



West Virginia University

# News Ewe Can Use

Volume 3, Issue 1

Winter 2002

Published in Conjunction with the West Virginia University Davis College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Consumer Sciences and West Virginia University Cooperative Extension Service



## ERADICATE SCRAPIE!

NATIONAL SCRAPIE ERADICATION PROGRAM

By now, most of you have heard about the new scrapie eradication program. Some of you want to know why the industry needs a new scrapie eradication program. Some want to know the difference between the voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program and the new National Scrapie Eradication Program. Some of you just want to know what you need to do to comply with the new program.

If you read the *Scrapie in Sheep and Goats; Interstate Movement Restrictions and Indemnity; Final Rule* that was published in the Federal Register August 21, 2001, the program appears extremely complicated. If you request official eartags and a flock ID number, identify your sheep before they leave your farm, and keep a record of all sheep that enter and leave your flock, the program is relatively simple.

### What is scrapie and why is it important to the US sheep industry?

- ✓ Scrapie is a degenerative disease that affects the central nervous system of sheep and goats.
- ✓ Scrapie is infectious and contagious.

- ✓ Scrapie is transmitted primarily through exposure to infected birth fluids and placenta.
- ✓ The scrapie agent is resistant to heat & normal sterilization.
- ✓ Scrapie has a 2 to 5 year incubation period.
- ✓ There is no vaccine for scrapie.
- ✓ There is no treatment for scrapie.
- ✓ Scrapie is always fatal.

Scrapie has been known to exist for over 250 years. It was first identified in the U.S. in 1947 in sheep imported from Canada that originated in the UK. There is no evidence that scrapie can spread to humans either through consumption of meat or dairy products or through handling of diseased animals.

HOWEVER, because scrapie belongs to a family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, or TSEs, it has come under increased scrutiny and is subject to the same negative public perceptions as are other TSEs. A TSE is a disease that produces sponge-like holes in the brain and can be transmitted from one individual to another.

Other TSEs include chronic wasting disease in mule deer and elk, transmissible mink encephalopathy (TME), feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and in humans, Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (nvCJD).

TME is thought to have resulted from feeding scrapie-infected sheep to mink.

FSE was first reported in 1990 in the UK and may be linked to BSE through contaminated feed.

BSE (or "mad cow disease") was first reported in Great Britain in 1986. BSE is thought to have originated from feeding rendered material containing scrapie-infected sheep or previously undetected rendered BSE-infected cattle back to cattle. Changes in the rendering process in the early 1980's may have played a role in the appearance of BSE. Since 1986, there have been 181,368 cases of BSE documented in the UK. To date, USDA has found no evidence of BSE in the U.S. cattle population.

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**Address Corrections**  
Please notify the WVSMP of any address changes or corrections.

CJD is a presenile dementia which affects humans. Approximately 90% of the cases are sporadic with no known source of exposure. Between 5% and 10% of the cases are associated with certain inherited gene mutations. CJD tends to strike people over the age of 55. There is no scientific link between BSE and CJD.

HOWEVER, nvCJD was first identified in the UK in 1996. Since that time, some 120 definite and probable cases of nvCJD have been identified. This disease affects a much younger population. It is believed that nvCJD may be linked to BSE contaminated beef.

It is estimated that scrapie costs the industry \$20-25 million annually. This is primarily through lost markets for by-products and increased disposal costs. This does not include the loss of export

