

The Idaho Wool Grower

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May 2019, Volume 100, Issue 1

BULLETIN

IRRC Director Receives Award



Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission

Director Gretchen Hyde, recently received an Honorary Associate Alumni Award. This award is presented to individuals who have achieved a distinguished career record and who have given valuable support to the college and its programs over an extended period of time.

Gretchen Hyde grew

up on a family farm and ranch north of Emmett, enjoying the wild open spaces of southern Idaho. She attended the University of Idaho and graduated from Boise State University with a Bachelor of Business Administration in accounting. She worked at Agri Beef Co. as the controller of the Livestock Division for seven years prior to becoming the first executive director for the Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission in 1997. This rancher-led state commission was the first state agency in the nation that works collaboratively to provide proactive education and outreach campaigns on rangeland issues. Gretchen works closely with U of I faculty and staff to co-host teacher workshops, develop classroom and field trip lessons and activities for students, sponsor 4-H and Future Farmers of America competitions, provide outdoor learning events and develop the award-winning "Life on the Range" online video series.

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Spring Meetings Announced in Boise

IWGA Spring Board

Wed, May 22, 2019 at 9:30 a.m.
Lower Conference Rm
Idaho State Dept of Ag

Sheep & Goat Health Board

Thurs, May 23, 2019 at 9:30 a.m.
Lower Conference Rm
Idaho State Dept of Ag

Idaho State ADC Board

Thurs, May 23, 2019 at 1:30 p.m.
Main floor A & B Conference Rm
Idaho State Dept of Ag

***The Idaho Wool Grower
Bulletin***

(208) 344-2271

P.O. Box 1079

Emmett, ID 83617

President: John Noh

Vice President: John Peterson

Staff: Kaitlyn Werlinger

Staff: Susan Werlinger

Board of Directors:

Frank Shirts

Tom Rich

Bill Rickabaugh

Jack Blattner

JC Siddoway

Mark Henslee

Forrest Arthur

The Idaho Wool Grower
Bulletin is included as part of
membership dues.

Dues: 4 cents per pound of wool
sold or 40 cents per head of all
sheep owned 1 year of age or
older.

Minimum Dues:

Individual \$40

Associate \$65

Business Associate
\$185



President's Letter

Spring is in the air! For most of you, lambing season is over, and the ewes and lambs have left the hay stack for greener pastures. It won't be long until the first truck load of lambs is headed to market.

There are some positive signs pointing to a much-improved lamb market this summer. Colorado feedlot inventories are much below the five-year average. California lambs, while high priced, were still lower than in 2018. Prices of imported lamb are rising, allowing for better competition with our superior domestic product. I have heard that Easter lamb sales were average to slightly above average and consumer demand for lamb remains strong. The only negative right now is freezer inventories are above average. Wool prices have rebounded this spring and have in some instance exceeded the record prices of 2018. If all segments of the industry continue to operate efficiently, we should all have a good year.

The IWGA has recently gone through some administrative changes. Please be assured that we will be working hard to transition as smoothly as possible and ask for patience as we work through those details. Questions or concerns can be directed through our IWGA office at (208) 344-2271.

The IWGA will be holding its Spring board meeting on May 22, at the Idaho Department of Agriculture, beginning at 9:30 a.m. May 23, the Sheep and Goat Health Board will meet at the same time and location, followed by the State Animal Damage Control board meeting at 1:30 p.m. All wool growers are invited to attend.

Don't forget to mark your calendars for the 98th Annual Idaho State Ram Sale. The sale will take place at the Filer Fair Grounds on July 12 and 13. The IWGA will be holding a BBQ for buyers, consigners, and members around 6:30 p.m. on July 12. This is a great chance to catch up with old friends and preview the rams. The sale will begin at 10:30 a.m. on July 13. Hope to see you there.

My very best to you. Wishing you all a very productive grazing season!

John

Spring is Here – So are Ticks

By Darwin R Yoder, DVM

The past few weeks I have received several calls about ticks, especially ticks on young Lambs. This year, due to the rainfall pattern in late March and early April, the environment for ticks to develop has been ideal. The most common tick in Idaho at this time is the wood tick “*Dermacentor andersoni*”, also known as the Rocky Mountain Wood Tick.

This is a hard shell tick of the Ixodes family (hard tick family). These ticks start as an egg, which hatches into larvae. The larvae then develop into a nymph, which then becomes an adult. There are three host ticks, meaning each stage develops on a different animal. The larvae stage develops on small rodents such as mice and voles. The nymph stage develops on larger mammals such as squirrels, rabbits, and gophers. Adults develop and mature on larger mammals such as sheep, goats, cattle, horses and humans.

