

# Kansas Junior Sheep Producer Day Educational Materials

Kansas State University  
Youth Livestock Program  
214 Weber Hall  
Manhattan, KS 66506  
3/19/2016



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# Contributions

Special thanks to these people for their contributions to the Junior Sheep Producer Day program and this educational resource.

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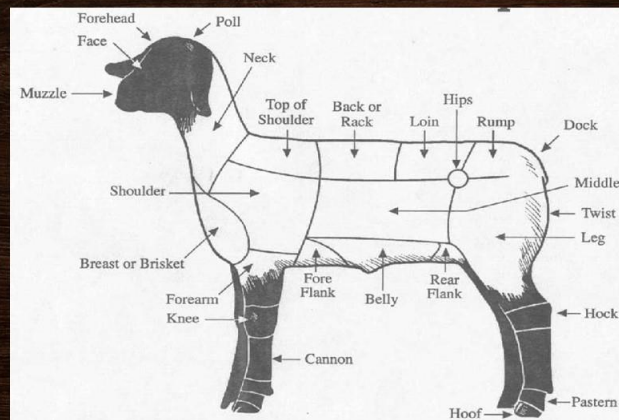
# Lamb Selection

Gary Teague  
Teague Family Farms  
Fort Morgan, CO



## Teague Family Farms SHOW LAMB SELECTION

## Parts of the Sheep





## Selection Criteria

- Structural Correctness
- Muscle
- Style and Balance
- Frame
- Attitude

## Structural Correctness

### Structure



- Neck extend out of top of shoulders
- Top line should be long, level and straight
- Pasterns should be strong
- Level dock
- Square Made
- Front and Rear



## Structure



- Walk with feet wide apart
- Walk with long smooth strides
- Stay away from weak topped, open shouldered, lambs with steep rumps

## Muscle



## Indicators of Muscle

- Top or Rack
- Leg and Forearm
- Bone
- Front view
- Rear view



## From the top

- Wide across top
- Long loin
- Thick meaty loin
- Butterfly feel along spine



## Feeling the top

- Put fingers together and feel across spine for expression of rack
- Check the width of loin
- Check the length of loin



## Front

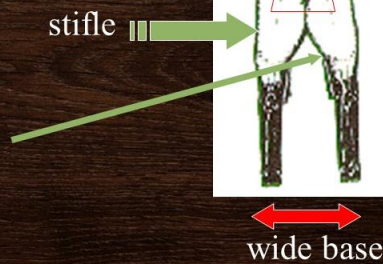
- Wide based
- Bulging Forearm
- Large bone
- Slight prominent shoulder
  - Don't get too big a shoulder as this will make the lamb look rough





## From the rear

- The widest portion should be the center or stifle
- Wide based
- Inside leg muscle
- Wedge made



## From the side



- Level top
- The hindsaddle should be longer than the front part of the back
- Long loin

You want a long topped lamb but it must be strong topped as well

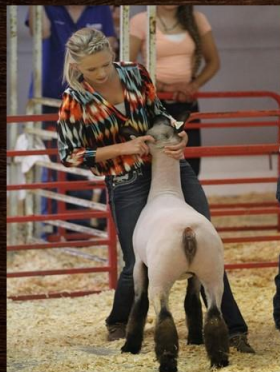
## Bone



- A large bone is an indicator of muscle.



# Style and Balance



## Style and Balance



- Extended neck
- Tight clean chest
- Level top line
- Level dock
- Tight rib shape
- Tight wrinkle free hide
- Thin hide

## Look for potential

- Select a Lamb that has..
  - Large frame
  - Long body
  - Long neck
  - Clean chest floor
  - Muscle indicators
  - Long, thick loin
  - Long, level hindsaddle

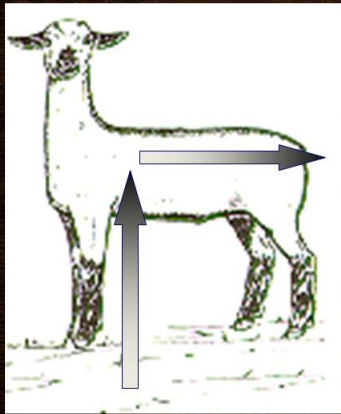




# Frame



## Frame



- Long bodied
- Tall
- Later maturing

- Short Bodied
- Moderate
- Earlier maturing

- Age and strength of child are large considerations

# Attitude



- Pen Presence, Cocky
- Brace when held
- Avoid lambs that suck shoulders down and pull back





Teague Family Farms  
Gary Teague and Family  
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# Sheep Health & Wellness

Dr. Nora Schrag, DVM, Assistant Clinical Professor Field Service  
College of Veterinary Medicine  
Kansas State University

Many health problems are preventable and treatable, especially if addressed early. If you are not sure if your animal needs to be seen by your veterinarian, it is best to simply call them and ask. Your veterinarian is an excellent resource for information and can often answer your questions over the phone. A relationship with your local veterinarian is the best way to maintain your animals' health.

