirements, including obtaining required permits or approvals.

Eligible expenses or projects may include:

Excavation (removing casing);	A special project is defined as a project
 Bentonite, chlorine; Gravel or clay (must be third party purchase); and Costs related to well decommissioning including sealing and capping water wells by a registered well driller. Things to consider: Small diameter wells must be decommissioned by a registered well driller and comply with Water Security Agency (WSA) recommended practices; Large diameter wells require a bored well pre-approval worksheet be completed and attached to FRWIP application; A post-construction WSA Well Decommissioning worksheet must be submitted for any type of well and signed by the landowner; and Funding for well decommissioning projects do not affect 	 Things to consider: There is a maximum payment of \$150,000 per eligible applicant in the special project category.

Contact your local Regional Office for more information:

North Battleford	Prince Albert	Tisdale	Swift Current
306-446-7962	306-953-2363	306-878-8842	306-778-8285
Outlook	Watrous	Yorkton	Weyburn
306-867-5500	306-946-3230	306-786-1531	306-848-2857
Kindersley	Moose Jaw		
306-463-5513	1-866-457-2377		

saskatchewan.ca/cap





Are You in Compliance with the Sheep Code of Practices?

The National Farm Animal Care Council Code of Practices for The Care and Handling of Sheep (Sheep Code) was released in 2013. Compliance with the Sheep Code needs to become a priority for our industry.

Two areas that producers should pay special attention to are the requirements for castration and tail docking. Warnings are currently being given and animals in noncompliance will be culled or removed from sheep events. The Sheep Code says: Castration must be performed by or under the direct supervision of competent personnel using proper, clean, sanitized and well-maintained tools, and accepted techniques. All castration must meet the method, age range and pain control use requirements stipulated in the table below.

Method	Age range		
Rubber ring (confinement and semi-confinement systems)	24 hours – 10 days		
Rubber ring (pasture lambing system*)	24 hours – 6 weeks		
Surgical	24 hours – 4 weeks		
Burdizzo (clamp)	1 week^ - 6 weeks		
Surgical	Older than 4 weeks, anesthesia and analgesia required		
Burdizzo (clamp)	Older than 6 weeks, anesthesia and analgesia required		
	Castration of rams beyond 10 weeks of age must be done by a veterinarian using anesthesia and perioperative analgesia		

Tail docking, the Sheep Code says: Tail docking must be performed by, or under the direct supervision of, competent personnel using proper, clean, sanitized, and well-maintained tools, and accepted techniques. Tail docking using a surgical technique (e.g using a blade alone) must be done by a licensed veterinarian with anesthesia and analgesia. Tail docking for lambs over six weeks of age must be done by a licensed veterinarian with anesthesia and analgesia. Rubber rings must not be applied beyond six weeks of age.

Docked tails must cover the vulva in ewes and the equivalent length in rams. Tails must be docked no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold.



For a copy of the National Farm Animal Care Council Code of Practices for The Care and Handling of Sheep please contact the SSDB office or it can be viewed on line at <u>www.nfacc.ca</u>.

Please take the time to read through the Sheep Code and adjust production practices accordingly.



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REGIONAL SERVICES

Connect with Saskatchewan Agriculture specialists for agriculture information and advice.

Phone (toll-free) 1-866-457-2377 www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca E-mail: aginfo@gov.sk.ca or contact a Regional Office near you.



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2020 Grasslands Sheep Exhibition July 24-26, 2020 Humboldt Uniplex - Humboldt, SK

GENERAL RULES

- 1. Entry Fees: Single Entries \$15.00/entry, unless otherwise noted. Junior Show entries are exempt.
- Closing date for entries is 5:00pm, Friday, June 26th. Email completed entry forms to sheepdb@saktel.net. Entry forms will be available on www.sksheep.com & www.sasksheepbreeders.com Send or call in payment to SSDB; 2213C Hanselman Court, Saskatoon, SK S7L 6A8 (306)933-5200
- 3. Substitutions can be submitted to SSDB by 5:00pm, Wednesday, July 15th.
- All sheep and lambs must bear an approved CSIP ear tag before they leave the farm of origin & any subsequent premises.
- Sheep will be mouthed to be eligible to show as follows:

 a)Lambs: First pair of temporary incisors must still be in place.
 b)Yearlings: Third pair of temporary incisors must still be in place.
- 6. All sheep will be inspected by a Veterinary Check Committee for health, tags, tattoos, papers, etc. All consignors must be present with their sheep for the inspection. Approximately 1:00pm-4:00pm Friday, July 24th. All blankets/slinkies must be removed & sheep must be dry. In addition to any conditions that could compromise the health & soundness of the animal or any other animal in the barn, they must have proper RFID tags or legible tattoos for purebred, registered animals. Original certificate of registration papers must be presented to the Inspection Committee. All animals born in 2015 & later must be presented according to the National Farm Animal Care Council Code of Practice for the Care & Handling of Sheep. All animals showing signs of unhealthiness or not meeting code of practice standards will be removed from the show & sale, & must be removed from the barn immediately. There is no holding area in the barn for culls or in-transit animals. The ram's tail length must be no shorter than the distal end of the caudal-fold. The ewe's tail length must be no shorter than the distal end of the caudal-fold. The ewe's tail length must be no shorter than the distal end of the vulva.
- Fleece or Hair Requirements: Sheep must be shown in clean fleece & 1"/2.4cm or shorter. Absolutely no manure tags.
- 8. Penning will be assigned; tack stalls may have to be shared. For more information, contact Barn Boss.
- Sheep can arrive between 8:00am & 3:00pm, Friday, July 24th. Or Thursday, July 23rd if you have arrived to help with setup or travelling from out of province. Consult with Barn Boss for early arrival arrangements.
- Exhibitors are required to wear white shirt & black pants when showing. No Farm Advertising on clothing in show ring. No ball caps to be worn. Failure to comply with this rule will result in exhibitor being disallowed to show or be banned the following year; up to show management.
- All sheep in the barn must have access to water at all times. Muzzles will not be tolerated & exhibitors will be expelled. Emergency contact number must be posted on each pen; stall cards will not be provided.
- Straw bedding will be in pens. A limited amount of straw & hay will be available for purchase onsite. Contact Barn Boss.
- 13. All entries must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.
- 14. For every ram that is entered into the show after the first one, there must be a ewe entered as well.
- 15. Show order will be determined & posted as soon as possible. Will be subject to changes.
- Premier Breeder: No entry to be made. Sheep must be exhibited by breeder. Points: 1st 7, 2nd 6, 3rd 5, 4th 4, 5th 3, 6th 2, 7th 1.
- Premier Exhibitor: No entry to be made. Points calculated same as Premier Breeder. Exhibitor must be current owner.
- Rookie of the Year: No entry to be made, but must be a first time exhibitor. Points calculated same as Premier Breeder. Exhibitor must be current owner & breeder.
- 19. There will be no dogs allowed in the barn areas unless they are part of a show display or workshop.