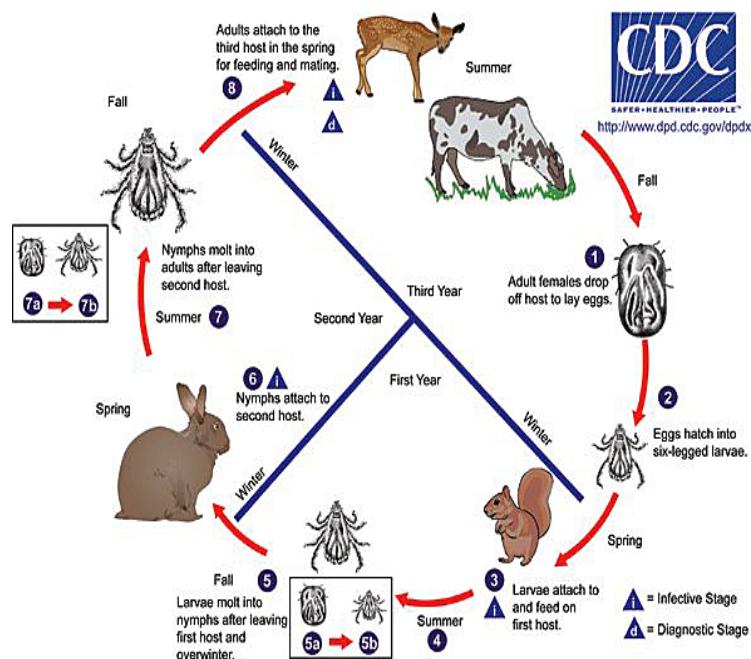
The adult tick is what most people see. The larval stage is about the size of a period at the end of a sentence. The nymph stage is about the size of a poppy seed, and the adult stage is about the size of an apple seed. The adult will attach to the skin of its host and then engorge itself with up to 5ccs of blood. The engorgement makes the tick many times larger than it's pre-engorged size, up to about the size of a quarter or half dollar coin. The process of engorgement may take five to fifteen days. After blood engorgement, the adult falls off the host and lays an estimated 2,000 to 7,500 eggs and dies.

The entire life cycle (egg, larvae, nymph, adult) may take 1 to 3 years. The most favorable environment for tick development is a wet, warm and humid climate. Henceforth, a wet warm spring brings on a severe infestation of ticks.

How do adults get onto a host? As the nymph stage matures and leaves its host, it locates at the moist based on woody brush, grass or suitable plant growth. It then climbs to the tip of the brush or grass and waits for an animal to pass by. As the animal or human walks through the brush or grass, the tick is attracted to the warmth and vibration of the animal movement and the carbon dioxide of the animal respiration and attaches itself to the hair or wool. The developing adult tick then makes its way to the head, ears, chest and axillary area (arm pits) of its new host for a blood meal. The skin in these areas is thin and has an excellent supply of blood. The female tick then pierces the host's skin with its mouthpiece, secreting an anesthetic and takes its blood meal. Then it mates with a male tick, falls off of the host, lays eggs and dies. The blood meal is essential for the tick reproductive process to occur.

Can ticks spread diseases? Yes, the most common disease we see in Idaho from the Wood Tick is Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Tularemia and Q Fever can also be spread by the Wood Tick. These are all zoonotic diseases, which also affect humans.

Life Cycle of the Rocky Mountain Wood Tick



Effects on Sheep

Usually there are very few sheep death from tick infestations. That being said, recently a Norwegian report documented a 30% lamb mortality rate in very young lambs. So deaths are possible as a result of tick infestation.

The largest economic impact is reduced weight gain in the lambs and possible reduced milk production in the ewe. Older, larger lambs usually can withstand tick infestation better than younger 1 to 4 week old lambs.

What can I treat my Sheep with to kill the ticks?

Treatment can be time consuming, frustrating and costly. Current research indicates a pyrethroid spray works best. The lamb and ewe need to be thoroughly wetted with spray especially around the head, neck, and chest and between the front legs. This will probably require lambs to be separated from the ewes, as the lambs tend to hide under and between ewes to avoid being sprayed.

Comaphos (Co-Ral) is not recommended as a spray in lambs younger than 3 months of age. Pour-ons have varying reports of effectiveness, usually poor performance in killing ticks with pour ons.

Movement of Sheep

Range Sheep operations will observe as they move out of the lower Snake River Plain to higher summer grazing in late May and early June that the tick infestations disappear. This was explained to me forty years ago by a very wise Basque Sheepman. “The ticks don’t like the mountains, get to the high country as soon as you can”. He also told me “When we have wet March and April we see many ticks in sheep”. Most likely the climate in higher elevations are not conducive for tick development.

Humans and Ticks

Remember to check your body daily for ticks as you shower. Also tell Sheepherders to check themselves for ticks daily and remove the tick before it engorges itself with blood.

Diseases most commonly transmitted by Wood Ticks are Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Tularemia and Q Fever.

To develop a treatment plan for tick infestation, the owner of the sheep needs to visit with their veterinarian and develop a program specific to their flock, pasture and range.

References: Dermacentor andersoni Rocky Mountai Wood Tick, by Jean-Claude Michel Munyarubuga. University of Michigan. / Tickborne Diseases of the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention, January 10, 2019.

Rocky Mountain Wolf Series

By Steve Stuebner

Wolves have been a big issue for Idaho sheep ranchers since the animals were reintroduced to the Central Idaho wilderness areas in 1995.