Problem	Causes	What to Watch For	Extra Notes
<b>“Orf”</b> or <b>“Sore Mouth”</b>	Virus	Crusty bumps around lips	Warning: Humans can get this disease!! Not necessary for individual animal. However, some discussion about how to manage this disease within your herd is helpful.
<b>Ringworm</b>	Fungus	Loss of wool in small, circular areas	Treat ASAP! The sooner appropriate treatment begins, the more likely you will be able to show the animal. Do not share halters or other equipment between affected and unaffected animals.
<b>Foot Rot</b>	Wet conditions, untrimmed feet	Lameness, Bad odor from hoof	If the condition does not resolve with treatment in 3 days consult your veterinarian. This can quickly become an infection of deeper structures that can be costly and even irreversible.
<b>“Scours” or Diarrhea</b>	Stress or feed change, parasites, viruses (younger animals)	Diarrhea (can be bloody but not usually)	If animal acts sick, or if a diet of only prairie hay fails to correct the problem in 48 hrs, call your veterinarian.
<b>Coccidiosis</b>	Parasite	Bloody diarrhea, or chronic weight loss.	These animals are usually greater than one month of age.
<b>Urinary Calculi</b>	High grain rations	Straining, standing “stretched out”, kicking at belly, general discomfort and depression.	Call Veterinarian Immediately!! The signs of a blocked animal are often very subtle, and if left unaddressed can result in a ruptured bladder or urethra which can be life threatening

# Lamb Feeding, Nutrition, & Management

Gary Teague  
Teague Family Farms  
Fort Morgan, CO

## Lamb Management

## Feeding and Nutrition

Know your lamb and its genetics to best  
utilize a feeding program



## Feed trough options

- There are several ways to feed lambs that can aide in the development of leg and loin muscle
- Feeder Placement
- Use Elevator Buckets; Place at shoulder height
- Water Placement
- Plastic Water Buckets, wash daily



**Note: Never feed on the ground, place feeders at least shoulder height**

## Feeding

- Always feed clean, fresh feed
- Feed in a clean trough
- Feed at the same time each day
- Limit feed—know what your lamb weighs, and what he should be eating. Approximately 2-3 percent of body weight. He should clean up his feed fairly quickly. This is a good way to tell if he is sick, or off feed.

## Nutrition

- Five Basic parts
  - Water
  - Protein
  - Carbohydrates and Fats (energy)
  - Minerals
  - Vitamins





## Water

- The Most important nutrient
- Must be clean, fresh, cool, and in plentiful quantities daily

## Protein

- When in the growing stages, protein levels need to be higher
- When in the finishing stages, protein needs will be lower
- Provide material to build tissue: Wool, hooves, skin, muscle, internal organs

## Protein

- Feed your lamb the protein level that is recommended for the growth stage they are in.

Growing	Finishing
18-20%	14-16%



# Protein

- These levels are only suggestions and may need adjusted depending on your lambs needs and requirements
- Can be adjusted by adding different feed ingredients to a base lamb ration

# Carbohydrates and Fats (Energy)

- Important for body maintenance, growth, movement and heat production
- Efficient use of Energy depends on levels of protein
- High Energy requirements need high Protein levels. (growing lambs)
- Note...
  - Most commercially prepared show lamb feeds will be balanced with regards to protein and energy levels

# Vitamins and Minerals

- Lambs require little amounts of vitamins, but are still important
- Vitamins A and B complex are important for good health
- Salt, Calcium and Phosphorus are important
- Have free choice salt and mineral available at all times
- Most commercial show feeds will have adequate amounts of vitamins and minerals
- Selenium and Vit. E concerns
- DO NOT FEED COPPER

