



Volume 7 Number 3

Sheep Sense

Official Newsletter of the
Manitoba Sheep Association
mbsheep.ca

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MSA

Show and Sale, Aug 13-15

**Neepawa Fair Grounds,
Neepawa, MB**



**See Page 3-4 for show
schedule**

Fibre Festival

August 14,

Neepawa Fair Grounds

*Presented by Prairie
Shepherds 4-H Club*

Presentation

*"Marketing your wool
to weavers and
spinners"*

Felting Demos

Spinning Circle

Wool Competition
and Sale

(See page 12 for entry forms)

**Prairie Shepherds 4-H Sheep Club
Show and Sale - August 13 - 15**

Chairman's Report

Hope you are all having a good summer. Here is an update as to what the Manitoba Sheep Association has been up to since our annual meeting in March.

At the end of March, we were in Brandon at the Royal Winter Fair and in June, at the Red River Exhibition in Winnipeg, to promote the sheep industry.

In July, we met with our provincial agriculture minister Hon. Stan Struthers, to express our concerns on predation, flock expansion, slaughtering, adding value to our wool, etc.. While the minister showed interest in our concerns, he has yet to respond to our requests.

We are presently organizing the **Show and Sale** in Neepawa, on Aug. 13,14,15. This event will be a lot bigger than other shows we have held and includes 4-H competitions, a stock dog competition, shearing demonstrations, a fibre show, and a lamb barbeque with guest speakers - Dr. Paula Menzies, talking on parasite control and Mr Terry Ackerman speaking on the Canadian Lamb Company Initiative. I hope to see a lot of producers there. I think this could be a good start to an annual event with lots to build on.

Marketing opportunities-after a few meetings with the Manitoba Value Chain Initiative committee, we decided to facilitate meetings with producers, abbattiors, retailers and the food service industry with the objective of identifying suitable partners for a value chain. This is a great opportunity to get more Manitoba lambs on Manitoba plates. (See page 6 for more info)

Research- Photoperiod Project - As of July 1st, we started by identifying group A - 30 ewes to be exposed on Aug 1st. Data such as weight, age, breed, feed consumption etc. is being collected. The first six groups of ewes will be bred on natural light and with the use of lights will be rebred 8 months later. Details on results will be published as they become available.

Upcoming this fall we hope to have on farm food safety training, production seminars, parasite seminars, participation in Ag In the Classroom, along with the district meetings.

As well we have been keeping the day to day business of the MSA running- attending meetings with the Canadian Sheep Federation, Canadian Purebred Association, Keystone Ag Producers, Manitoba Forage Council, Manitoba Farm Animal Council etc. I'm sure you can appreciate the time and dedication put out to attend these events and do these projects. I would like to thank the volunteers and directors for all their contributions.

Yours Truly

Lucien Lesage, Chair

Schedule

August 13th	11:00am:	MSA, Prairie Shepherds, and Manitoba Stock Dog Association, entries of stock and dogs starts at the Neepawa AG Grounds, Campsites available
	1:00-3:00pm:	Junior Dog Trial Clinic with Kaelene Forsyth (outdoor arena)
	4:00-6:00pm:	Novice/Pro Novice/Intermediate Clinic with Kaelene Forsyth (outdoor arena)
	5:00-8:00pm:	MSA Culling Committee (main barn)
	5:00-6:00pm:	Judging: 4-H Clinic (main barn arena)
	6:00-7:00pm:	4-H Overall Showman & Grooming Competition Starts (main barn)
August 14th	7-10am:	Pancake Breakfast
	7:45am:	Dog handlers meeting /runs posted (outdoor arena)
	8:00am:	1st "Run for the Gate" Stock Dog Trial Challenge (Novice, Pro Novice, and Intermediate)
	9:00am:	Sheep Shearing Demo with Graham Rannie (main barn arena)
	Starts at 9:30am:	Prairie Shepherds 4-H club classes, Prairie Shepherds 4-H Invitational classes, Junior Sheep Show classes and Fun Show (main barn arena) by order of go
	Open at 10:00am:	Vendors Tent
	10:30am:	Dr. Paula Menzies DVM Sheep Specialist "Parasites and your Flock" (main barn)
	11:00am:	Joanne Seiff "Marketing Your Wool" workshop (rifle range)
	12:00pm:	Beginners Luck Dog trial challenge (outdoor arena)
12:30pm:	Wool/Silk Felting/table runner with Kim Streker (rifle range)	