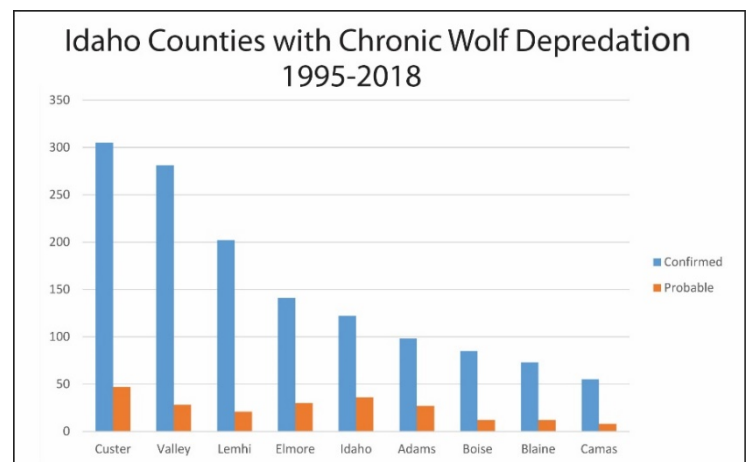
The Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission is sponsoring a 5-part historical and educational series about Rocky Mountain wolves almost 25 years after reintroduction on its award-winning web site, Life on the Range (lifeontherange.org).

Part 1 of the series launched on Friday, April 26, and it will continue through the month of May, with a new story coming out every Friday through May 31. The Rangeland Commission encourages IWGA members to share the stories and spread the word about the impact that wolves have had in rural Idaho, and what kinds of best practices are helping sheep ranchers avoid severe damage or death loss from wolves.

IRRC officials hope to share the whole wolf series with Idaho Wool Growers at the annual meeting in November.

Since 1995, wolves have killed more than 982 cattle, 3,150 sheep, and 53 guard dogs, causing \$1.6 million in damages and impacting 435 ranchers statewide, according to USDA APHIS Wildlife Services. Smaller numbers of llamas, border collies, horses, goats and other animals have been killed by wolves as well.

The original objective of 10 breeding pairs of wolves was reached by 1998 under the wolf-reintroduction plan. But a series of lawsuits by pro-wolf and animal rights groups delayed the delisting of wolves from the Endangered Species Act until 2011, when Congressman Mike Simpson and Montana Senator Jon Tester delisted wolves via a rider on an appropriations bill. By that time, there were an estimated 800-1,000 wolves living in Idaho, 10 times what was promised under the reintroduction plan.



Source: USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

The biggest concern that wolves are causing today is lighter lambs coming off the range in wolf country, according to Wool Growers members Harry Soulen and Frank Shirts.

Soulen estimates that wolves killed 100 head of his sheep in the summer of 2016. Their lambs came off the range lighter than normal because of wolf predation and stress, he said. In 2018, Soulen lost 65 sheep to wolves, right before shipping time. "It was a mess," he says.

Lighter lambs translate to less profit, Soulen points out. "As many lambs as we're shipping, well over 3,000 lambs, and we're probably giving up 5-10 pounds, if you call that 15,000 pounds, that translates to \$20,000 that you've maybe given up on weight loss. It's pretty darn significant."

Wilder sheep rancher Frank Shirts also is seeing an impact on his sheep herds by wolves. "Every night, they're on you. If the shepherd wasn't there, they'd kill them all," Shirts says. "Wherever we go, there's wolves."

Wolves follow the sheep from the Boise Foothills all the way to Idaho City and Atlanta in the Boise National Forest, Shirts says. When the sheep are shipped to market in August, they're an average of 8 pounds below optimum weight, he says.

Doing the math, that's 1,400 lambs per band of sheep, coming off the range 8 pounds light, resulting in a loss of 11,200 pounds. Multiply that by the market value of lambs at \$1.50 per pound equals a loss of \$16,800 per band of sheep, he said.

"That's a lot of money. And if you have 10, 12, 14 bands that's figures up pretty fast," Shirts says. "It's just killing us. And it's putting the sheep man out of business."

Shirts would like to see Idaho's wolf population cut in half. Right now, Idaho Fish and Game estimates that there is a minimum of 800-1,000 wolves in Idaho. The IRRC wolf series delves into how IDFG estimates wolf populations. To save money, Idaho Fish and Game has been transitioning to a system of estimating wolf populations via remote cameras in documented wolf territories. Previously, they used radio collars to track wolf populations to provide more detailed estimates.

About 220 remote cameras gather photo data through the summer months, and then IDFG staff analyzes the photo data, plus DNA data collected from wolf harvest, to determine wolf populations.

"This stuff is all put together, run through the models and it gives us a real good handle on the area occupied by wolves in the state of Idaho," says Jim Hayden, IDFG lead wolf biologist.

"One of the criticisms, we don't know how many wolves are out there, that's true, we don't," adds Virgil Moore, who retired as Director of IDFG in January. "But we're trying new methods that don't cost the people of the state that much money."

Part 4 of the wolf series details the unforeseen impacts that wolves are causing in Idaho. An Oregon State University research study detailed wolf-cattle interactions through radio collars on a single wolf and 10 cattle out of a herd of 450 on public lands in the Payette National Forest. The study documented 783 encounters between that radio-collared wolf and the radio-collared cattle from June to November.

"Just the cattle sensing the presence of an apex predator nearby is going to stress those cattle," Gardner points out. "If they're stressed, and they're running and the adrenaline is flowing, they're not putting on the pounds. And that's where a rancher makes their money."

Gardner points out that in rural Idaho counties, ranching is a significant contributor to the local economy. The large tracts of private land embodied in a working ranch provide key tax base for local government and public schools.