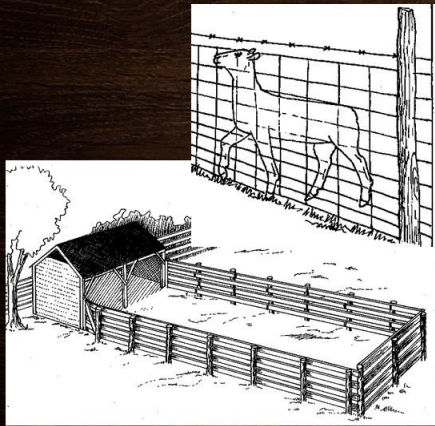






## CARE FOR YOUR NEW LAMB

### Pen Preparation



- Be sure there are no sharp objects that can injure your lamb
- Keep pen clean and free of trash
- Provide good shade and protection from the weather
- Provide adequate exercise space

### Starting on feed



- Allow lambs to get used to their new surroundings
- Feed some good quality grass, or alfalfa hay at first
- Don't start on grain right away if they haven't been on creep feed or grain before
- Most commercial lamb feeds have adequate roughage for starting lambs



## Feed

- Roughage First
- Start concentrate very slowly
- This allows the digestive system to get used to the concentrated feed
- $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound per day of concentrate at the beginning
- Build up to 3% of the lambs body weight
- Allow 30 minutes for lambs to finish their grain

## Success in Feeding

- Hand feeding is the best
- Look over your lamb twice a day
- Note how they are eating
- Use consumption as an indicator of health
- Monitor weight gains
- Monitor fat
- Exercise

## EXERCISE



# Exercise

- Will not necessarily develop muscle
  - Muscle is genetic
- It will maintain and tone muscle
- Stimulate appetite
- Help with even finish or fat cover
- May include walking, treadmilling, or running

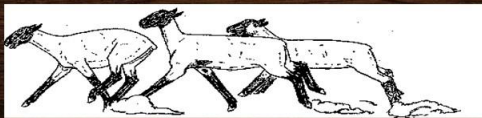


## When to exercise



- Only when it is cool
  - Early morning or late evening
- Start slowly and build to a full exercise program
- Large pen space may let lambs get by with less exercise
- Walking a lamb doesn't give them proper exercise but is better than nothing.

## Running



- Running help firm and harden finish during the last 4 to 6 weeks.
- Getting lambs too hot can be bad for finish



## Equipment

- Rake
- Shovel
- Trimming stand
- Clippers
- Wool card
- Rope halter
- Portable feed and water troughs
- Lamb blankets or socks

## Lamb information resources

- Internet
  - [www.clublambpage.com](http://www.clublambpage.com)
  - Search Engine keywords like:
    - show lamb, club lamb, junior market lamb
- Magazines
  - Purple Circle
  - The Showtimes



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# Wool Education & Judging

Taylor Harrison, 2015 K-State Wool Judging Team Member  
Department of Animal Sciences and Industry  
Kansas State University

- I. Wool Judging 101
- II. Industry Overview
  - a. Wool is used for multiple purposes.
    - i. Clothing and other fabrics,
    - ii. Pool table covers, tennis ball coverings
  - b. Lanolin from the wool can be used in makeup and lotion
  - c. Wool is sheared, bagged, and shipped to a cleaning facility
    - i. It is then cleaned and spun into top to be sent to manufacturers of wool product.
- III. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hs9Wkrocy5g>
- IV. Wool Breeds
  - a. Many popular wool breeds
    - i. around the world
- V. Main breeds in the U.S.
  - a. Merino
    - i. Originated in Spain
    - ii. Known for their very fine wool
    - iii. Tight crimp
  - b. Rambouillet
    - i. Originated in France, from the Merino breed
    - ii. Fine wool, relatively tight crimp
  - c. Columbia
    - i. Originated in the U.S.
    - ii. Rambouillet x Lincoln Cross
    - iii. Shear large fleeces
    - iv. Bold crimp
- VI. Vocabulary
  - a. Character – Refers to the characteristics which make wool attractive; crimp, color and handle
  - b. Crimp – The waviness of the fibers
    - i. Distinct crimp – crimps are sharp and clear
    - ii. Bold crimp – large crimp, may or may not be distinct
  - c. Grease Fleece – wool that is shorn and before it is washed or scoured
  - d. Staple Length – the length of the wool
  - e. Yield – the percentage of clean wool after scouring