Continues>>>>>

- 1:00pm: MSA SHOW (main barn)
- 3:00pm: Wool Competition (main barn)
- 3:30pm Shearing Demo with Sierra Viola (main barn)
- 4:00 p.m. 2nd “Run for the Gate” Stock Dog Trial Challenge (Novice, Pro Novice, and Intermediate) (outside arena)
Wool Felting/table runner with Kim
- 4:00 p.m. Streker (Rifle Range)
Prairie Shepherds & The Fairmont Hotel BBQ (Rifle Range)
- 6:00 p.m. Speakers ** (Rifle Range)
- 7:00 p.m.:
- :

August 15th

- closes 2 p.m.

- 9:00am Run for the Gate Finals (Baseball Diamonds)
- Opens 10a.m. Vendor Tent
- 10:00am: Overall 4-H Showmanship Finals (main barn)
- 11:00am: MSA Sheep Sale (main barn)
- 1:00pm Run for the Gate OPEN Challenge (Baseball Diamonds)
- 1:30 p.m. Animals Released

This schedule of events is tentative and subject to change.

Prairie Shepherds and the
Fairmont Hotel present a
LAMB BARBEQUE



August 14th
6 p.m.
Neepawa Rifle
Range

(Neepawa Agricultural Grounds)
Tickets Available at the Gate
Guest Speakers to follow

Mountainview Sale October 2

Dauphin Fair Grounds

The Mountain View 4th Annual Sale will be held at the Dauphin Fair Grounds on October 2, with sheep to be received from 9 a.m. on October 1st, 2010 at the sale barn. We will be featuring commercial females, purebred ram lambs and yearlings, and purebred females (yearlings and ewe lambs). We will have a market lamb jackpot and a junior shepherd competition.

Anyone wishing to enter animals please contact us as soon as possible so that we can plan for the numbers and contact buyers.

Contact person – Virginia Fox
[justamer@mts.net] 204-638-8103

Classified Adverts

For Sale: Purebred Gt. Pyrennes puppies. Ready to go. \$150 each - from working parents. Call Brian Greaves 204-567-3509.

Wanted: Shearing equipment. Call Jimmy Baris, Wpg, 204-632-5757

For Sale: 120 Katadin/Dorper ewe lambs and ram lambs, 80 - 100 lbs. \$140 each. Call 204-585-2738 Nancy Urwin, Sandy Lake, MB
kyurwin@mts.net after 6 p.m.

For Sale: Border Collie Pups - \$125.00 . 3 months old . Good working parents . Socialized with cattle, sheep, goats, chickens
204- 656-4963 or email:
katebasford@hotmail.com



*“Run For the
Gate”*

Stock Dog Trial Challenge (Novice, Pro Novice and Intermediate)

Also:

*Junior Dog Trial Clinic with Kaelene
Forsyth (Aug 13)
Beginners Luck Dog Trial Challenge
(Aug 14)*

*Run for the Gate Finals and Open
Challenge (Aug 15)*

Manitoba Lamb Value Chain Project

The MSA has recently received funding from The Value Chain Manitoba Initiative (VCMI) to help facilitate meetings to discuss the opportunity of developing a Manitoba Lamb Value Chain. The goal of this value chain is to connect a group of like-minded lamb producers interested in supplying the local market on a regular basis with regional abattoirs interested in allocating kill time to lamb on a regular scheduled basis to service retail/food service markets across Winnipeg and possibly other centers.

Outreach meetings to discuss this opportunity will be held with producers across the province on the following dates and locations:

Wednesday, August 25, 2010, 9:00a.m. – 11:00 a.m. at the Brandon Go Office, Classroom B., 1129 Queens Ave. Brandon, Manitoba.

Thursday, August 26, 2010, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. at the Carman GO Office, 65-3rd Street NE, Carman, Manitoba

Friday, August 27, 2010, 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. at Parochial Hall (Anglican Church of the Ascension), 435-1st Ave. N Stonewall, Manitoba (one block west of Town Hall on Main St)

What is the Opportunity?