Another OSU study documented the stress caused by wolves in livestock. By examining the brains of cattle impacted by wolves, the researchers discovered that cattle exhibited the same symptoms that American soldiers experienced in war – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). It's unclear how long those symptoms last after wolf attacks.

"Wolf attacks cause bad memories in the herd and cause a stress response known to result in decreased pregnancy rates, lighter calves and a greater likelihood of getting sick," said Reinaldo Cook, an animal scientist for Oregon State.

That year, the OX had 17 confirmed kills of mother cows, yearlings and a bull, plus wolves injured several horses and killed an expensive border collie. By the end of the season, an additional 65 head of cattle were found dead or missing that couldn't be confirmed.

The OX Ranch, much like Soulen and Shirts, have been experiencing chronic losses from wolves. Ranchers in eight Idaho counties are suffering losses year after year. Some years may not be as bad as others, but ranchers never know when wolves are going to attack their flocks. Wolves are pursuit predators. They attack in the middle of the night, and try to get their prey on the run, and then take down the weaker or slower animals.

Non-lethal management. The Wood River Wolf Project works with several sheep ranchers in the Blaine County area to reduce wolf predation with a variety of non-lethal techniques. These ranchers like wolves and prefer to try to co-exist them, using various non-lethal tools to protect their livestock.

The Wood River Wolf Project herds up sheep flocks every night, surrounds the animals with fladry, and uses a variety of noise-makers, strobe lights and other accessories to ward off wolves at night.

“You want to make sure you have a working knowledge of these tools, when to use them, and then rotate them so the wolves don't become habituated and lose their fear of any particular tool,” says Suzanne Stone with the Defenders of Wildlife.

It takes extra time, labor and materials to use non-lethal control methods, i.e., more money than a typical family ranch operation has in their budget.

“The ranch family spends all summer irrigating, cutting and putting up hay to feed the animals all winter, and they don't have room in their budget to hire 2-3 herders to ride all day and all night herding the cattle, moving fences, building corrals,” says Carey cattle and sheep rancher John Peavey.

Nearly all Idaho sheep ranchers are now buying extra guard dogs to protect sheep from coyotes and wolves, but sometimes, wolves kill guard dogs. Three guard dogs were confirmed kills in the last year, and more than 50 have been killed since 1995. The non-lethal methods are experimental ways to ward off predators and wolves. In general, more human presence around livestock helps keep the wolves at bay.

In Part 5 of the wolf series on wolf management, most ranchers, elk hunters and hunting outfitters want IDFG to reduce wolf numbers through sport hunting and trapping. The problem with those methods is that so far, wolves are out-smarting hunters and trappers, leading to small harvest numbers. For example, about 30,000 wolf hunting tags are sold each year, and wolf harvest averages about 120 animals per year, less than a .5 percent success rate. In some instances, IDFG has approved the elimination of wolf packs in areas where chronic livestock depredation is occurring, and that helps.

But wolves reproduce at a rate of 30-40 percent per year, so the number of wolves harvested has never kept pace with the number of wolves on the landscape. Record numbers of livestock have been killed by wolves in the last several years in a row, indicating that more aggressive management is needed.

“We just have too many wolves,” says former Idaho Fish and Game Commissioner Tony McDermott. “Sportsmen, cattlemen, livestock producers, farmers, they're all on the same page that Idaho needs to reduce its wolf population. We're kind of at a critical stage.”

Go to lifeontherange.org to see and share the IRRC wolf series.



Monthly Feeder Lamb Inventory Summary

Agricultural Marketing Service
Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News

May 1, 2019

Feedlot Inventories*

May 1, 2019	April 1, 2019	Change	May 1, 2018	5 year Average
98,568	124,616	-26,048	147,994	128,304

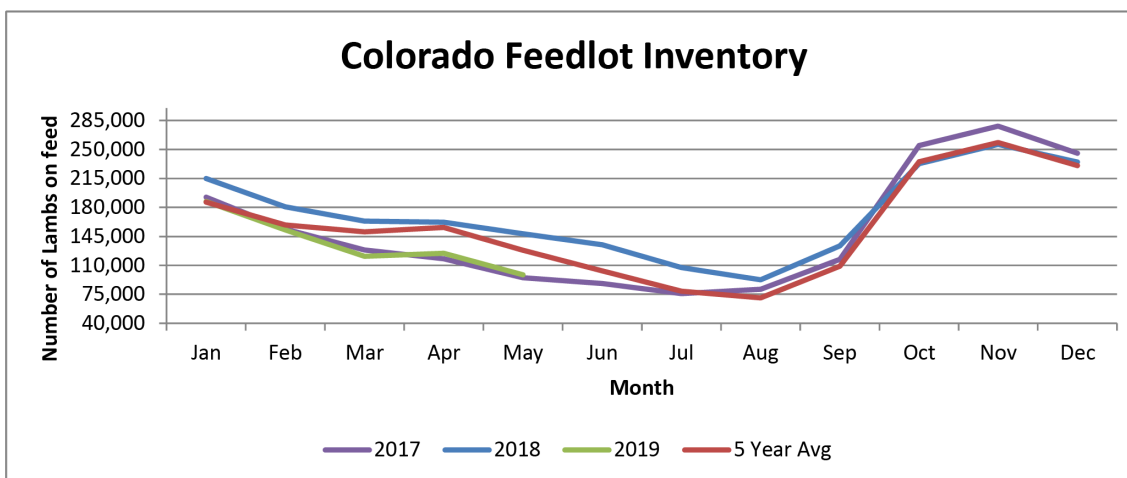
*Current as of the first day of each month. Inventory data is collected from feedlots with a capacity of 5,000 head or greater in Colorado.