## VII. American Blood Grade System

Grade	Spinning Count	Staple Length	Yield
Fine	70s and Finer 64s	Staple: > 3" French: 1.5"-3" Clothing: < 2	50%
½	62s 60s	Staple: > 3" French: 1.5" – 3" Clothing: < 2.5"	54%
¾	58s 56s	Staple: > 3.25" French: 1.75" – 3.25" Clothing: < 1.75"	57%
¼	54s 50s	Staple: > 4" Clothing: < 4"	60%
Low ¼	48s 46s and coarser	Staple: > 4" Clothing: < 4"	63%

## VIII. Criteria

- Fine fiber diameter
- Soft to the touch
- Heavy grease fleece weight
- High yield
- Long staple length
- No breaks, strong fibers

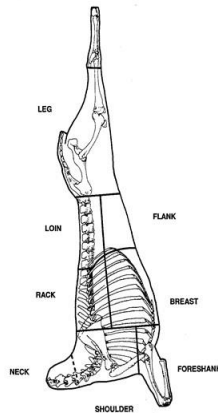


- IX. Commercial Classes
  - a. Wool categorized on fineness only
  - b. Fine,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and low  $\frac{1}{4}$
  - c. Priorities
    - i. Grease Fleece Weight
    - ii. Yield
    - iii. Clean Fleece Weight
    - iv. Staple Length
    - v. Fineness
  - d. Focus is on **economics** and **producer**
- X. Breed Classes
  - a. Wool Categorized by breed
    - i. Columbia, Merino, Rambouillet, Lincoln, etc.
  - b. Priorities
    - i. Character
      - 1. Does the fleece look like a fleece from that breed?
      - 2. Grease Fleece Weight
      - 3. Staple
    - ii. Grease fleece weight
    - iii. Clean fleece weight
    - iv. Staple length
  - c. Focus is on breed and **genetics** and **breeder**
- XI. Contest Format
  - a. 6 Classes
    - i. 3 commercial, 3 breed
  - b. 3 sets of oral reasons
    - i. At least one set of Commercial and one set of Breed
  - c. 1 Grading Rail
    - i. Grade 15 fleeces based on;
      - 1. Fineness
      - 2. Staple Length
      - 3. Yield

# Lamb Meat Cuts, Grading, & Cookery

Dr. Travis O'Quinn, Assistant Professor, Meat Extension Specialist  
Department of Animal Sciences and Industry  
Kansas State University

## LAMB PRIMALS



Lamb carcasses are typically fabricated into the following wholesale (primal) cuts:

- Leg (32%)
- Loin (11%)
- Rack (11%; most valuable)
- Shoulder (24%)

As well as the:

- Breast (8%)
- Foreshank (4%)
- Neck (2%)
- Flank (4%)



## LAMB CUTS FOR GRILLING

### Loin Cuts



Loin Chop

Loin Roast  
(Excellent for smoking or roasting)



## LAMB CUTS FOR GRILLING

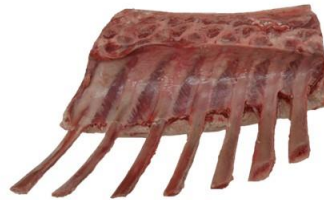
### Rack Cuts



Rib Chop



Frenched Rib Chop



Frenched Rack Roast  
(Excellent for smoking or roasting)



## LAMB CUTS FOR GRILLING

### Leg Cuts



Leg Centerpiece



Sirloin Chop



## LAMB CUTS FOR GRILLING

### Shoulder Cuts



Blade Chop



Arm Chop



## LAMB CUTS FOR OTHER COOKING METHODS

Leg cuts best suited for roasting and slow cooking



Frenched Leg, Whole



Boneless Leg Roast



Shank

**K-STATE**  
Research and Extension

## LAMB CUTS FOR OTHER COOKING METHODS

Shoulder cuts best suited for roasting and slow cooking



Square Cut Shoulder



Boneless Shoulder



Foreshank

**K-STATE**  
Research and Extension

# Sheep Breed Identification & Function

Chelsea Kegler, 2015 K-State Wool Judging Team  
Department of Animal Sciences and Industry  
Kansas State University

Chelsea Kegler  
Kansas Junior Sheep Producers Day  
March 19, 2016

## Sheep Breeds

### Border Leicester

- Origin:
  - Leicestershire England
- Characteristics:
  - Wool falls in long locks
  - White or black face and wool
  - Erect ears are they distinctive look
- Known for:
  - Dual purpose
  - Fleece popular with hand spinners