Page 1 of 4

PUREBRED SHOW - SECTIONS - ANY OTHER BREED 300A, BORDER CHEVIOT 300B, CANADIAN ARCOTT 300CA, CHAROLAIS 300CH, CLUN FOREST 300CL, CORRIEDALE 300CO, DORPER 300DO, DORSET 300DR, HAMPSHIRE 300H, ILE DE FRANCE 300I, KATAHDIN 300K, NORTH COUNTRY CHEVIOT 300N, RIDEAU ARCOTT 300R, SHROPSHIRE 300SH, SOUTHDOWN 300SD, SUFFOLK 300SU, TEXEL 300T

- All Purebred entries must be shown & sold
- All sheep must be purebred & registered with CSBA or their official Canadian breed registry & must be
 properly tattooed or have appropriate ID tags in ears that match registration papers. All sheep must have
 legible & completely healed tattoos, where applicable. Any animal with fresh tattoo ink will be disqualified.
- In order to have a Breed Show, there must be a minimum of 3 exhibitors & 10 animals in each section. Management reserves the right to combine sections if there are insufficient entries into an "All Other Breeds" classification.
- Purebred class entries must be owned by & registered in the name of the exhibitor prior to January 1st, 2020.
- Judge for Purebred show: To be announced.

CLASS:

- 1. Mature Ewe, two years old or older.
- 2. Ewe with current year lamb at side, born January 1, 2020 or later.
- 3. Yearling Ewe.
- 4. Ewe Lamb, born January 1, 2020 or later
- 5. Mature Ram, two years old or older.
- 6. Yearling Ram.
- 7. Ram lamb, born January 1, 2020 or later
- Get-of-Sire: A group of 3 lambs by the same sire, born the property of the exhibitor. Both sexes
 represented. No entry fee, but must be noted on entry form.

JUNIOR SHOW - SECTION 300J

- No entry fee, but entry must be made with regular show entries.
- Showmanship entries must be made to Show Management prior to Showmanship class start time. Splits will
 be made in line with 4H age ranges.
- Animals entered in the Junior classes are not required to be sold, <u>except</u> if same animal is entered in an open class.
- Open to boys & girls 19 years old & younger.
- Ewes of any breed or breed cross eligible to compete.
- Health requirements for sheep apply as listed in General Rules.

CLASS

- 1. Ewe Lamb
- 2. Yearling Ewe
- 3. Mature Ewe, two years old or older
- 4. Ewe with current year lamb at side, born January 1, 2020 and later.
- 5. Showmanship
- 6. Junior Costume Class

MARKET LAMB - SECTION 300M

- Entry Fee: \$25.00/entry. There are no restrictions as to number of entries.
- · All lambs must be shown slick shorn; hair breeds exempt.
- Ewe lambs or completely healed, wether lambs are eligible to enter.
- Lambs in this section may not be shown in any other classes.

- Weighing of market lambs will take place Friday, July 24th by Barn Boss. All lambs must be dry at weighing & must remain in their allotted stalls after weighing.
- Weight restrictions for market lambs 90-120lbs. Entries will be divided into splits weight splits of 90-105lbs and 106-120 lbs. Top 2 to 4 placings in each split will move to champion class; dependant on entries.

CLASS

1. Wether or Ewe Lamb

PROSPECT EWE LAMB - SECTION 300EL

- Entry Fee: \$25.00/entry. There are no restrictions as to number of entries.
- · Ewe lamb in this section may be purebred or commercial
- Ewe lambs in this section may not be shown in any other classes.

CLASS

1. Single Commercial Ewe Lamb, born January 1, 2020 or later

COMMERCIAL EWES - SECTION 300E

- · Ewe in this section may be Purbred but cannot be shown in the classes of their respective breed shows.
- Entry fee: \$15.00 entry fee. There is no restrictions to the number of entries.

CLASS

- 1. Single Yearling Ewe
- 2. Mature Ewe, two years old or older
- 3. Ewe with current year lamb at side, born January 1, 2020 & later

PENS OF BREEDING EWES (COMMERCIAL & PUREBRED) - SECTION 300P

- · All entries in Section 300P must be shown & sold.
- · Commercial & Purebred pens of breeding ewes will be judged in their pens.
- Ewes in this section may not be shown in any other classes.
- Note breed on entry form if Purebred.

CLASS

- 1. Pen of Five Commercial , Yearling Ewes
- 2. Pen of Five Commercial Ewe Lambs, born January 1, 2020
- 3. Pen of Three Commercial, Yearling Ewes
- 4. Pen of Three Commercial Ewe Lambs, born January 1,2020
- 5. Pen of Two Commercial Yearling Ewes
- 6. Pen of Two Commercial Ewe Lambs, born January 1, 2020
- 7. Pen of Two Commercial Yearling Ewes
- 8. Pen of Two Commercial Ewes, two years old or older
- 9. Pen of Three Purebred Yearling Ewes (all breeds)
- 10. Pen of Three Purebred Ewe Lambs (all breeds), born January 1, 2020
- 11. Pen of Two Purebred Yearling Ewes (all breeds)

SALE RULES

- 1. Sale: 1:00pm Sunday, July 26th
- 2. Auctioneer: Johnstone's Auction Mart
- 3. All rams and ewes entered in sale must be shown. All Purebred Rams & Ewes must be registered with CLRC to be eligible to show and sell as such. Animals that are <u>only</u> registered under 300J may be exempt from sale.