Percentage Comparison

Previous Month	Previous Year	5 Year
79.1%	66.6%	76.8%

Inventory Trends

MONTH	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 year Avg
Jan	154,800	177,610	192,045	192,425	214,715	187,094	186,319
Feb	136,400	160,615	162,025	153,670	180,585	152,898	158,659
Mar	151,367	169,935	138,715	128,665	163,324	120,793	150,401
Apr	179,970	165,720	154,210	117,810	161,957	124,616	155,933
May	139,890	132,635	125,920	95,080	147,994	98,568	128,304
Jun	103,500	97,065	93,285	88,200	134,844		103,379
Jul	85,000	63,950	61,685	75,875	107,311		78,764
Aug	60,550	69,370	50,055	81,135	92,569		70,736
Sep	95,960	102,915	96,215	117,225	133,423		109,148
Oct	205,825	252,355	230,055	254,830	232,850		235,183
Nov	235,800	274,805	246,750	278,145	256,134		258,327
Dec	206,475	245,870	219,810	245,557	234,877		230,518



Historical Data

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/lsmcolambfih.pdf>

Source: USDA Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News
Greeley, Colorado | 970-353-9750 | greeley.lpgmn@ams.usda.gov
www.ams.usda.gov/LPSMarketNewsPage

Published in the Interests of the Sheep Industry of Idaho

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS BULLETIN

Vol. 48, No. 11

Boise, Idaho

May 28, 1969

WESTERN RANGE ASSOCIATION MEETING IN RENO

Deluge of Lamb Imports

In an emergency session in Denver May 2, the presidents of the two largest sheep organizations expressed alarm at the steady rise in imports of lamb in recent months into the United States.

James L. Powell of Fort McKavett, Texas, president of the National Wool Growers Association, and Reed C. Culp of Salt Lake City, Utah, president of the National Lamb Feeders Association, said in a joint statement that there is extreme concern about the imports of lamb which have grown out of all proportion in the first three months of 1969.

During the first quarter of 1969 lamb imports were 180 percent of the same period in 1968, while during March of 1969 they were 292 percent of March 1968. In addition, lamb producers in the U.S. expect an increased supply of imported frozen lamb during April.

Powell and Culp said the increased imports of lamb, which is not protected under any import quota law at present, have been reflected in weakening of domestic lamb prices at wholesale during the last three weeks.

Some of the important processors of lamb, as well as labor unions, have also expressed concern over the rising lamb imports.

Powell said the NWGA also objects strenuously to any attempt to cut tariffs on imported raw wool. "We are absolutely opposed to any cut in tariff because of the difference in cost of production between the United States and exporting wool countries."

Powell added that the sheep industry is making some giant strides toward improving its production and marketing practices under the Sheep Industry Development Program, but that the imports of lamb can literally wreck this plan and with it the domestic sheep industry.

Culp supported the NWGA in this action and stated that the time has come for the domestic sheep industry to take appropriate action to save the industry. "We have just reached a point where we are turning around and progressing rapidly toward an improved and more successful industry. These imports could very well reverse this trend," Culp said.

Meat Good Iron Source

From Livestock Market Digest

Meat is an excellent source of iron.

Most men need more calories than women. However, if you're a female between the ages of 22 and 35, you need more iron than they do, says the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

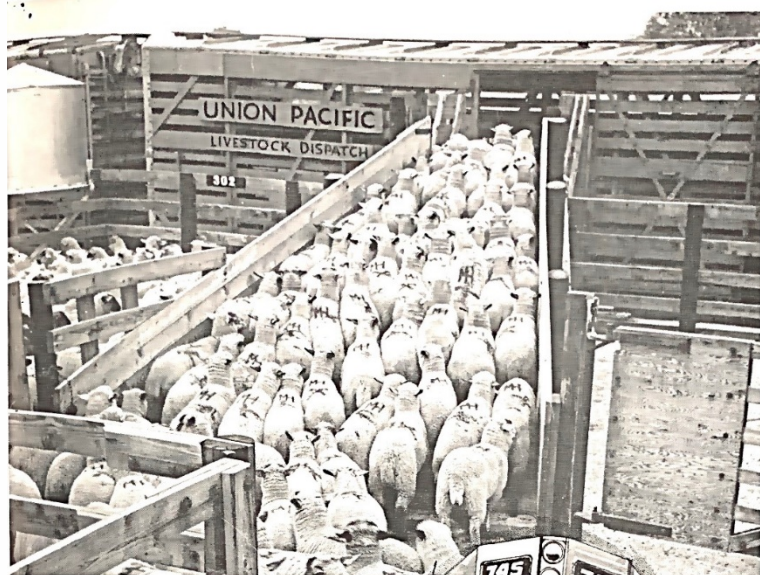
For the standard woman in this age group, the recommended allowance for iron is 18 milligrams, while caloric intake is 2,000 daily. In men the iron recommendation is 10 milligrams while caloric intake is 2,800.