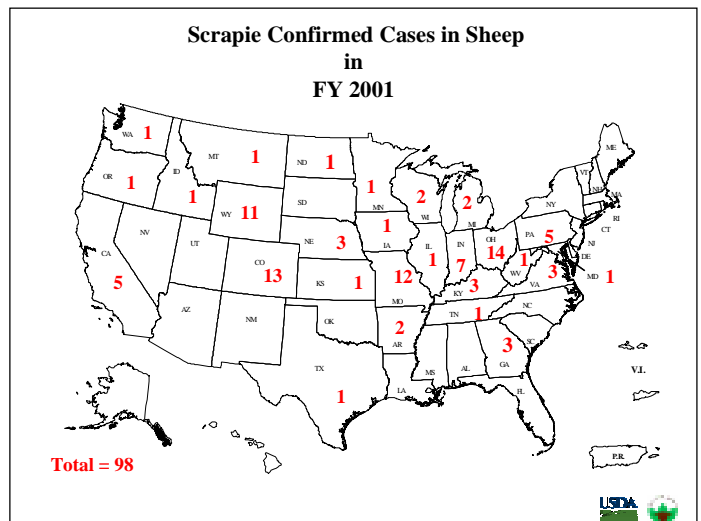
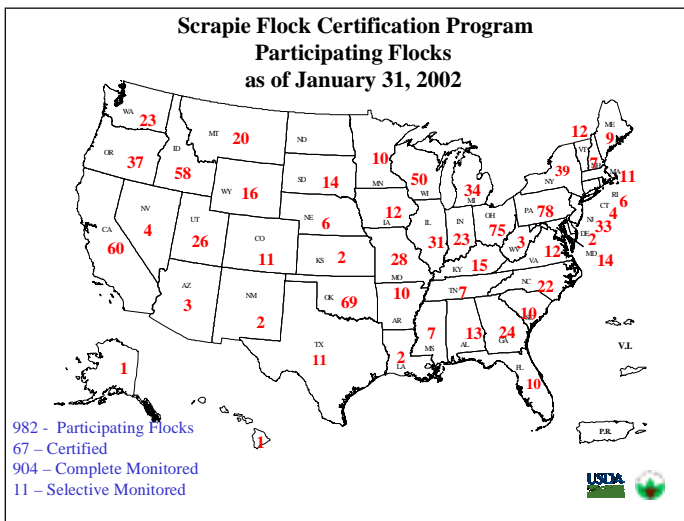
opportunities to two key competing countries, Australia and New Zealand, which are considered scrapie-free.

**What is the difference between the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP) and the National Scrapie Eradication Program?**

The SFCP and the National Scrapie Eradication Program are two different programs. The intent of the voluntary SFCP is to identify flocks that are scrapie-free and to protect flocks participating in the program from exposure to scrapie. The goal of the new National Scrapie Eradication Program is to eradicate scrapie from the U.S. by 2010 and for the U.S. to be officially declared scrapie-free by international standards by 2017. At the time that the SFCP was established in 1992, there was no live animal test available for scrapie and due to

the long incubation period of the disease, it was extremely difficult to identify subclinical animals. In the new program, the official identification required for all breeding sheep will facilitate trace-back of scrapie-positive animals to their flock of origin. In addition, APHIS has recently approved a live animal 'third eyelid test' that can identify pre-clinical scrapie and that will be used in the eradication effort. In FY2001, there were a total of 98 confirmed cases of scrapie in sheep in the U.S., including one case in WV. As of January 31, 2002, 982 flocks were participating in the SFCP, including 3 flocks in WV. For most sheep and lambs, the new National Scrapie Eradication Program went into effect November 19, 2001.

(Continued on page 3)



Source: USDA

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## News Ewe Can Use

### What are the official identification requirements for sheep in WV?

Dr. Lewis Thomas, Director of the WV Department of Agriculture Animal Health Division, has summarized the federal regulations as they apply to sheep in West Virginia as follows:

#### SHEEP

##### Official Identification Required

- 1) Movement for exhibition.
  - a. Ewes and rams of any age moving interstate or to an instate show with out-of-state animals.
  - b. Market ewe lambs at instate shows.
- 2) Movement in feeding/slaughter channels in interstate commerce.
  - a. Ewes under 18 months or rams over 18 months of age (have 2<sup>nd</sup> set of incisors).
  - b. Ewes under 18 months of age that are pregnant or that have lambed.
- 3) Movement of breeding stock.
  - a. Rams or ewes of any age that are sold interstate.
  - b. Ewes and rams born after January 1, 2002 will need to be identified to flock of birth when they leave one

flock or before entering another flock – even for within state movements.