- Export Certification: Unless otherwise stated, all animals are not export certified. Any costs associated with
 export certification are the responsibility of the purchaser unless prior arrangements have been made between
 seller & purchaser.
- Sale Commission: 7% to Saskatchewan Sheep Breeder's Association plus cost of registration transfers. There is no maximum commission. Exhibitors will receive a card for each animal to present to auctioneer noting reserve price (if required) & any comments for auctioneer. If reserve not met, commission will be charged on reserve price.
- 6. Registration papers & signed transfers for registered sheep must be presented to Inspection committee. If papers are not provided the animal will be culled.
- 7. All exhibitors consigning animals to the show & sale must hold a current membership with the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeder's Association or the \$30 membership fee must be paid with entries.
- Animals that are scratched from the SSBA sale without a veterinarian certificate & have already been shown will automatically be charged a \$40.00/animal penalty fee, payable to SSBA.
- Animals that do not arrive, are pulled or scratched from the SSBA show and sale without a veterinarian certificate will forfeit their entry fees.
- 10. Movement of the pens of breeding ewes in & out of the sale ring is the responsibility of the consignor.
- 11. Any animal sold in the sale immediately becomes the property of the new owner & can <u>only</u> be released after the completion of the sale once full settlement has been made with SSBA office and a release form has been obtained. If purchasing on behalf of another buyer, payment will need to be made in full prior to obtaining release forms.
- 12. Guarantee: Ewes & rams entered in Grasslands Sheep Exhibition sale are guaranteed by the consignor as breeders. The consignor will stand behind their animals, & if any problems arise, they are to be handled directly between the seller & purchaser.
- 13. Sale order will be determined & posted as soon as possible. Will be subject to changes.
- 14. With there being no pictures going into the sale catalogue, we suggest posting pictures to the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders Association and the Grasslands Sheep Exhibition facebook pages.

OTHER INFORMATION

- Exhibitor Social; Friday, July 24th 7pm
- Banquet; Saturday, July 25th at 6pm, Cocktails 5:30pm in Uniplex. Tickets will be available at SSBA desk.
- Fun Auction; To be held at the banquet. 50% of the proceeds will go towards the SSBA Scholarship fund. Items can be dropped off at the SSBA desk.
- Silent Auction; Bidding opens at 9am Saturday, July 25th & closes 12:30pm Sunday, July 26th. 50% of the
 proceeds will go towards the SSBA Scholarship fund. Items can be dropped off at the SSBA desk.
- Accommodations; Camping is free on Uniplex grounds. Some power spots. Showers available. Contact Barn Boss.

Pioneer Motel (306)682-2638 Bella Vista Inn (306)682-2686 Canalta Hotel (306)682-4731 Humboldt Campground (306)682-4990 or www.Campreservationscanada.ca

GRASSLANDS SHEEP EXHIBITION SHOW COMMITTEE

Matt Govan (306)320-1875 matthewgovan@hotmail.com Royce Lodoen (306) 662-9093 royce_089@hotmail.com Gord Schroeder (306)933-5582 gordsheepdb@sasktel.net Owen Gentes (306)937-7664 oggentes@gmail.com

2020 Grasslands Sheep Exhibition Sheep Show Entry Form July 24th - 26th,2020

Name								
Farm Nan	ne							
Mailing A	ddress							
Email Add	iress							
Phone Nu	mbers							
Junior Exh	ibitor Name		Birthdate (<19)	Class	In Open Class	In Sale	Comments	
-								
		-						
Section	Class	CLRC #	Birthdate	Comment	a for Sale	Catalog (I	breed if necessary)	Fee
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				2020 55	BA Men	nbership	p \$30	\$
Total # Animals				Total Re	emitted (paid by	cheque or credit card)	\$

Entries close 5:00pm Friday, June 26th, 2020

Please email entries to: <u>sheepdb@sasktel.net</u> Payment must be received or called in by Tuesday, June 30, 2020 SSDB (306)933-5200 2213C Hanselman Court Saskatoon, SK S7L 6A8





2020 Grasslands Sheep Exhibition

Presented by

Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association & Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board

Humboldt Uniplex Humboldt, SK July 24th-26th, 2020

Friday, July 24

8:00 am	Barn open for arrival of sheep & trade show set up
12:00 pm	Sheep Equipment & Flock Management Systems Showcase begins
1:00 pm	Inspection Committee begin
3:00 pm	Sheep all in
3:00 pm	Shearing Competition Judge Workshop
4:00 pm	Inspection Committee ends
4:15 pm	Shearing Competition round one – Novice Class
5:00 pm	Canadian Verified Sheep Program Workshop
7:00 pm	Exhibitor Social
Saturday, July 25	
7:30 am	Breakfast
8:30 am	Trade booths and displays must be in place
8:30 am	Shearing Competition round two – Intermediate Class
9:00 am	Trade Show opens
9:00 am	Fibre Showcase opens
10:00 am	Silent Auction item bidding begins
10:00 am	Purebred Sheep Show
12:30 pm	Working dog demonstration
2:00 pm	Commercial Ewe Show
3:00 pm	Jackpot Market Lamb Judging
4:30 pm	Shearing Competition round three – Senior Class
5:30 pm	Trade Show & Fibre Showcase closes
5:30 pm	Working dog demonstration
6:00 pm	Cocktails
6:30 pm	Banquet & Fun auction
Sunday, July 26	
7:30 am	Breakfast
9:00 am	Trade Show opens
9:00 am	Fibre Showcase opens
9:30 am	Junior Sheep Show
11:30 am	Shearing Competition Finals – Provincial Team Competition
12:30 pm	Silent Auction bidding ends
1:00 pm	Sheep Sale
3:00 pm	Trade Show officially closed; booths may remain open
3:00 pm	Fibre Showcase officially closed; booths may remain open

6:00 pm Facilities closed

Subject to change

For details, contact:

Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board (306)933-5200 www.sksheep.com or www.sasksheepbreeders.com

www.sasksheepbreeders.com

www.sksheep.com


To Our Valued Producers

These are challenging times and we need to adjust to the current circumstances and do what we can to protect all of us.

We at the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board are dedicated to serving our producers, staff remain working 8-4:30 at the office. However, we have made and continue to make operational adjustments to ensure everyone stays healthy and that we are following heath authority and government directives.

We have cancelled all our meetings and events for the immediate future.

We will continue to plan for events such as the 2020 Grassland Sheep Exhibition and events for the fall season. However, we will continue to monitor the situation and follow the direction of health authorities, government and cancel events when required.

We are making every effort to continue to serve our producers by providing them with the supplies and information they need during this busy lambing season. To help us do this and protect all of us I am asking for your help.

For producers wanting to pick up supplies at the office we ask that you call or email us in advance with your order and we will have it ready when you arrive for pick up outside.

We will continue with our marketing programing with implemented precautions.