# Columbia

- Origin:
  - United States (first breed developed)
  - Rambouillet X Lincoln
- Characteristics:
  - Meat and wool type
  - Large frame
- Known for:
  - Mothering ability, carcasses traits



# Corriedale

- Origin:
  - New Zealand and Australia
- Characteristics:
  - Large frame
  - High yielding fleece
- Known for:
  - Dual purpose
  - Second most significant breed worldwide



# Romney

- Origin:
  - Kent England
- Characteristics:
  - White or black varieties
  - Dual purpose
  - Medium frame
- Known for:
  - Lustrous fleece
  - Lean, well-muscled carcasses





# Merino

- Origin:
  - Spain
- Characteristics:
  - White points
  - Fine wool
  - Rams – horned
  - Ewes – polled
- Known for:
  - High quality fleece, can yield up to 14 pounds, maternal strengths
  - Most significant breed world wide



# Rambouillet

- Origin:
  - France
- Characteristics:
  - White face
  - Fine wool
  - Rams – horned
  - Ewes – polled
- Known for:
  - Mothering ability, hardiness, wool quality



# Dorset

- Origin:
  - England
- Characteristics:
  - White face
  - Horned or Polled varieties
- Known for:
  - Breeding out of season
  - Mothering ability
  - Carcasses quality



# Hampshire

- Origin:
  - Hampshire County England
- Characteristics:
  - Large frame
  - Black head and legs – with wool
  - Meat type
- Known for:
  - Rapid growth rates and excellent muscling



# Oxford

- Origin:
  - Oxford County England
- Characteristics:
  - Color of face, ears and legs should be
    - Steel gray
    - Chocolate brown
    - black
- Known for:
  - Mothering ability
  - Meat breed



# Shropshire

- Origin:
  - Shropshire England
- Characteristics:
  - Meat type
  - Wool on head and legs
  - Shown slick sheared
- Known for:
  - High rates of gain
  - Mothering ability



# Suffolk

- Origin:
  - Suffolk County England
- Characteristics:
  - Large frame
  - Black head and legs – free of any wool
  - Meat type
- Known for:
  - Rapid growth rates and carcass traits



# Southdown

- Origin:
  - Hampshire County England
- Characteristics:
  - Mouse colored muzzle
  - Wool on head and legs
  - Meat type
- Known for:
  - Calm, docile, gained popularity with youth exhibitors



# Texel

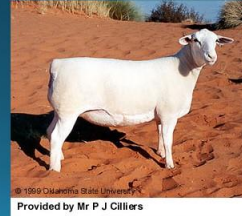
- Origin:
  - Isle of Texel off the coast of the Netherlands
- Characteristics:
  - Short, wide face with black nose
  - No wool on the face or legs
- Known for:
  - Muscle development and leanness
  - Large loin eyes
  - Efficient rate of gain





# Dorper

- Origin:
  - South Africa
- Characteristics:
  - Thick skin that is made up of hair
  - Medium size
  - Heat tolerant
- Known for:
  - Meat and reproductive traits
  - No shearing



# 2016 Kansas Youth Livestock Nomination Guidelines

*In order to show at the Kansas State Fair (KSF) or Kansas Junior Livestock Show (KJLS), you must first nominate your animal.*

**What is a nomination?** A nomination is documentation that you have owned, possessed and cared for your animal since a certain date in order to show at a state show.

**How are the nomination dates set?** The nomination dates are set by minimal guidelines set forth by Kansas 4-H on how long you should own, possess and care for your animal to have gained the optimal experience. In addition, the KSF and KJLS Board of Directors agree on these dates.

**What are the nomination dates?**

May 1 Market Steers and Market Heifers (May 2 postmarks will be accepted for 2016; May 1 is a Sunday)

June 15 Commercial Heifers, Market Lambs, Commercial Ewes, Market Hogs, Commercial Gilt, and ALL Meat Goats (Market Goats, Commercial Does, and Registered Does)

**How do I know what to turn in?** The Youth Livestock Program has compiled a list of requirements (checklist) for each species.

**How much does it cost?** The nomination fee is \$8.00 per animal, for all species.

**What is the Nomination Declaration form?** The nomination declaration form is required by all families/households wishing to show at Kansas State Shows. This form states the family/household name along with who is able to show within that family/household. In addition, it lists the physical location of where the animals are kept, and also has a statement about possession, ownership and care of the animals. It must be signed by all individual exhibitors, a parent/guardian, and extension agent/advisor. ALL exhibitors must complete a family nomination declaration form.