Liver is the richest food source, an average serving of three and one-half ounces supplying 18.5 milligrams of this important mineral.

50 Years ago in the Idaho Wool Growers Bulletin

City Folks Respect Farmers

Recent study by major farm organization in nine of nation's largest cities indicates most city folks look on their farm cousins with considerable respect. Of all people queried, 84% thought farmers to be hard workers, efficient and dependable as a producer of food. About food prices: 58% felt food prices on par with other consumer products and services. However, just as many of the remaining 42% said they consider food a poor buy, as said it is a good buy.



Sheep Shippers Gain with UP's New Dollars Per Car Rates

Now for the first time Union Pacific announces a system-wide package deal that lowers shipping costs for Sheep Shippers.

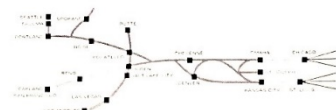
The new "Dollars Per Car Rates" save money and include extras like feed, water, rest and bedding charges while sheep are in transit . . . all for one price.

If there is a better way to serve the Western Livestock Growers you can bet your life Union Pacific will try it.



For complete information call your Union Pacific agent or write:

General Live Stock Agent
Union Pacific Railroad
Omaha, Nebraska 68102



Idaho

May 14, 1969

RAM SALE

Entries are now being received and plans formulated for the 48th Annual Ram Sale to be held in Filer on Saturday, August 2.

The committee is planning to select the best offering of quality rams ever offered at this sale.

Because of the new cutability grades that are being used on a voluntary basis for fat lambs, it is more than ever desirable to secure those good thick, heavily meated herd sires which will produce the thickly meated lamb which is in demand on the market.

This year's offering will again have three inspections prior to the sale which will assure the buyer of an exceptionally high quality.

This is the second year that the sale has been held on a Saturday which will allow more sheepmen to be in attendance.

Use and Occupancy of Public Lands

The firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall of Los Angeles, California has been awarded a contract by the Commission for a study of "Federal Public Land Laws and Policies Relating to Use and Occupancy." The study will be completed by June 30, 1969, at a price not to exceed \$116,000. The review will cover the spatial uses of public lands, as distinguished from the resource uses that are covered in other Commission studies.

As part of the Use and Occupancy study, seven towns and cities of the West have been chosen for a case study of the demand for public lands for urban use. They are Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nevada; Aspen, Colorado; Alamogordo, New Mexico; Flagstaff, Arizona; South Tahoe, California; and Richland, Washington.

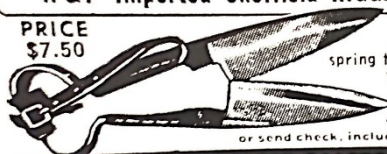
Wool Growers Association Meeting

The joint annual meeting of the Sawtooth and Challis National Forest Wool Growers Associations will be held in the Lincoln County Courthouse, Shoshone, Idaho, on Monday, May 19, 1969, starting at 10 a.m.

These meetings are very productive in improving the understanding between the permittees and the Forest Service personnel. Excellent communications such as these meetings make for very smooth working relations between the sheepmen and those who have the administration of the forest lands.

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Lamb Sales

The Aberdeen Lamb Pool sold 905 lambs on May 12. The first bunch of 442 averaged 103.7 pounds net after 4 percent shrink. These lambs were bought by Swift and Co. at \$30.33. The second bunch of 463 averaged 102.8 pounds net after 4 percent shrink. These lambs went to Sunrise Sheep Co. for \$30.30.

The Twin Falls Lamb Pool sold 400 lambs weighing 102 pounds at \$30.51. Russ Gladhart purchased these lambs for Stockland Union Stockyards, Spokane. These lambs are to go on to Canada.

Minidoka Lamb Pool sold 1511 head of fat lambs Tuesday May 20. All lambs were figured with a 4 percent shrink. Pen 1 totaled 412 lambs with an average weight of 103.1. These lambs went to Swift and Co. for \$29.75. Pen 2 totaled 458 lambs with an average weight of 102.9 pounds. The Idaho Livestock Auction purchased these lambs for \$30.25. Swift and Co. purchased pen 3 totaling 435 lambs with an average weight of 101 pounds for \$30.10. Swift and Co. also purchased pen 4 totaling 181 lambs with an average weight of 100.1 pounds at \$29.75. The Idaho Livestock Auction purchased pen 5 consisting of 25 heavy white-faced lambs weighing 105.2 pounds at \$28.00.

Jagel of Buhl sold 600 head of lambs weighing between 100-105 pounds to Wilson Packing Company for \$30.36.

Frozen Lamb Study

Kansas State University is working with the American Sheep Producers Council on a frozen lamb study. This will involve a study of freezing methods, packaging, influence of flavor and finally consumer acceptance. Packers are interested and there is little doubt that we soon will be freezing some of our domestic lamb products. When this occurs it is essential consumers be informed this is an improved product that is trimmed and prepared for the consumer's convenience. It will be a better product than lamb that has been shipped a great distance and then displayed in a retail store for some time before it is purchased. There certainly should be no price reduction.