If you have questions, concerns, needing information please call the office 306-933-5200, Gord 306-933-5582; email <u>sheepdb@sasktel.net</u>, <u>gordsheepdb@sasktel.net</u>

Please keep in mind this is a very fluid situation, the situation may change with limited notice.

Thank you so much for your patience during these challenging times.

Gord Schroeder

Executive Director

Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board





2020 GRASSLANDS SHEEP EXHIBITION FIBRE SHOWCASE FLEECE COMPETITION



ENTRY INFORMATION

CLASS 1: Range Wool

Including Columbia, Rambouillet, Corriedale, Targhee, Merino

CLASS 2: Long Wool

Including Romney, Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswold, Coopworth

CLASS 3: All Down Breeds

Including Hampshire, Suffolk, Cheviot, Dorset, Texel, Arcott breeds, East Friesian and Charollais.

CLASS 4: Other Specialty Wools

Including Icelandic, Shetland, Jacob, Karakul, Coloured

CLASS 5: Crossbred Wools

From sheep which represent more than one wool class (eg: Longwool Breed x Down Breed)

FLEECE COMPETITION DETAILS

- 1. Fibre Festival Committee and Judges decisions are final.
- 2. Fleeces will be judged using the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers Wool Judging Card.
- 3. White and natural coloured fleeces from sheep in any Canadian province may be entered.
- 4. Entrants may enter up to three fleeces in each class.
- 5. Entry fee: \$5.00 per fleece.
- 6. Deadline for entry forms: June 30, 2020.
- Fleeces must be on display at the Humboldt Uniplex, Saskatchewan by 9am on July 25, 2020. Each fleece entered must be accompanied with a copy of the Entry Form.
- Fleeces should be in the grease, clean, well prepared (skirted) and individually packed in a clear plastic bag.
- Certificates: In each class: First, Second and Honourable Mention. Ribbons: Supreme Champion Fleece, Reserve Champion Fleece.
- 10. The 2020 Grasslands Sheep Exhibition Fleece Competition is an initiative of the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board and the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, who shall not be liable for any loss or damage occurring to the fleeces entered in this competition. Every effort will be made to take good care of the fleeces during the competition, display and auction time.
- 11. Disbursement of fleeces:
 - a) Fleeces marked for sale will be sold after the judging by silent auction. Fleeces not marked for sale are to be picked up by entrant at conclusion of the event.
 - b) Each sale fleece will be weighed on location.
 - c) Bids will be accepted in amount per pound, for the entire fleece.
 - d) A minimum bid will be established and published.
 - e) Bid opening and closing time will be posted.
 - f) Highest bid at closing will be accepted.
 - g) Sale proceeds to the exhibitor less 10% commission, if reserve not met, commission will be charged on reserve price.
 - All fleeces not claimed by 5 pm Sunday July 26, 2020 become the property of the 2020 Grasslands Sheep Exhibition and are not returnable

FLEECE COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

Fleece Owner:

Farm / Flock Name:

Address: _____

Phone #: _____Email: _____

Email entry forms to sheepdb@sasktel.net

Identify the fleece(s) you will be entering:

	Breed	Age	Sex M/F	For Sale Yes / No	Reserve Bid
Class 1 Range Wool					
Class 2 Long Wool					
Class 3 Down Breeds					
Class 4 Specialty Wools					
Class 5 Crossbred Wool					

Will you be: Selection (\checkmark)

Shipping the fleece(s) to us beforehand?

Delivering the fleeces(s) to the Humboldt Uniplex?

Submit this form with the entry fee (\$5.00 per fleece) and fleece (if you are not personally delivering it to the Humboldt Uniplex) to any of the addresses below.

All shipped fleeces are to be delivered to the Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board by June 30, 2020. All fleeces entered must be accompanied with a copy of the Entry Form.

Ship Fleeces to:

Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board 2213C Hanselman Court Saskatoon, SK S7L 6A8 Tel: 306-933-5200 Fax: 306-933-7182 Email: sheepdb@sasktel.net

Enquiries can be directed to: Gord Schroeder, Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board, 306-933-5582, gordsheepdb@sasktel.net





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WHAT CAN 1 BAG OF GROBER DO FOR YOU?

kg's increased growth ↑ % average daily gain % less mortality

Want the numbers? Ask your Grober Young Animal Specialist today.

Nutrition for your farm built on leading research, supported by quality, and crafted from passion.





Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board Marketing Fact Sheet

The Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board provides a marketing option to assist producers in achieving their marketing goals.

SSDB Marketing Service Advantages:

- Provides lamb producers exposure to buyers across the country, providing a competitive marketing environment.
- Producers know the feeder lamb, market lamb and slaughter sheep prices prior to shipping animals.
- Producers have regular shipping opportunities.
- We take the stress out of marketing
- SSDB is a bonded licensed dealer.

SSDB Marketing Service Fees:

Handling \$1.50 Insurance \$0.50 Assembly Point Yardage \$2.00-\$4.00 dependent on local assembly yard fees

SSDB Marketing Service Procedure

- 1. The producer calls the SSDB office and provides the following information:
 - Number and type of animal
 - Approximate weight or weight range of animal(s).
 - Birth month/s
 - Breed of animal
 - ✤ If male lambs are castrated.
 - If lambs are on a grain ration
- 2. When the SSDB office has a suitable number of animals on offer from producers:
 - ✤ A bid sheet with information on animals being offered is sent to the buyers.
 - The buyers are generally given 48 hours to respond with bid. The successful buyer is contacted as soon as the bidding closes.

3. Arrangements are made with the buyer for trucking and assembly. A truck is normally sent to the assembly point if there is a minimum number of 100 head.

4. Producers are then contacted and provided a bid price and asked to confirm commitment to shipping and numbers being committed. Producers are instructed to bring their animals to the assembly point on a specific day and by a certain time. The animals are weighed, and weight is recorded on the manifest. Producers are paid on recorded weights regardless of destination.

5. Producers are required to put a unique identifying mark on their animals for ease of identification.

6. The truck picks up the animals and the load information is sent to the buyer. The buyer then for-

Marketing Fact Sheet continued...

wards payment to the office and a cheque is issued to the producer,

normally within three business days. Depending on mail services and producer location payment should be received within one to two weeks.

7. The current assembly points are located at Saskatoon, Dysart, Tisdale, Yorkton, Maple Creek, Meadow Lake and Swift Current. Volumes at assembly location must be enough to warrant sending a truck for pick up.

We are always looking for additional locations for assembly if there is enough demand and criteria can be met.