Currently there is an increased demand for lamb due to an increase in ethnic population and global influences on mainstream Canadian diets. There has been demonstrated demand to buy local fresh lamb if it is available on a regular basis on retail shelves. There is also demand from food service to add local lamb to the menu or replace usual imported products.

There is an opportunity for producers, processors, and retail markets to work collaboratively together to provide Manitoba Lamb to Manitoba consumers. In order to have an effective value chain where all partners can improve their profitability, there needs to be the right partners working together.

Are You Interested in Being a Producer Partner for This Value Chain?

We are looking for producer partners that are:

- Interested in learning about the value chain business model
- Interested in working with marketing their lambs to retails/foodservice in Manitoba.
- Interested in learning more about what the consumer's needs are and collaborate with end purchasers to accurately meet those needs.
- Willing to share information such as flock size, breed info, feed practices, required profit margin, and current markets with chain partners.
- Willing to commit a number of lambs to this project, even if there is a possibility of gaining a higher spot market price elsewhere, with the understanding that you will benefit in the long run from a consistent market and consistent price.

If you think you are interested in learning more about this project and would like to attend one of these meetings, please **pre-register** for the location you will be attending. ***Please try to be at the location 15 minutes before the meeting.***

Contact Gerry Oliver – 834-2261 or Jayne Kjaldgaard-VCMI 461-2978

Decommissioning of Non-Radio Frequency Identification Animal Tags

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Why are we moving to mandatory Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags for sheep and lambs?

To meet the requirements set out for a national traceability system, the Canadian Sheep Federation (CSF) has investigated a number of tracking options that would best suit the unique size and structure of our industry, with RFID systems and electronic RFID ear tags emerging as the best option of those currently available. There is increasing demand by major Canadian processors for traceability. These processors have a significant investment in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), and they have identified risk in the industry's lack of traceability. They have indicated that they will not be willing to buy Canadian lamb in the future without the tracking and tracing ability an RFID system provides.

2. What tag choices do I have?

The Allflex RFID button tag or the Shearwell Data SET tags are approved for use as official Canadian Sheep Identification Program (CSIP) tags.

3. I have already purchased enough CSIP Ketchum Kurl-lock or Allflex dangle tags to last until 2014. Will I be allowed to use up this inventory?

Producers have only until the end of 2012 to use non-RFID tags. Animals bearing non-RFID tags will be accepted by abattoirs or the CFIA as official tags until December 31, 2012. After this time, all sheep and lambs must bear one of the two official CSIP RFID tags – the Allflex button or Shearwell Data SET tag.

4. Can I return unused tags to the point of purchase?

No, they cannot be returned.

5. CSF says that producers will benefit from adopting RFID systems. The cattle industry has been using RFID tags since 2006 yet it has been nothing but a cost. How will it be any different for the sheep industry?

The sheep industry must adapt to the changing requirements of an evolving food production system to sustain current markets, remain viable and realize its immense potential. RFID tags are a tool that will allow for tracking the movement of sheep and lambs from the farm of origin through to conversion into food. RFID tags will facilitate the collection of performance information following slaughter or death; a function that was far too labour intensive and prone to error using the previous visual tags. Without adding significant labour, RFID tags will also allow the CSIP to meet traceability requirements mandated by the federal and provincial governments, which have indicated that full traceability would be a legislated requirement by December 31, 2011. For some producers, the introduction of mandatory RFID tags will be an increased production cost. But for the industry as a whole it will help ensure producers are able to maintain markets. Lamb buyers, abattoirs and retailers are all part of the sheep industry's traceability system and have indicated that RFID tags will assist them in meeting their own traceability requirements. If traceability demands are not met, customers will look elsewhere for products and that means major market losses for processors and sheep producers. Producers who are using RFID tags in conjunction with RFID system equipment may be able to realize management benefits associated with the implementation of these systems. CSF continues to evaluate RFID systems, but we think information currently available presents a compelling case for adopting the technology. Preliminary research in the RFID pilot projects indicates that implementing RFID could deliver benefits including: decreased labour, increased flock productivity and reduced costs. Additionally, RFID tags will allow com-

mercial transporters, sales agents and abattoirs to move lambs through the chain more efficiently which can lead to an increased ability to accept more lambs without incurring more cost.