- 4) No identification needed
  - a. Rams less than 18 months old moving to slaughter.
  - b. Ewes less than 18 months old that have not lambed and are not pregnant going to slaughter.
  - c. Castrated animals moving for any purpose.

The program requires the use of official identification. WV sheep producers can request official scrapie program eartags by calling the WVDA, Animal Health Division at (304) 558-2214. The tags and tagger are free of charge. An official premise identification will be assigned when eartags are requested. Eartags can also be requested by calling the APHIS/VS area office at (614) 469-5602.

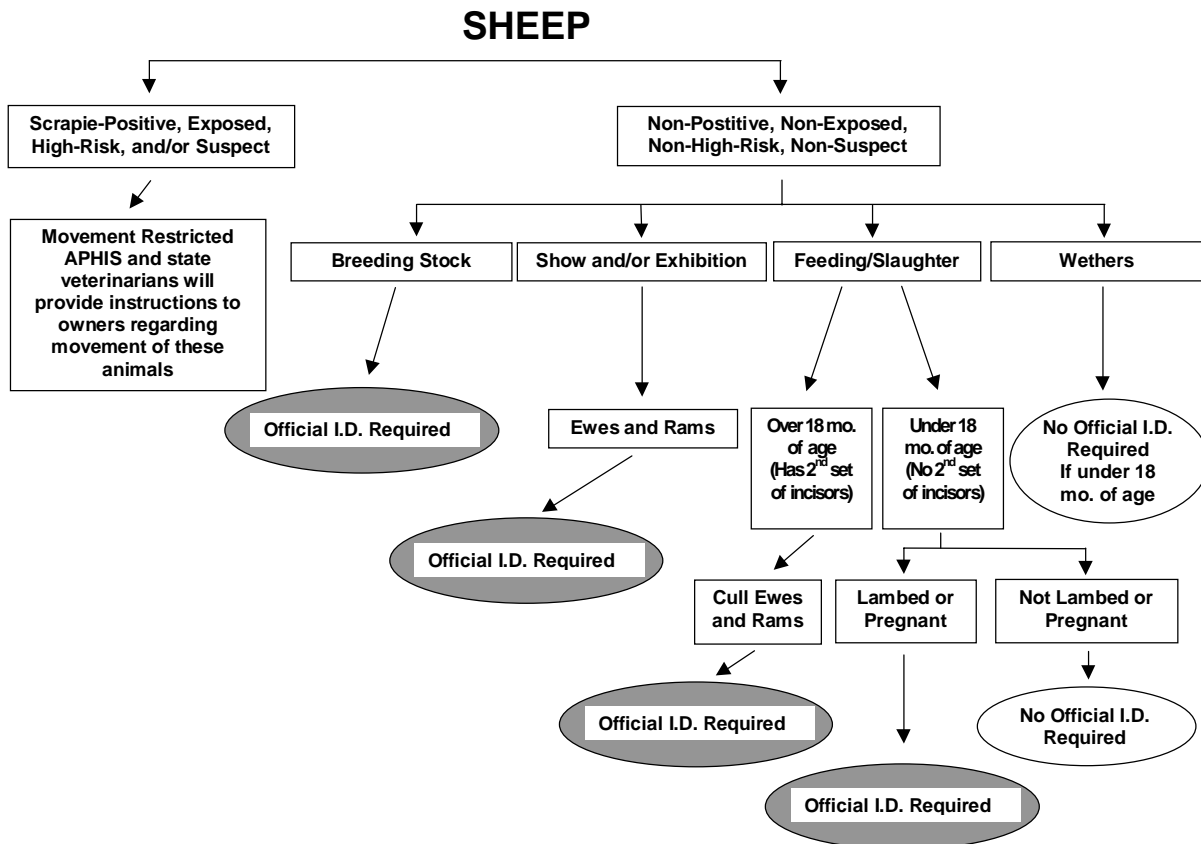
The National Scrapie Eradication Program controls interstate movement of sheep (and goats). **Intrastate** movement is controlled by the individual states. For those of you that market lambs in Virginia, be aware that Virginia livestock markets require that ALL sheep and lambs consigned must have