8. The price quoted by the buyer is based on quality animals, poor quality animals are discounted.

9. The SSDB office must be notified of any changes to the committed number of sheep/lambs to be delivered to the assembly point asap. Freight is a substantial cost; loads must be full, and space has been reserved for your animals. Our expectation is that producers will maintain their commitment to the SSDB and other producers in the province.

10. If a producer has called the office to put animals on offer, the office must be notified if the situation changes and the animals are no longer on offer. If the office is not notified of the change your animals will be included on the bid sheet, resulting in an inaccurate offering to the buyers.

SSDB Large Volume Option

Producers with a larger number of lambs available for sale at one time (normally 150 or more) can request their lambs be offered for bid as a single owner group. Buyers will then be bidding only on the individual producer's lambs. This option may include a farm pick up. Farm pick up is dependent on location, arrangements made to determine weight of animals and the number of animals offered. Shrink may apply on a farm pick-up.

When Shipping to Any Market:

- ✤ All animals must be tagged with approved CSIP tag before they leave the farm.
- Know the estimated weight of the animals being offered or delivered.
- Prevent ewe lambs from being bred, bred ewe lambs are difficult to manage for feedlot operators.
- Prevent cull ewes from being bred.
- Castrate ram lambs unless you are shipping prior to sexual maturity, direct to slaughter or a niche market. Feeder ram lambs are difficult to manage in feedlot operations.
- Dock tails as you may be discounted, as it potentially can lead to animal health issues and plant contamination
- Ship all OLD CROP lambs before adult teeth emerge, once adult teeth emerge these animals are classified as culls and hence will receive cull price.
- Sort or mark your lambs according to their weight categories and if possible separate them on the trailer. This helps with the movement of your animals once you get to the assembly point.
- Send a completed livestock manifest with the animals. Indicate the PID number, type and number of animals and identifying mark if applicable.
- Follow Canadian Livestock Transportation Regulations
- Feed and water animals before leaving home

Saskatchewan



Sheep Development Board

"Volume Marketing Services"

- 1. Working to achieve optimum buyer/producer satisfaction
- 2. Giving producers exposure to buyers across the country
- 3. Giving producers a competitive edge
- 4. Providing producers a price prior to shipping lambs
- 5. Bonded Licensed Dealer



Testimonials:

"One call to the SSDB and I get exposure to buyers across Canada" — Ken and Grace Small

"One call to the SSDB and they take care of the stress of marketing our lambs, identifying top price, arranging transportation and managing the collection and payment of lamb sales" —Kevin and Marla Moulton

"I've used the SSDB marketing services the last couple of years, it's simple and works well for me" — Brooke Aitken

For details call Gord at 306-933-5582



Free one-stop shopping for all government programs

By Rachel Kraynick, Agriculture Programs Specialist, Yorkton

Did you know that all government programs and funding information is free?

Be cautious of any situation where you are required to pay money to access information on government programming and grants. There are many sites on the internet that request a substantial fee to acquire a listing of agricultural grants and funds that are available to Saskatchewan producers. Many producers have considered paying the fee in hopes of accessing funding that others are not privy to, however, all information is public and free.

If you're searching for funding that could support: Agricultural research and development activities, Farm and ranch water development and environmental programming, Ways to manage production risk, Increased competitiveness through productivity and food safety, Building capacity for agricultural awareness, farm safety and leadership opportunities, or Industry expansion into domestic and international markets.

All of this information can be sourced through one of the Ministry of Agriculture Program Specialists. Our Program Specialists are strategically placed across the province to provide in-depth and comprehensive knowledge to farmers, ranchers, agri-businesses and industry stakeholders regarding programming, especially federalprovincial programming offered under the Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP). This information is free and our specialists can also assist with the application process. More information and a comprehensive listing of agriculture programs is available through our website. (www.saskatchewan.ca/cap) Don't pay for information that is readily available at no charge. Contact your local Regional Services Branch office or the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at **1-866-457-2377** for information on agricultural programs or funding opportunities. If it is not a government program, our specialists will direct you to the best source of information on the topic for free.

Teaser: Do you know where to access free information about government programs?







Thursday, May 28, 2020

11:00 am @ Fort Macleod Auction Market Fort Macleod, Alberta

Selling 125 Yearling Rams

70 Suffolk * 9 Dorset * 3 Hampshire * 2 Charollais * 12 Rambouillet * 12 Ile de France 8 North Country Cheviot * 4 Rideau Arcott * 4 Canadian Arcott * 1 Coloured

Consignors:

Warren and Norine Moore Andy and Frances Pittman Bert and Andrelei Grisnich Ty and Drew Mandel Paradise Hill Farm Mark, Louis and Jody Greidanus

Pen of 10 Commercial Ewe Lamb Competition & Sale

100 premium ewe lambs, sired by Pound Maker rams, consigned by our ram buyers, will start the sale.



One lucky buyer will win a 4 x 6 pen courtesy of 2W Livestock Equipment www.2Wequipment.com

Trade Booths:

CCWG Livestock Supplies Huber Ag Equipment 2W Livestock Equipment Zubot Welding Shearwell

Look for the catalogue on the website after May 7th!

Check out the sale website: www.poundmakerrams.com, follow us on Facebook, or contact Warren Moore at 403-625-6519 or Louis Greidanus at 403-894-2593



We have had great success with the perennial pasture mixtures, the various legumes and grasses helped increase our production while lowering fertilizers costs. Cover crops after silage or green feed is beginning to be an integral part of our operation to help extend our fail/early winter grazing season with a high-quality feed.

Braden Douglass, Douglass Agro Ltd., Gem, AB



Canada's Forage Innovators

Silage Programs To Maximize Revenue/Acre with a Second Silage Crop or Extended Grazing



Impressive turnip and grazing forage rape regrowth, even in a year where rainfall was poor to say the least. Our silage averaged a ton more with Union Forage blend and stayed green for a longer harvest window.



I've made my pastures work for me summer and winter, thanks to the Union Forage guys. You can trust what they tell you. The Union Forage swath-grazing mixture was seeded in June, it grew well and created a lot of forage for the cows as well as putting energy and nitrogen into the soil. The Goliath forage rape is frost resistant to -10 C, so it keeps growing late into the year.

Kevin Ziola, Penhold, AB





Animal Welfare---It's Important to the Sheep Industry In SASKATCHEWAN

Animal care and the producer

Sheep producers understand when sheep are well cared for they are more productive, healthier and therefore more profitable.