**Is a Nomination the same as an entry for the show?** NO. You must first nominate your animal in order to declare that you own, possess and care for them. Then, you must actually enter that animal for the show following the specific entry processes set forth by the Kansas State Fair (KSF) and Kansas Junior Livestock Show (KJLS). You must do both of these things in order to show.

*Nominations are sent to the K-State Youth Livestock Program office, but the entries for KSF and KJLS are sent directly to and managed by the respective Livestock Show offices.*

**How will I know if my Nomination is complete?** Once your nomination is put into the nomination database, you will receive a letter in the mail from the Youth Livestock Program. This letter will list all of the animals that we have in the system from you. A family/household will receive a separate letter for each species nominated. If you are missing information, it will tell you what you are missing and how to fix that issue. In addition, we post the nomination information on our website [www.YouthLivestock.KSU.edu](http://www.YouthLivestock.KSU.edu) under Nominated Livestock so you can see if your nomination is complete. We update this very often during the nomination process and highly recommend that you use this tool.

**What if I don't get everything in the first time?** If your confirmation letter states that something is missing or wrong, **there is a one-time fee of \$20.00**. This includes declaration form, DNA Envelope, and signatures (exhibitor, parent and agent/advisor). The \$20.00 incomplete fee must be submitted with the missing or corrected information for the nomination to be complete.

**Where do I get ear tags and DNA envelopes?** Ear tags and DNA Hair Sample envelopes can be obtained from your local Extension Office. Make sure you communicate with your local Extension Office far enough in advance for them to have enough tags and official envelopes available for the number of animals you plan to nominate. DNA must be submitted in an official DNA envelope. One type of envelope is available for all species. Please refer to the Step-by-Step page in the "Rookie Guide" for detailed information on obtaining DNA samples from your animals.



Youth Livestock Program · Kansas State University  
214 Weber Hall · Manhattan, KS 66506 · 785-532-1264



# 2016 UPDATES

## KANSAS LIVESTOCK NOMINATION PROCESS

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### Declaration Form

The verbiage of the Declaration Form has been updated. Families/Households need to read the form and obtain all of the necessary signatures. Only one form per family or household is required for each year, as long as they mark all of the species in which it covers and each specie they nominate is covered accurately by the information submitted on the form.

### Nomination “Received By” Deadline

The nomination deadlines for all species are postmark dates. However, all youth livestock nominations must be **RECEIVED** on campus within 15 days of the appropriate specie postmark deadline, regardless of postmark date. K-State will not be responsible for lost or misdirected mail. Certified mail is highly encouraged.

### Matching EID Tag Front & Back

The front and back of all EID tags must match correctly for all species. Discrepancies will be considered an invalid tag. Please speak with your local Extension Office or Dave Kehler to ensure your animals are tagged correctly.

### Market Beef Nomination Deadline – May 2<sup>nd</sup>

The market beef (steers & heifers) deadline is typically May 1. However, that is a Sunday in 2016. Therefore, nominations postmarked May 2<sup>nd</sup> will be accepted.

### Swine Ear Notch Submission Requirement

Returning in 2016, the ear notches for all swine nominated must be included on the swine nomination form. Therefore, a field has been added to accommodate submitting this information. There is also a diagram on the form. Families/Households need to draw the ear notches exactly as they appear in the pig’s ear for each animal nominated. Leaving either of these fields blank will result in an incomplete nomination. Educational resources for reading notches may be found in the Rookie Guide, on the Youth Livestock Program website, or through the local Extension Office. DNA is still a swine nomination requirement as well.

### Sheep & Goat Scrapie Tag Information Requirement

New in 2016, the scrapie tag number will be required for all sheep and meat goats nominated. A field has been added to both the market lamb/commercial ewe and meat goat/commercial doe form. If a nomination is received without the scrapie tag listed for each animal nominated, the nomination will be considered incomplete. For more information on scrapie or identifying the scrapie tag, please refer to the “Rookie Guide”, the Youth Livestock Program website, or the local Extension office.

### Youth PQA® Plus Certification Date

All swine exhibitors must submit a valid Youth PQA® Plus certification number by June 15<sup>th</sup>.

### Returned Check Fee

All returned nomination checks will be assessed a \$40 fee, in addition to the original amount. All animals nominated by the associated family/household will be considered incomplete and ineligible to show until appropriate payment is received.