official identification, including feeder/slaughter lambs. If your sheep and lambs are not identified, they can be refused or the market operator can assess a fee for an official identification tag to be applied. WV livestock markets have a supply of official identification tags available. There will be no charge for these tags. If you have any questions, it is a good idea to call the livestock market ahead of time.

#### **DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE TO ORDER ID TAGS!!**

Dr. Thomas has indicated that tags are on backorder and may take several weeks to arrive. Plan ahead. Don't wait until you are ready to show or sell an animal before ordering your tags.

The new Scrapie Eradication Program affects movement of both sheep AND goats. For information about official identification requirements for goats, and for more information about the Scrapie Eradication Program visit online [www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/scrapie](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/scrapie) or [www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie](http://www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie). Or call the WVDA Animal Health Division.





## Presidents' Notes: Messages to Sheep Producers

From: Frank Moore, President, American Sheep Industry Assoc., Inc.

This column will be well received by some, while others may take offense, but I believe it is time to "tell it like it is".

Since September 2000 you as sheep producers have had an opportunity to receive an additional \$15-\$20 of income per ewe through USDA/FSA programs. Another \$15-\$20 per head will be available in the next 12-18 months through the continuation of the Feeder/Slaughter Lamb payments and the addition of a Ewe Lamb Retention Program. Also it looks like we should get a new wool market support program in the 2002 Farm Bill that will work as a safety net when the wool markets are below cost of production.

These payments were not random acts of kindness and generosity from your federal government. The American Sheep

Industry Association (ASI) and other state associations have worked hard to respond to the depressed wool prices and the flood of imported lamb meat that have had such a dramatic impact on our markets.

**"These payments were not random acts of kindness and generosity from your federal government."**

If you are like me you would much rather see strong markets than a government program, but ASI and the state associations do not have programs or funding available to impact your markets and improve prices. The associations do have the

ability to lobby Congress, and take actions such as the 201 Trade Case that is bringing more than \$70 million in direct payments to producers.

Your associations have done their job! They provided significant revenue to your operation during tough times. I am suggesting you contribute 5 percent of your USDA payments to ASI and your state association. In most cases this check will be substantially more than past contributions, but your associations have already earned it and now they need your help.

I look forward to working with you and for you. Thanks for your generosity and support of the sheep industry.



201 LMAAP Payment (as of 3/21/01)		Wool & Mohair Market Loss Assistance ( '99, '00, '01)		Wool Outreach (WVSF, '01 & '02)	
US	\$16,400,418.84	US	\$26,747,530.61	US	\$220,000.00
WV	\$ 133,302.26	WV	\$ 72,655.79	WV	\$ 2,236.80

From: Ron Fletcher, President, West Virginia Shepherd's Federation

Having returned home from the 2002 American Sheep Industry Convention, I am pleased to announce that I see more strength in our ranks than ever before. The Nation's lamb feeders also see it and voted unanimously to join ASI. We welcome them and their input into this organization.

We have been through some strenuous times in the last three years. We undertook a mission that many thought impossible. Our efforts brought to this industry over \$200 million in assistance. Few sheep producers in this country did not benefit in some way. Many have benefited greatly. Our efforts will hopefully bring about a marketing loan program for wool in the new farm bill.

However, these kinds of efforts cost money. Frank Moore, President of ASI, coined the phrase "Five for ASI", meaning 5% of what we producers received in program payments should be reinvested in our

national and state organizations or used to help pay the legal fees for our 201 lamb import case. Many producers across this country have gone beyond this, as they realize they probably would not still be in business but for these efforts. A few in WV have contributed, some more than

**"Why would anyone not be willing to promote a product they are trying to sell?"**

once. Many have not contributed. Many, about 900 sheep producers, do not even belong to our state association. About 85 producers support and carry on the business of promoting the sheep industry in WV. Why would anyone not be willing to promote a product they are trying to sell?