Animal care and the consumer

Public trust and consumer confidence requires animals be properly



Picture submitted by Dwane Morvik

cared for. Producers are encouraged to tell their story about how they care for their animals in order to build this trust and confidence in the industry.

To assist producers when caring for their animals

A Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Sheep has been developed by the National Farm Animal Care Council (NFACC) in close consultation with producers, government, researchers, veterinarians and industry partners.

What is the Code of Practices for the Care and Handling of Sheep?

The Code of Practices for the Care and Handling of Sheep is a guideline of good management practices to assist producers to make sound decisions in the care and handling of sheep. The Code of Practice provides both "required" and "recommended" management practices.

"Required practices" refer to either regulatory requirements or minimum industry expectations and are required to be implemented by all persons responsible for farm animal care. "Recommended practice" go beyond the minimum required practices and encourage producers to enhance their animal care practices. Failure to implement recommended practices does not imply that acceptable standards of animal care are not being met.

The Code of Practice addresses key management areas:

- Environmental Conditions
- Facilities
- Feed and Water
- Health Management
- Husbandry Practices
- Transportation
- Euthanasia

Electronic copies of the Code of Practices for the Care and Handling of Sheep are available on the National Farm Animal Care Council website www.nfacc.ca or through the links page on the SSDB website www.sksheep.com

Is there assistance available for on-farm animal welfare practices?

There is funding available for producers to assist them in completing on-farm animal welfare and handling enhancement practices through the Saskatchewan Assurance Systems Rebate Program for Sheep Producers. For more information please see the program brochure at https://www.sksheep.com/documents/CAP_CVSP_AssuranceRebate.pdf

If you wish to participate in the Saskatchewan Assurance Systems Rebate Program for Sheep Producers or require assistance please contact:

Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board Website: www.sksheep.com Email: sheepdb@sasktel.net Phone 1-306-933-5200











2020 Parker Stock Farm Production Sale

June 13, 2020 Olds Cow Palace

Olds, Alberta 2pm MDT

Yearling Suffolk Ewes and Rams on offer. Scrapie Genotyped. OPP negative flock, Gen Ovis Performance , semen tested rams.



Watch for updates and catalogue at

www.parkerstockfarm.com

We are excited to welcome as guest consignors: Half Diamond Farm

> Dan Sinclair and Heana Wenger Charollais and Romanov Ph.403-505-6491 dshalfdiamond@gmail.com www.canadiancharollaissheep.com

Fusilier Sheep Co.

Jason and Kelly Cooper North Country Cheviot and Bluefaced Leicester Ph. 306-834-9194 j.kcooper@xplornet.com www.fusiliersheep.ca



Glen cell 403-443-0401 Kathy cell 403-443-0064 Home 403-443-7220 Email parkerstockfarm@xplornet.com www.parkerstockfarm.com Three Hills, Alberta



Since 2006

A Hard Look at the Main Ingredient in your Flock by John D. Graff

When we think of all the things we put into our flock, many things come to our mind. Outside of the genetic inputs we may think of such things as hay, bedding, grain, minerals, etc. But the largest single ingredient is usually over looked.... Water.

Feed intake for a 150 lbs late gestation ewe will be around 4 lbs of dry matter. The same ewe when lactating with twin lambs will need over 6 lbs of dry matter per day. While this may seem like a big input, feed is dwarfed by the ewe's water consumption. That same 150 lbs gestational ewe will consume 8-10 lbs of water per day (3.8-4.5L), and the lactating ewes will probably be over 13 lbs of water per day (6-8 L).

Due to the high intake, water plays a significant role in the nutritional balance of a diet and the health and well-being of your sheep. However, many times the water is overlooked in the management decisions of most flocks.

Western Canadian water sources, and in particular prairie water is typically high in impurities and affects livestock negatively. Understanding the impact and how to address it through your rations is critical to healthy livestock production. Initially, to understand the impact your water has, you must obtain a detailed water analysis. This water test will be good for several years unless there is a change in the aquifer structure or surface water supply. There are many private labs that can do water tests as well as the Roy Romanow Provincial Lab which is part of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. When requesting a water test, the following analytes should be requested at a minimum:

Manganese Iron Sulphur Sodium Carbonates Bicarbonates Nitrates Total Dissolved Solids Coliform

It is important to note that many of these nutrients present in most water is picked up when the water is held or passes through rock and clay formations which it is held in. Well and spring water is held in subterranean caverns or within sand and gravel deposits where it can be exposed to salts, metals, clay, and rock. The water will dissolve many of the constituents in the rock and salt over time and we are faced with addressing the resulting issues that high levels of these constituents produce.

Manganese is present in a higher level in prairie water than many other water sources that I have seen in my travels. Manganese is required nutrient and its presence is not in itself a concern. You will see a dark almost black staining on fixtures and bowls when manganese is present. But the higher levels of manganese tell you



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A Hard Look continued...

that there are other issues to be aware of. Manganese is typically only present when there are higher levels of bicarbonates in the water, such as is present in prairie alkali. Manganese also is utilized by some forms of bacteria. This bacteria flourishes in water which has manganese present. Then the high levels of bacteria are ingested into the animal and must be attacked by the body or it may interfere with rumen function.

Typically, a level higher than 0.05 mg/L of Manganese is deemed detrimental and is typically exceeded in many prairie waters. A step to address the bacterial load in the well, and checking nutrients which may bind manganese is typically required. Speak to your nutritionist about this.

One of the most significant nutrients that many producers see in their water is iron. Iron is common in our soils and rock in many areas. We see it as the reddish-brown discoloration in sinks and toilets. We can also see the effects when we feel the inside of our water bowls and tanks and feel the slippery slime on the side. Flock and herds consuming water with high iron content typically see increased levels of scours, mastitis, respiratory illness, and foot rot. Iron levels greater than 0.3 mg/L is excessive but all iron should be considered in the diet. Iron has a twofold impact.