Published in the Interests of the Sheep Industry of Idaho

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JOHN BASABE, Grandview

PHILIP SOULEN, Weiser

REVIEW OF BLM GRAZING FEES

By Joseph H. Tudor-General Counsel

Year	Rate \$ Per AUM	Basis	Allocation of Revenues
Prior to 1936	free		no charge
1936-1946	.05	"Cost of Administration"	50% to States; 25% to range improvements (R.I.)
1947-1950	.08	"Nicholson Plan"	6 cents grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 2 cents R.I. fee
1951-1954	.12	"Reasonable fee" by negotiation with livestock industry	10 cents grazing fee 12-1/2% to States; 2 cents R.I. fee
1955-1957	.15	Transition period and drought. Delay in new formula.	75% grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 25% R.I. fee
1958	.19	100% livestock price formula	75% grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 25% R.I. fee
1959-1960	.22	100% livestock price formula, increase	75% grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 25% R.I. fee
1961-1962	.19	100% livestock price formula, decrease	75% grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 25% R.I. fee
1963-1965	.30	150% livestock price formula	2/3 grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 1/3 R.I. fee
1966-1968	.33	150% livestock price formula, increase	2/3 grazing fee, 12-1/2% to States; 1/3 R.I. fee
1969-1978	from 44 cents to \$1.23 an A.U.M. in annual increments based on 1966 western livestock grazing survey.		

FILM AVAILABLE

The American Sheep producers Council has provided the state office of the Idaho Wool Growers Association with a film entitled "Sheep Build the Land." We will be pleased to send this film to any group who would like to show it.

MAINSRING

Work and careful planning is the hub around which the wheels of progress revolve.

Cheap Ration For Ewes

Sheep and chickens mix! University of Minnesota scientists say bred ewes do well on cracked corn and poultry litter. And it cuts feed costs \$1 per head during pregnancy.

Litter with a wood shavings base tests about 22 percent protein. Scientists mixed shelled corn with the litter and ground up the entire ration. But watch out for laws restricting litter feeding.

How Much Is Your Wool Worth

An article by Lowell G. Wilson, Ed Duren, and Wade Wells entitled "Wool' How Much Is Yours Worth" is available to you at your Agriculture Extension Service Office, free of charge.

Growers can increase the value of their wool through more knowledge of the quality traits of their clips. Through core testing they can gain information on the factors affecting the value of their wool. This test is very practical and economical.

"Selling greased wool on its own quality traits provides incentive to the grower to produce better wool and results in more high quality clean fiber for the manufacturers."

The pooling of wool has many advantages for the buyer and producers. The most important advantage to the buyer is that he is provided with a large lot of grease wool from one location. The most important advantage for the producer is that he is interested in receiving proper value for the quality of wool produced and assurance of a competitive market.

The market value of wool is influenced by the quality. Various physical properties such as, clean fibers, staple length and fiber fineness helps to determine the quality of the wool.

The article tells how to make and interpret the core test. A sample of one to three pounds taken from sacked wool by a power tube is used for the test.

Core testing can increase accuracy of price and eliminate the uncertainty in present contracts. A more equitable basis for determining prices received by growers is expected by the selling of clean wool on its own merit. Core testing is used to determine the percent of clean fiber. The amount of clean wool and current clean wool price quotation will establish a grease price representative of wool merit.

Predatory Animals

A report from the State Predatory Animal Board for April indicated 99 coyotes, 8 cats and 2 cougar were taken in April for a total kill of 109.

At the end of April, the State Sheep Commission reported predator fund balances of various districts. These are as follows:

Bingham, \$8,204.87; Boise-Snake River, (Canyon, Elmore, Ada), \$720.90; Bonneville, \$4,420.18; Cassia, \$2,364.23; Clark, \$1,724.19; Jefferson, \$2,015.19; Lemhi, \$808.33; Lost River, (Butte, Custer), \$2,945.89; North Central, (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce), \$8,133.01; Oneida, \$47.15; Owyhee, \$2,801.17; Panhandle, (Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone), \$2,955.58; Payette-Weiser, (Adams, Canyon, Gem, Payette, Valley, Washington, Boise, Ada) \$6,129.97; Power, \$1,658.20; Southeastern Idaho, (Franklin, Bannock, Caribou, Bear Lake), \$4,720.50; Teton-Fremont-Madison, (Fremont, Madison, Teton), \$3,256.67; Twin Falls, \$410.61; Wood River, (Blaine, Camas, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka), \$8,498.40.

The only one who saves time is the one who spends it well.



Upcoming Events:

- June 19-20 Western Range Association Spring Meeting / Reno, NV (208) 595-2226
- July 7-10 NLFA (National Lamb Feeders Association) Leadership School
www.nlfa-sheep.org
- July 12-13 Idaho Ram Sale, Filer Idaho / www.idahowoolgrowers.org
- Sept 7 Rafter 7 Merino Ram and Ewe Sale / Eureka, NV/ www.rafter7merinos.com
- Sept 10 Wyoming Ram Sale / www.wyowool.com
- Sept 12 Montana Ram Sale / Easter Montana Fairgrounds / www.mtsheep.org
- Oct 9-13 Trailing of the Sheep Festival / Hailey, ID / www.trailingofthesheep.org
- Oct 10 Utah Ram Sale / Spanish Fork, UT / www.utahramsale.com
- Nov 7-10 Western Central States Wool Growers Convention / Evanston, WY
- Jan 22-25 Scottsdale, Az / American Sheep Industry 2020 Convention / www.sheepusa.org

Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) – Questions Answered

Q What is Livestock Risk Protection-Lamb (LRP-Lamb)?