Every sheep producer in this country should send at least \$5 to support these efforts. Each sheep producer in WV should at least join his or her state association. We need to work together in promoting our product. We must unite to lobby for our rights as landowners and shepherds. We need every shepherd. We need your ideas, your support. If you can't be there in Charleston and Washington, DC when we lobby to support our industry, please help those of us who are able to go. Help support programs that promote sheep to our youth. They are the next generation of producers of our food. Set a good example. Be there for the industry, so the industry will be here for us and for our children.



Excerpts from...

## "The Lamb Market Blues"

Steve Raftopoulos, a Colorado sheep producer and president of the Colorado Woolgrowers Association, addressed "*The Lamb Market Blues*" last fall in *The Colorado Sheepman News*. Steve made some good observations and I asked him if I could share some of his remarks with WV shepherds. Here are a few excerpts from Steve's article:

The market situation is pretty complex, and there are no immediate solutions; but let's take a brief look at the major contributing factors to the lamb market crisis; imports, currency exchange rates, absence of a national checkoff program to promote American lamb, breaker consolidation, and mandatory price reporting.

*Competing In A Global Economy...*The favorable exchange rate between the U.S. and Australian/New Zealand dollar gives these foreign competitors a distinct advantage over U.S. producers. Unfortunately, the strong U.S. dollar has exacerbated the problem of excessive imports.

In addition, Australian and New Zealand sheep producers pay assessments in order to promote their product. Meat New Zealand and Meat and Livestock Australia give U.S. companies "advertising allowances" for promotion; these allowances have enabled foreign competitors to buy into the U.S. market share and displace domestic lamb. Their

advertising dollars buy shelf space for imported lamb in major U.S. retail chains such as Sam's Club, Costco, and Safeway. They also pay for advertising in weekly supermarket flyers. These flyers are not paid for by your local store, but by the companies that advertise their products in them. Conversely, in 1998 a slight majority of U.S. sheep producers voted down a national checkoff that would have generated precious advertising dollars to promote American lamb. It's difficult to go head-to-head with the competition when they pay to promote their product on an *international* scale, and some members of our industry chose not to support a *national* promotional campaign.

*So Many Lambs, So Few Breakers...*Recent consolidation of U.S. lamb processing facilities has been a major setback for producers and feeders alike. History shows that independently owned processing facilities are able to exert significant impact on lamb carcass prices, which can lead to market instability at both the producer and feeder levels. With a significant reduction in the amount of independent breakers competing for U.S. carcasses, comes the fallout of price control and market inaccessibility.

*Navigating In The Dark...*Mandatory price reporting began in April of this year [2001]. Because of the concentration of

packers and breakers within the lamb industry, initial reporting parameters prevented the USDA from publishing the majority of prices and volume data for the lamb industry. We rapidly went from having incomplete market information under the voluntary program to virtually no data under the mandatory program. Consequently, the absence of available pricing data destabilized the market and prices began to drop. Opaque reporting conditions restricted competitive bidding and created a downward spiral as breakers and packers paid less and less for lambs.

Our industry must stay connected to consumer demand, and supporting a check-off will help re-establish this connection. Niche marketing is also a direct conduit to consumer preferences. Niche marketing to consumers in your area is an excellent opportunity to increase lamb consumption, educate consumers, and is a means to insure you receive top dollar for your product.

Mandatory price reporting continues to be refined and will be an important management tool for value-based marketing decisions. It is a landmark opportunity to shift our industry from a commodity based, carcass driven system to a value-added process that will enable quality and cuts to determine on-the-hoof product value.