First, many bacteria use iron in their metabolism. Higher levels of iron in the water can support higher levels of bacteria similar to what happens with manganese in water. When the animal consumes the water, they ingest the bacteria load. This then interferes with rumen function and causes the animal to have to build a response to the bacteria. This response uses up energy and nutrient stores in the animal and makes it susceptible to other disease challenges. Secondly, iron is absorbed through certain parts of villi in the digestive tract. These absorption points are the same points where copper is absorbed. While many of us worry about cop-

per toxicity, copper is a requirement of sheep and a pregnant ewe requires approximately 5 mg each day in the total ration. Copper and iron fight for entry through the small entry points in the small intestine. The area where this absorption occurs is small, and as the feed passes through, a high level of iron will "bump" copper out of the "turnstile" at the entry point. Iron is also present in the feed and this combined with the water sources is many times higher than the amount of copper. Thus copper is unable to enter in adequate amounts. The lack of copper will result in symptoms such as foot rot, depressed immunity, lack of arowth, low milk flow, and poor fertility. These symptoms may occur due to other reasons as well, but in Western Canada, copper deficiency due to excess iron and sulfur is the primary reason.

As mentioned excess sulfur is also an issue and can be present in prairie water sources. Sulfur is readily available in underground rock and salt structure as can be attested to by the amount of potash and alkalinity in the region. Sulfur is also present in other natural resource rich areas. Sulfur is required by ruminants for the production of amino acids methionine and cysteine and the vitamin biotin. It is present in amino acids that are prevalent in soybeans, alfalfa, and other high protein feeds. It is present in feeds such as some molasses sources, distillers products, and some lignin based binding agents.

Together all these sources can cause sulfur issues, but prairie water sources can have high levels and even toxic levels are quite prevalent. Sulfur in water is usually in the sulfate form which is soluble in water, and it can vary widely from 0.5 mg/L to over 2500 mg/L and requires testing to know exactly. Sulfate higher than 2000 mg/L is considered toxic and 1200 mg/L is considered very detrimental. However, all sulfur sources above the requirement for the animal can tie up other nutrients such as copper, manganese, zinc, selenium, and others. Tie ups result when

A Hard Look continued...

the negative attraction of sulfates binds up the positive charge on such micro minerals listed previously. These bound or tied up minerals are too large to be absorbed and pass through the digestive tract resulting in a deficiency of the micro mineral.

Wool sheep have a higher requirement and tolerance for sulfur than hair sheep or cattle. In many cases while the sulfur levels below 1200 mg/L do not cause severe issues in wool sheep, the diets must be adjusted to compensate the micro minerals for the tie ups resulting from the presence of sulfur and sulfur compounds.

Sodium can also cause issues in the animal when it is in excess levels in the water. Typically, we think of sodium as a portion of salt (sodium chloride). While this can be true, it is typically in water as a chloride form in west coast regions such as California or form deep wells where the aquifer is related to a salt formation. In prairie regions we see sodium usually in a sodium sulfate or sodium bicarbonate form. Sodium is a needed part of the diet, but excess sodium can cause issues with feed efficiency, udder edemas, and the digestive tract. Watch for hard udders in freshly lactating ewes. Excessively runny manure, inability to form stool, and high amounts of undigested fiber are indications of high sodium.

Outside of these previously mentioned issues the main problem with sodium in the water is the interference it gives producers in the consumption of salt and mineral products on a free choice basis in the pasture. As sodium increases, animals will not consume salt, which is prevalent in many feed products. Customized rations and mineral products are required. Talk to your nutritionist. Carbonates are another constituent in water samples. This component is not soluble and is usually associated with calcium. The two ions combined make limestone, and this is indicative

of a water source that is sitting in a limestone

cavern or gravel deposit or stream flow. Carbonates can be separated from the calcium and then the carbonate is available to tie up other beneficial nutrients. Due to its insoluble characteristics levels are usually low in well water in our region.

Bicarbonates on the other hand are very prevalent in the prairie water system. Bicarbonates are water soluble, and along with some sulfates are the primary constituent in the alkali salts seen in the prairies. Other regions see chloride salts associated with alkalinity, but here bicarbonates make up most of this. Bicarbonates are beneficial in rumination, as ruminants utilize large amounts of sodium bicarbonate in their saliva to moderate rumen pH. However, excess bicarbonates will tie up many micronutrients such as copper, zinc, and selenium. Bicarbonates have the strongest affinity to manganese, which is important in ligaments, immunity, and fertility. There is a higher incidence of cystic ovaries in flocks that have high bicarbonate levels in the water. Chelated minerals are highly recommended in this situation.

Nitrates are well known antagonists to animal production. Water sources usually are contaminated with nitrates from manure or fertilizer run off or pollution. The nitrates normally will be broken down to nitrites and then to ammonia which is excreted. Long term low dose exposure will lower milk production in ewes and darken manure.

Animals are able to adjust over time to lower levels but sudden changes will cause a variety of problems. However, when large amounts are in the body, the body cannot convert to ammonia fast enough and the nitrite will bond with red blood cells making them unable to transport oxygen. Animals will quickly see vasodilation and show rapid heartbeat and low blood pressure as a consequence. Body temperature will drop and animals will have muscle tremors, and









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Supplies Needed:

- white paper
- black construction paper
- scissors or paper trimmer
- glue
- wiggle eye stickers
- clear tape or duct tape
- drinking straw

Instructions:

- 1) Cut a whole lot of paper strips. We have cut them across the paper (A4/legal) width.
- 2) Make a circle out of black construction paper. We used scissors (drinking glasses or lids are excellent for making outlines).
- Cut two sheep ears out of black paper and glue them onto the head (circle). Stick on two wiggle eye
 stickers (stickers are so much fun).
- 4) Take the white strips of paper and start making loops by gluing two ends of strips together. Make lots of loops. Lots.
- 5) Glue the loops on the back of the black head.
- 6) Start with the first 4 glued to make a cross shape and then glue others in between.
- 7) Continue until you get a nice looking fluffy sheep.





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A Hard Look continued...

weakness. Blood and tissues will become dark, and death will soon result. If animals do recover, you will see abortion in pregnant ewes usually several days after exposure. Nitrate poisoning can be serious and have significant economic effects.

Total Dissolved Solids or TDS is a measure of all of the impurities in the water. Issues occur when it is above 1000mg/L but toxic levels are considered above 1500 mg/L. If there is a large amount of TDS above the previously listed items, additional testing should be done to find the source of the issues. Excess TDS will severely limit animal performance, but understanding which component is actually the culprit is necessary in order to address the issue.

Coliform and other organisms can contaminate water from run off or seepage from manure and

other pollutants. These are very dangerous to the health of humans and animals. Low doses will decrease the animals ability to respond to other disease challenges, but higher doses will result in severe disease challenges. Contact your veterinarian if your animals are exhibiting any issues or your water is contaminated. The addition of a medicator to your water system that injects chlorine or hydrogen peroxide may be needed but these are detrimental to rumen function so it must be used carefully. Solutions.