6. We don't need RFID tags for a traceability system. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is already able to trace animals with the current system.

The current system allows the sheep industry to trace back animals to the farm of origin, however, it does not allow the industry to know where the animals have been between the farm of origin and slaughter. Knowing where animals have been and what other animals they have mingled with ensures there is timely and accurate information to minimize the economic impact and duration of an emergency (e.g. ice storm, foreign animal disease).

7. RFID tags just add another cost that producers can't recoup in the market place.

For some producers RFID tags will be an increased cost, but for others the tags will be incorporated into their business model. The industry as a whole will benefit from an increase in the capacity to trace sheep and lambs through the market chain and facilitate the collection of better data on characteristics such as carcass quality, superior rams and increases in productivity. Viewing RFID tags as an investment in tools and not strictly a cost is a key to success. While a direct increase in dollars per pound at sale is unlikely, producers will have the opportunity to recoup costs of RFID from other areas. RFID systems can facilitate savings in labour costs by making various management chores more efficient. Improvements in flock health and productivity are made possible by applying RFID systems and flock management software. This, in turn, provides the ability to analyse production information gathered and stored electronically from individual animals bearing an RFID tag. Using non-electronic tags with these management techniques and software is not feasible as it creates a very labour and time-intensive operation.

8. Why are producers being asked to bear the cost of traceability? Others along the value chain will pass the costs back down to producers. Traceability is "public good" demand therefore public (tax) dollars should pay for it.

While it is true that producers will bear the costs of traceability in terms of the costs of the tags and on-farm equipment, the government has also demonstrated a willingness to invest in traceability. The cost of traceability, however, extends beyond the costs of the tags and on-farm equipment – it also covers the costs of ensuring compliance, audits, pilot projects, research and development.

From October 2009 to present, the federal government has invested more than \$1.2 million into the Canadian sheep industry animal identification and traceability program. This does not account for the provincial funding made available for producers to purchase equipment or for provincial traceability projects.

9. The US has backed off on a national identification system. Why is Canada not doing the same?

The United States has not backed off on traceability. They have simply moved the responsibility for the development of the program and the program requirements from the federal to the state level.

10. Will I be required to have an RFID reader when RFID tags become mandatory?

The American sheep industry has a Traceability Regulation Working Group in place to compile performance standards by which the individual states will measure success within the animal identification and traceability programs. This approach

focuses on animals moving interstate; it builds upon basic animal identification methods, while providing each state the flexibility to implement processes that meet the needs of their local industries.

11. Are there other changes that I should know about?

No. The purchase of a reader and other equipment including computers and software is an individual producer decision, based on what works for their operation and management goals.

The CSF continues to work to ensure that RFID is the best system for the entire industry – one that's practical and easy, and ensures traceability on-farm and throughout the value chain. The Canadian sheep industry's traceability program will continue to evolve. The federal government traceability mandate will relate to FULL traceability which includes both Premises Registration – a provincial responsibility – and Animal Movement Tracking. Changes the industry will see in the near future are related to animal movements and reporting requirements. The industry has started the negotiation process with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) and CFIA in relation to what exactly these changes will be, and when they will be implemented.

Submitted by Canadian Sheep Federation

Grilled Merlot Lamb

1/2 c soy sauce
1/2 c. merlot red wine
1/2 c. dry white wine
4 cloves garlic pressed or minced
1/2 c. chopped fresh rosemary or 1 Tbsp dried rosemary
1 Tbs coarse ground pepper
1 leg of lamb (5-6 lbs), boned, butterflied and fat trimmed
Oregano and rosemary sprigs (optional)
Salt

Prep and cook time: about 50 minutes, plus at least 6 hours for marinating the lamb. Makes 8-10 servings

In a 9 by 19 inch baking dish, combine the soy sauce, merlot, white wine, garlic, chopped oregano, chopped rosemary, and pepper. Add Lamb and turn to coat with marinade. Cover and chill at least 6 hours or up to one day, turning meat over several times.