## 2016 Kansas Livestock Nomination Checklists:

I have a **market lamb or commercial ewe** to nominate, what do I need to turn in?

- ☐ Household Declaration Form
- ☐ Tag Your Animal by June 15 with a Kansas 4-H Electronic Identification (EID) tag.
- ☐ Completed Market Lamb Nomination form ([www.YouthLivestock.KSU.edu](http://www.YouthLivestock.KSU.edu)) including all contact information and signatures. **NEW IN 2016** – make sure to also include the scrapie tag # in the space provided.
- ☐ Completed official, sealed DNA Hair Sample Envelope, hair must be pulled, not cut. Obtain at least 40 follicles. All family exhibitors and a parent/guardian must sign the front of the DNA envelope.
- ☐ \$8.00 per animal nomination fee.
- ☐ All of the above must be completed by **June 15**. Certified Mail is highly encouraged.

I have a **registered breeding ewe**, what do I need to turn in?

- ☐ Ewes must be registered in exhibitor's name no later than **July 1** of the current year.
- ☐ No nomination materials are required for Registered Breeding Ewes.
- ☐ Registered Breeding Ewes *do not* need DNA hair samples.
- ☐ Some form of ear tag is encouraged for show management purposes.

Mail all Kansas youth livestock nomination materials to:

Kansas State University  
Department of Animal Sciences & Industry  
State 4-H/FFA Shows  
Attn: Lexie Hayes, Youth Livestock Coordinator  
214 Weber Hall  
1424 Claflin Road  
Manhattan, KS 66506



## SHEEP & GOAT HAIR SAMPLE COLLECTION INSTRUCTIONS



1 Check the ear tag number of the animal, and record it on the hair sample envelope. Clean the sample area to remove dirt or other contaminants.

Use bent, long or needle nose pliers to collect the sample.



2 Pull a tuft of hair from the leg, just above the toes. Pull the hair directly away from the skin, NOT at an angle. This will allow the root to come out with the hair. Pull at least twice.



3 Inspect the hairs sample to ensure at least 30 hair follicles or roots. The roots are easy to see in goats (like human hairs with a bulb at the end), but difficult in sheep. In sheep, you may notice a color variation which indicates that the root is intact.

**Note:** Do NOT cut the hair from the animal. The hair MUST CONTAIN ROOTS for DNA testing. Avoid touching the roots and make sure the hair is dry

Place the sample in the hair sample envelope, and then seal the envelope in the presence of the exhibitor and parent/supervisor. Do not put hairs in a plastic bag.



Fill out the remaining information lines on the envelope, and have the witnesses sign.



**REMEMBER:** Cleanse hands and pliers between animal samples to ensure that hairs from different animals are not mixed.



### SHEEP & GOAT SAMPLE CHECKLIST

- ✓ Select collection area - we suggest above toes
- ✓ Insert ear tag number on the envelope
- ✓ Obtain at least 30 hairs with follicles
- ✓ Take at least 2 pulls
- ✓ Inspect for follicles – do not touch follicles
- ✓ Obtain exhibitor signature & seal envelope
- ✓ Clean pliers and hands between animals

Sheep & Goat Instructions.pdf (Rev 04/04)

\*Instructional videos available on the DNA page of the KSU Youth Livestock website ([www.youthlivestock.ksu.edu](http://www.youthlivestock.ksu.edu)).

If viewing this resource book electronically, click here: [DNA Videos](#).

## **Notes:**



# KSU Youth Livestock Program

## ***Website:***

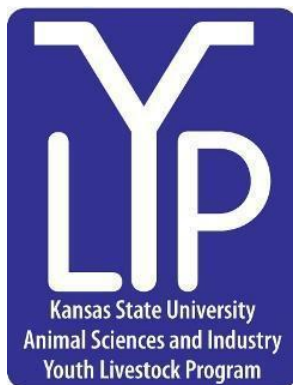
[www.youthlivestock.ksu.edu](http://www.youthlivestock.ksu.edu)

## ***Facebook:***

Kansas State Youth Livestock Program

## ***Contact Information:***

Kansas State University  
Department of Animal Sciences and Industry  
214 Weber Hall  
1424 Claflin Road  
Manhattan, KS 66506  
P: (785)532-1264  
F: (785)532-7059  
[adhayes@ksu.edu](mailto:adhayes@ksu.edu)



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