In many cases where high manganese or iron or coliform bacteria are present in a well, shock chlorinating the well is recommended to kill the bacteria present. Allow the chlorine to sit in the well under a volume of water and in the pipes before flushing. Ensure the well and pipes are

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For more information or to book a training session contact Owen Gentes at (306) 481-3638, • <u>or</u> email: <u>oggentes@gmail.com</u>

For more information on the ASK Program please call Gord at the SSDB office (306) 933-5582

A Hard Look continued...

properly flushed before putting animals back on the water.

In cases of bicarbonates, iron, and sulfur the inclusion of chelated copper, zinc, manganese and possibly magnesium, potassium in the diet is recommended. Selenium from a yeast source is also recommended. Chelates and yeast compounds protect the micro minerals from tie ups by these nutrients. Ensuring 50% of your micro minerals are from protected sources is a good way to overcome these tie ups.

When the compounds are excessive or toxic then you may need to look at another water source or purifying water through Reverse Osmosis or filtration. In the case of sulfur and nitrates there are some feed based ingredients which will bind the toxic impurities and allow them to be harmlessly excreted from the animal. I have seen these work well in applications



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where feed and water are fed in close proximity. This is because the ingredient must be fed in such a way as it comes in contact with the negative water compounds. Producers who are experiencing these issues are welcome to contact me for assistance or talk to your local veterinarian or nutrition provider.

Summary.

Water plays the most significant part in your animal's performance of any single input you have. Do not overlook it. Take the time to check and test your water. As this article shows, there are a wide variety of issues that can result from poor water quality. Do not allow poor water to harm your livestock and take the joy out of raising sheep.

Until next time....

John D. Graff is a nutritional consultant with over 20 years' experience in addressing livestock nutrition and production issues around the world. He resides with his family in SE Saskatchewan where he is a nutritionist and consultant with Saxum Technologies Inc. He and his family operate Novis Livestock LP. You can take A Hard Look at this topic or contact John thru <u>www.facebook.com/</u> <u>ahardlook</u>





Canadian Sheep Identification Program / Traceability

➤ The Canadian Sheep Federation is working with the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency and Shearwell to address tag quality questions. Shearwell has tested some modifications to the A-Set tag intended to improve both tag application and tamperevidence. They are working with CCIA to ensure the modifications will pass lab testing required when modifications are made.

Scrapie Flock Certification Program

➤ The CSF is working with the CFIA to conduct a full Scrapie Flock Certification Program review that will assess enrolled producer files from 2017 through present day. A huge undertaking, this review will ensure program delivery partners have been fulfilling their roles and responsibilities, and that industry partners can be confident in program delivery. Enrolled producers can expect to be asked questions regarding their enrollment that date as far back as 2016.

Industry Updates

➤ The CSF met with CFIA small ruminant export specialists to discuss U.S. export opportunities. We are working to establish opportunities in the interim of the APHIS Small Ruminant Rule being adopted.

➤ The CSF Chair and ED attended the American Sheep Industry Association Convention, meeting with a number of industry leaders in addition to attending convention functions. The CSF had a chance to meet with ASI, American Lamb Board, American Goat Federation, New Zealand Beef & Lamb and Meat and Livestock Australia senior executives to continue work on global collaboration. There is a general consensus



that what started as a global conference should evolve into a global initiative and plans are underway to ratify and entity around that idea. There will be a global meeting in 2020 were future plans are presented.

➤ Partnering with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, the CSF created the CSF-CFIA Sheep Sector Humane Transport Working Group(Gord Schroeder a member). Industry partners from across the country were invited to participate in this working group that will discuss issues and work on solutions for the sheep sector as they implement and work to comply with the humane transport amendments to the Health of Animals.

➤ This CSF-CFIA Sheep Sector Humane Transport Working is working through a Q&A document for industry, and developing a list of issues for which guidance is not clear. After the Q&A document the WG will examine existing communications tools and consider additional comms pieces specifically for the sector work with the CFIA on guidance around issues identified through the Q&A discussion and

address implementation and compliance challenges as they arise. If industry partners encounter compliance and/or enforcement problems, please let us know and we will bring it to the WG and CFIA's attention.

➤ The CSF met with NFACC and Humane Canada to discuss the 5-year review of the Codes of Practice for the Care and Handling of Sheep. Started over 18 months ago, the process was delayed awaiting an appointment by Humane Canada in keeping with the NFACC process requiring at least one appointment from the animal welfare sector. We may now be in a position to convene the Code Technical Panel and complete the 5-year review.





A Premises Identification PID Number Is Required Do You Have Yours?

The Saskatchewan Premises Identification (PID) system is an integral part of Canada's traceability system. This program facilitates linking livestock and poultry to geographic locations for planning and responding to animal health issues and emergency response. PID is one of the three pillars of a livestock traceability system. The other two pillars are animal identification and animal movement reporting. The national traceability system is expected to encompass all livestock and poultry species produced in Canada.

As of December 15, 2016, registering your premises and obtaining a Premises Identification number (PID) became law. A PID is no longer voluntary. There is no fee to register and obtain a PID number.

Who needs a PID?

Producers or business owners who own, lease or rent property where livestock and poultry are bred, kept, raised, displayed, assembled or disposed of need to obtain a PID number. This includes farms, hobby farms, veterinary clinics that have farmed animal and poultry facilities, stables, animal markets, livestock feedlots, livestock dealer premises and many others.

What is a PID number?

A PID number is a unique identifier made up of nine alpha numeric characters assigned to a premise by the Ministry of Agriculture.

What is a premise?

A premise is an area of land where animals are bred, kept, raised, displayed, assembled or disposed of. Livestock operations must have at least one premises registered, preferably the main animal operation.

What happens if I don't get a PID number?

If you do not obtain a PID number, you will not be able to participate in some government programs. Without a PID number you will not be notified in the event of an emergency.

Who will have access to my information?

Your information will be stored on a secure website. It is reviewed only by federal and provincial government officials or their designated agents involved in traceability for the purposes of preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from animal diseases and natural disasters and verifying the accuracy of the information held in the PID program.

How will this information be used?

Your information is used to plan and implement emergency responses in case of an animal health concern, a public health emergency or an emergency such as a natural disaster affecting animals and people.

How do I apply for a PID number?

Applicants can apply online or by submitting a paper application. Producers can visit http://premisesid.saskatchewan.ca to enroll online, or phone the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377 for further information.



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