Lift lamb from the marinade (reserve marinade) and place on a barbecue grill over a solid bed of medium coals or medium heat on a gas grill (you can hold your hand at grill level only 4-5 seconds). Close lid on gas grill. Cook, turning as needed to brown meat evenly, until a thermometer inserted in thickest part of leg reaches 135-140 degrees for rare (thinner portions will be well done), 30-45 minutes. Brush meat occasionally with the marinade up until the last 10 minutes of cooking. Transfer meat to a platter, keep warm and let rest 5-15 minutes. Garnish with oregano and rosemary sprigs. To serve, thinly slice meat. Add salt to taste.

Parasites in your Flock

Compiled by Gerry Oliver

The result of sudden ewe and lamb losses in several locations in Manitoba this summer, has turned out to be caused by heavy parasite infestations. The main culprit seems to be *Haemonchus contortus* or the barber pole worm.

This worm is one of the main stomach worms of both sheep and goats and can also cross over from cattle. Sheep are more susceptible to cattle species than cattle are to sheep species. While *Haemonchus* is most common in tropical or subtropical areas, the excess moisture and warm temperatures in Manitoba this year are favorable for their presence.

Haemonchus in sheep can be classified as hyperacute, acute or chronic. In hyperacute cases, death may occur within 1 week of heavy infestation without significant signs. The acute disease is characterized by severe anemia accompanied by generalized edema; anemia is also characteristic of the chronic infection, often of low worm burdens and is accompanied by progressive weight loss. Diarrhea is not a sign of *Haemonchus*, rather one would more often see constipation; the lesions are those associated with anemia. These parasites live by sucking blood from the host's stomach or intestines. Mature sheep may develop heavy, even fatal infections, particularly during lactation.

This worm lives in the stomach of ruminant animals. The female deposits from 5,000 to 10,000 eggs per day which pass out of the host in the faeces. The first stage larvae hatch from the eggs and live on bacteria, moulting twice to form the infective third stage larvae. Consumption by the host of these third stage larvae leads to exsheathment in the rumen. They then migrate to the stomach and burrow into the mucosa where they moult, feed and finally reach adulthood. Mating of adults occurs and egg production begins.

The eggs hatch in soil or water. Enormous numbers of infective larvae may accumulate on heavily grazed pastures.

By examining the colour of the inside of the lower eyelid of a sheep or goat, it is possible to tell how badly the animal is suffering from these blood-sucking intestinal parasites. Presence of these worms can also be detected through fecal examinations done by your local veterinarian. Collection of fresh fecal pellets from a cross-section of your herd will allow the vet to determine the presence and extent of an infestation. The eggs are distinctive and large compared to those of other commonly found parasites that infect the sheep's gastrointestinal system.

Valbazon and Ivermectin are both effective in treating this parasite, however the former is the one of choice. One must also consider your pasture management to reduce the concentration of eggs in the fields, by treating the animals then putting them in "clean" pastures to reduce re-infection.



Haemonchus worms in a sheep's stomach



Haemonchus eggs as seen under a microscope

Who's Providing Your Income?

Buying a Breeding Ram

By Lorna Wall

The ram you purchase, be it a purebred or crossbred, registered or not, is going to be the basis of half your lamb crop. The ewes in your flock provide ½ the genetic information for each lamb but the ram provides ½ the genetic information for your entire lamb crop.

Each year as the weather starts to head for winter norms, I get a call from at least one fellow shepherd about a problem with his/her new breeding ram. The call goes like this.....

"I was wondering if you could help me with some advice... I bought this new ram (between 1 week and 2 months) ago... and it is having this problem (usually a bowel/urinary problem) and I tried to treat it with (all manner of different treatments of drugs on hand) but I can't seem to sort it out."

"Well, where did you get this ram and what had it been given before you purchased it?"

"I got it at the auction and paid over \$200 for it but don't know who was selling it, or where it came from, [or how old, what breeding, why it was being sold]."

I used to try to assist these friends with possible solutions, but recently I have begun to just ask why? Why didn't you buy from a flock you could look at and see what is happening there? We are purebred breeders and do believe that if you get a good ram you are miles ahead of the pack, but in saying that there are many good crossbred rams out there as well. If you go to any seminar they will always tell you to buy the best ram/bull/stud you can afford for your operation, which is always good advice. Unfortunately many people think that means that they have to have a papered ram and they would be too expensive for small operations. Not all papered rams are equal either, only the cream of the crop should be offered for breeding rams.