## (Meat Lovers Know.)™

American Lamb Information Center - A new advertising campaign was unveiled at the American Sheep Industry Association Convention in January. The new ads are the most significant effort in support of American lamb in nearly a decade and are part of a heightened effort by lamb producers to help build awareness and demand for fresh American lamb products.

Recent research revealed that consumers traditionally think of lamb as a dish served only as an elegant entrée at festive holiday meals and other important occasions. The new campaign hopes to show consumers how American lamb has changed in recent times and spotlight the variety of cuts available and the versatility of American lamb. The new ads were

developed by Campbell-Mithun, the people who turned pork into "*The Other White Meat*."®.

Research also showed that 76 percent of consumers don't know there is a difference between American lamb and imported lamb, yet when offered an option, consumers overwhelmingly preferred lamb from the United States. Therefore, it is critical for U.S. producers to let consumers know about the benefits of American lamb and the new ads play a key role.

Retail promotions, outreach to the culinary community, a new Fresh American Lamb seal and extensive public relations activities all combine with the ads to create an integrated campaign promoting the benefits of American lamb. Watch for the new

American lamb advertising campaign in national magazines such as *Bon Appetit*, *Cooking Light*, *Gourmet*, and *Food and Wine*.



(MEAT LOVERS KNOW.)™

(The American lamb campaign is being funded through a USDA 201 lamb marketing grant. Any future promotional campaign will require industry funding, such as a check-off program.)

## A Tale of Tails: The Long and the Short of It

Tail docking of lambs is considered a standard management practice by the commercial sheep industry. Why? Why are lambs docked and not calves? Did you know that some breeds of sheep are not docked?

Sheep are often classified based on the primary product they are raised to produce - meat, milk, or wool. Sheep are also classified as fine-, medium- or coarse-wool, or as hair sheep. Scientists that study the origins of domestic breeds of sheep sometimes even classify sheep according to 'tail type' - including short thin tail, medium thin tail, long thin tail, short fat tail, medium fat tail, and long fat tail.

There are over 2000 recognized breeds of sheep throughout the world today. Archaeological evidence suggests that sheep were one of the first animal species domesticated by man, around 12,000 years ago. All of the domestic breeds today are thought to have originated from 1 or 2 common species of wild ancestor. Wild sheep today, including the Bighorn of North America, the Mouflon of western Asia and Europe, the Argali of central Asia, and the Urial of south-western Asia, are thought to possess many of the same characteristics and traits that their wild ancestors once did. One trait that all wild sheep have in common is that they all have

short thin tails. Short thin tails do not require docking.

Variation in the development of the tail of sheep has taken place through the process of domestication. Wild sheep have no more than 13 tail vertebrae, while domestic sheep are reported to have as few as 10 tail vertebrae to as many as 35. It has been suggested that the size of the tail of wool sheep increased with selection for increased wool production. Both tail length and neck folds increased as the body surface area increased to produce more wool.

Domestication and selection have created the need for tail docking. Tails are docked for both hygienic and for practical purposes. Manure and urine ball up on and contaminate the wool around the tail and along the hind quarters which attracts flies (fly strike). The flies lay eggs. When the eggs are hatched, the larvae, or maggots, feed on the flesh around the anus. Long woolly tails also interfere with breeding, lambing, and shearing. Soiled fleeces can also increase the risk of carcass contamination at slaughter.

On the other hand, not all breeds of domestic sheep require docking. Breeds with short tails, such as the Finn and Romanov breeds, frequently are not docked. Hair sheep are not docked. They don't need to be. They shed. There are also a number

of breeds known as fat-tailed sheep that are not docked. These sheep store large amounts of fat in their tails. Whether this particular trait came about through gene mutation or through deliberate or natural selection is not known. In ancient Asia the fat from the tail was considered a delicacy and early civilizations depended on fat both as fuel and as food. Fat tails, however, like long woolly tails, can sometimes interfere with breeding.