The real issue here now is how you choose the basis of what you want for that ½ of the genetic make-up of your lamb crop. Do you just go to the auction and wait for a ram to pass through the ring that bids low enough to fit a dollar amount you think is reasonable, or do you do some home work and think about the strengths of your ewes and look for a breed or style of ram to compliment what the ewes have to offer? With a little time and effort you can change your bottom line considerably. Even going to the back of the sale barn and talking to the other shepherds bringing in animals can provide you with better information about prospective animals. If you really like something you see at the auction ask the seller why it is at the auction, what he has at home, is he a reasonable distance from you for visiting to view related animals that would be of a breeding standard. Make some phone calls and go look at other shepherd's animals to know what is available. There are many good flocks in Manitoba, but all too often we see people not bothering to do a little shopping. The best time to shop for a ram is about 4 months prior to when you want to introduce him to the ewes which allows you to vaccinate and worm with a proper period for drug withdrawal before introduction to the ewes. Make a shopping list and compare several, just as you would for any other significant purchase:

What is the best 'breed-qualities' to match my flock strengths?

What traits would improve or enhance the quality or traits of my flock?

How many ewes does this ram have to service?

How many years can I use the same ram? Do I have enough genetic diversity to use him for two or more breeding seasons? Do I retain replacement ewe lambs?

Is my flock in the early building stages? What is the main purpose of my lamb crop?

What kind of history is available on his bloodlines and maternal lambing history? Has his sire been used enough to show a significant view of what the genetics will produce?

And the very last question should be the price. Realistically it should be equal to the return on 2 to 3 lambs from your operation.

Consequently, you will find with a better quality ram the return on those lambs will increase as well. Always, always, always try to buy a step up from where you were last year and with a little pre-planning and investigative work you will see a great increase in both your bottom line and the pleasure you get from seeing those quality lambs in your barnyard at lambing time.

Additional Information on Import Permit and Export Certificate

OTTAWA, July 22, 2010: As of September 1, importers and exporters of cattle, bison and sheep will be asked to provide their Canadian Cattle Identification Agency (CCIA) or Agri-Tracabilité Québec (ATQ) database account number on animal health export certificates and import permits.

Adding the database account number to import permits and export certificates will enhance Canada's ability to track animals entering or leaving the country. Having access to accurate, up-to-date information in emergency situations is important because it can reduce response time, thus limiting the economic, environmental and social impacts of the situation.

The Government of Canada is committed to protecting the health and safety of livestock and the food supply through proper animal identification. Tagging and traceability are key components of Canada's national strategy to protect animal health.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), CCIA and ATQ are working together to promote consistent data collection and retention.

Producers can contact the CCIA at 1-877-909-2333 or the ATQ at 1-866-270-4319 for their database account number. Under the *Health of Animals Regulations*, parties subject to part XV of the requirements are required to report livestock identification information to the CCIA or ATQ. In doing so, each of the regulated parties receives a CCIA and/or ATQ database account number.

For more information on [traceability in Canada](#), please contact the CFIA at 1-800-442-2342 or visit www.inspection.gc.ca. You can also contact the following organizations:

[Canadian Cattle Identification Agency](#)

Telephone: 1-877-909-2333, 403-275-2083

Internet: www.canadaid.com

[Agri-Tracabilité Québec](#)

Telephone: 1-866-270-4319; 450-677-1757

Internet: www.agri-tracabilite.qc.ca

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/trac/20100722inde.shtml>

Jennifer MacTavish

T: 888.684.7739 or 519.824.6018

Canadian Sheep Federation

www.cansheep.ca

130 Malcolm Road

Guelph, ON

N1K 1B1

Wool Fleece Identification Form

Name:	Phone:	
Mailing Address:		
City/Town:		
Province:	Postal Code:	
Signature		
Breed:	Age:	Estimated Micron:
Est. Fleece Wt:	Staple Length:	

Fleece Show Registration Form

Name:			
Farm Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City/Town:			Prov:
Email:		Phone:	
Fleece #	Class #	Type and Description	For Sale
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			