The tail is not simply a useless appendage. The tail aids in the defecation process. When the tail is lifted, the caudal folds on the underside of the tail direct feces away from the body helping prevent contamination. One study indicates that the tail may also serve as a barrier that helps prevent rectal prolapse. Lambs observed coughing clamped their tails down tightly over the anus.

Just as there are variations between the length and size of the tail between breeds and between individuals, there are variations in the length of the caudal fold. However, when properly docked the tail will remain functional, help reduce contamination, help prevent fly strike, and help protect the anal area. To minimize stress, lambs should be docked before they reach 2 weeks of age.

## Youth Programs Announce New Policy For Lamb Projects

For more information, contact: Jean Woloshuk, 4-H Youth Agriculture Specialist,  
WVU Extension Service, (304) 293-6131 x 4238

The ethical treatment of animals and the elimination of unethical practices in the show ring are important to youth programs in agriculture. The West Virginia 4-H Program and the West Virginia Association of Agricultural Educators Program Policy Committee of the FFA have discussed the practice of extreme or ultra-short docking of lambs' tails. This practice has been shown to contribute to an increased incidence of rectal prolapse, especially in lambs on finishing rations. After extensive study of the matter, these organizations have adopted a policy. The policy stated for the youth sheep projects (both breeding sheep and market lambs) and for exhibition of animals by youth at fairs and shows in West Virginia is:

**"Lambs born after January 1, 2002 will be accepted for exhibitions only if tails are not docked shorter than the level of the distal end of the caudal fold. Officials at the show or fair will enforce the rule by checking any lambs in question for the ability to grasp and lift the tail."**

A complete text of the tail docking policy along with photographs showing the location of the "distal end of the caudal fold" can be viewed at [www.wvu.edu/~agexten/youth/talldockg.pdf](http://www.wvu.edu/~agexten/youth/talldockg.pdf).

## WV Wool News

### 2001 WV "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest Winners

The 2001 WV "Make It Yourself With Wool" (MIYWW) Contest was held December 8, 2001 at the Charleston Marriott Hotel in conjunction with the "Shepherd's Holiday Showcase". Three contestants, all in the adult category, entered the annual state competition.

First place went to Hope Yankey of Mathias who created a seven piece ensemble (two hats, vest, skirt, mittens, boots and purse) made of bright colored felted wool. The wool was sheared and processed from her own flock of Coopworths. The outfit was reversible and featured a sheep herding scene on one side of the skirt. The idea for the outfit originated from a design on a belt buckle that "mysteriously" appeared in Hope's mailbox a number of years ago. To this day, the identity of the gift giver has never been revealed.

Second place went to Joan Henry of Albright for her felted vest and skirt combination. The unique outfit was created from wool, alpaca, llama, and angora fibers sheared and processed from Joan's own animals. Nine natural colors in varying shades of brown, white, gray and black were included in the patchwork design on the skirt.

Third place went to Katherine Paybins of Elkview for her dress and cape combination. The wool challis dress had a light background with a darker Persian flowery print and the cape was tailored from black, coat-weight, wool crepe material and edged in gold trim.

All three winners received Pendleton fabrics and sewing notions as prizes. As first place winner, Hope also received a trip to represent WV at the 2002 National MIYWW Competition & Style Show held in San Antonio, TX on January 26, 2002. The 2002 National Adult winner was Sylvia Lam of Houston, TX for her red and black, wool and mohair buttonless coat.

Congratulations to all the 2001 WV MIYWW Contest Winners!



*2001 WV "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest Winners (l to r): Katherine Paybins, 3rd place; Hope Yankey, 1st place; and Joan Henry, 2nd place.*

### First Black Leicester Longwool Sheep in the U.S. Born in WV

Congratulations to Kelly Smith of Hopping Acres Leicester Longwools and Romneys farm located in Bruceton Mills, WV! Hopping Acres became the first farm in the U.S. to produce black Leicester Longwool lambs. Longwools are known for their heavy (11-15 lb) fleeces which are curly, soft handling and lustrous with a spiral-tipped staple 200-250 mm in length, 28-32 microns.

The Leicester Longwool breed was developed from the old Leicester sheep in the 1700's by famous livestock geneticist Robert Bakewell. Longwools were well known in the American colonies during the 19th and early 20th centuries but had almost disappeared by the early 1980's. Fortunately, Colonial Williamsburg's Coach and Livestock Department began the Colonial Williamsburg Leicester Sheep Project in the early 1980's as part of a search for a breed of sheep that fit their 18th century mission. After extensive searching for a source of Leicester Longwool sheep in the U.S., the Williamsburg project eventually had to import a flock of white Longwools from Australia which arrived in 1990. As a result of two successful breeding seasons, the Colonial Williamsburg Leicester Longwool Satellite Flock Program began establishing new flocks in VA, MD, and WV, one of which was Kelly's Hopping Acres farm. Farmers were allowed to keep half of the lamb crops that resulted from their loaner flock. In the late 1990's, Kelly imported semen collected from New Zealand colored Leicester Longwool rams. After artificially inseminating ewes whose genetics can be traced to the original Colonial Williamsburg satellite flocks, three black, Leicester Longwool ram lambs (**two are pictured left**) were born at Hopping Acres in January 2002.



The Leicester Longwool is one of the sheep breeds listed by the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy as critically endangered. Breeds considered critical have fewer than 200 North American annual registrations and an estimated global population of less than 2,000. For more information about Leicester Longwool sheep, contact the Leicester Longwool Sheep Breeders Association, Elaine Shirley, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Coach and Livestock Department, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776. You can also contact Kelly who is Vice President of the Leicester Longwool Association at Kelly Smith, Hopping Acres, Rt. 1, Box A32d, Bruceton Mills, WV 26525; phone (304) 379-2212; e-mail HopAcres@aol.com.

Kelly, who is also a talented wool artisan, processes the wool from her own flock into yarn and creates beautiful handmade sweaters which she sells at many fairs and festivals.

## *News Ewe Can Use*

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### **News Ewe Can Use**

#### **WV Wildlife Services Funding Cut**

WV Wildlife Services did not receive line-itemed funding for the WV Integrated Predation Management Program (IPMP) for Fiscal Year 2002. The program however, continues to be funded through USDA/WS at a reduced level. In a letter to IPMP cooperators, Bill Bonwell, WV Wildlife Services State Director, wrote, "Wildlife Services will do our best to respond to all requests for predation management services in West Virginia. In spite of the funding shortfall, WS will work hard to meet our goal of protecting livestock from coyote predation with the limited funds that have been allocated." Wildlife Services will continue to accept guardian dog cost-share applications, but will hold these applications until September 2002. At that time, WS will use any remaining IPMP funds to reimburse applicants for their guardian dog purchase based on the date which the application was received. For information about IPMP the, contact WV Wildlife Services at (304) 636-1785.

#### **WV Sheep Inventory Up**

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported an increase in the January 1, 2002 total sheep and lamb inventory for West Virginia. This is the first increase in the total sheep and lamb inventory in WV since 1993. The sheep and lamb inventory was reported at 37,000 head, up 2,000 head or 6 percent. The increase reflects an increase in the number of replacement lambs reported. The 2001 lamb crop totaled 32,000 head, down 2,000 head from 2000. The 2001 lambing rate was 133 per 100 ewes one year and older, compared to 131 in 2000.

#### **Survey Reminder!**

Haven't returned your WV Lamb Marketing Information Survey? It's not too late! Return your completed survey to the WV Agricultural Statistics Service in the postage paid envelope provided with the survey. Thanks!

#### **52nd Annual WV Purebred Sheep Breeders Association Show and Sale**

Consignments Due: April 5, 2002. Show and Sale Date: June 1, 2002  
Tri-County Fair Grounds, Petersburg, WV

For more information, entry forms, or to request a sale catalog, contact Sandy Smith, Sec/Treas WVPSBA at (304) 257-4372.