A

The LRP-Lamb Insurance Policy provides protection against unexpected declines in the national average price of slaughter lambs. An economic model is used to predict the expected price of slaughter lambs each week. An indemnity is paid if the weekly settlement value is less than the expected price for a specific coverage level. The weekly settlement value is a five-week average (current week and previous four weeks) of actual national weekly average slaughter lamb prices using weekly "calculated formula live prices". The price that the producer actually receives for their own lambs is not part of the calculations.

Note: The weekly "Calculated Formula Live Price" is formula prices established for previously slaughtered lambs (carcass basis) multiplied by the weighted average dressing percent. The weekly price data are posted by USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) each Friday at National Weekly Review.

Q Who is eligible to purchase LRP-Lamb?

A

Any producer who owns lambs in the following 28 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, is eligible for LRP-Lamb coverage

Q What are some of the key features of the LRP-Lamb Insurance Policy?

A

LRP-Lamb provides producers and feeders of lambs with the opportunity to insure the lambs they own against an unexpected decline in price. The LRP-Lamb Coverage Price is calculated based on a mathematical model. Producers and feeders may continue to market their own lambs through their own market channels and at the maximum price they can negotiate, however the actual price received by a producer is not used with respect to the insurance. LRP-Lamb will be offered for sale each week following the posting of rates Monday morning through 7:00 PM central time. When Monday falls on a federal holiday, LRP-Lamb will be offered on Tuesday during the same hours. Producers can choose between three endorsement periods (13, 26, or 39 weeks) to best suit their own production and feeding systems. LRP-Lamb insurance coverage prices and rate estimates may be available for review beginning on the previous Friday evening. However, rates and coverage values may be modified prior to sales beginning on Monday morning. Therefore, final rates and coverage values may differ somewhat from the previously posted estimates.

Q Where can LRP-Lamb insurance be purchased?

A

LRP-Lamb is available through a crop insurance agent authorized to sell livestock insurance.

Q How much coverage of the LRP-Lamb expected price can be purchased?

A

Producers can purchase as little as 80-percent coverage and as much as 95- percent coverage of the price in 5-percent increments. Coverage prices will be listed for each coverage level for each of the endorsements (13, 26, or 39 weeks) during the sales period each week.

Q Does it matter if lambs are sold directly off pasture or finished in a feedlot?

A

No, individual production systems are not a factor.

Q Must lambs be owned by the LRP-Lamb policyholder at the time of purchase?

A

Yes. You must own the lambs for which you purchase price insurance, and the lambs must be located in one of the pilot states when insurance attaches.

Q Does it matter if the market weights of lambs don't match the weights of lambs quoted by AMS in its weekly average national formula purchase lamb price report?

A

No. The weights quoted by AMS are a function of the marketplace at any given time. A producer is not paid an indemnity based upon his actual lamb weights or the actual price received.

Q Do lambs have to be sold on the day the policy expires?

A

No. An endorsement period should be chosen that most closely matches the producers production or feeding program. Ownership of the lambs must be maintained up to at least the last 30 days of coverage for the Specific Coverage Endorsement, otherwise coverage will be terminated and no indemnity will be paid on that portion of the endorsement.

Q Does it matter if lambs go directly to slaughter when they are sold or when the policy expires?

A

No. Producers and feeders regularly market lambs in a variety of ways; lambs may go directly to slaughter or be grazed or placed on feed for a time before proceeding to actual slaughter. Insured lambs can be marketed through any manner chosen so long as the lambs are in marketing channels where they are expected to eventually be slaughtered (includes lambs not yet weaned and lambs on feed).

Smoked Rack of Lamb

Ingredients:

INGREDIENTS

SMOKED RACK OF LAMB

INGREDIENTS

1 whole American rack of lamb
2 tbsp of olive oil
Salt & pepper

HERB BUTTER PASTE

INGREDIENTS

1/4 cup of butter
2 tbsp of olive oil
2 tbsp of parsley (finely chopped)
1 tbsp of cumin
1 tbsp of minced garlic
Salt & pepper

DIRECTIONS

In your smoker, build up heat until you reach an even 225F. (**NOTE:** I recommend using hickory or apple wood for subtle smoky flavor.)

In a bowl, mix all the ingredients for the Herb Butter Paste thoroughly.

Rub rack of lamb with olive oil and season with salt & pepper. On the side without bones, rub the Herb Butter Paste evenly.

Place lamb in smoker at 225F for 2-2.5 hours or until the internal temperature is at 135F (medium-rare). **NOTE:** About 15 minutes before pulling the lamb out, start a hot fire in order to sear the outside layers.

When the lamb is ready, pull it out of the smoker and quickly sear the lamb on both sides for 1 minute each.

Let lamb rest for 8-10 minutes.

Enjoy your delicious and adventurous meal!

Recipe provided by | [OVER THE FIRE COOKING](#)



Idaho Wool Growers Association
P.O. Box 1079
Emmett, ID 83617

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Market Report

For the week of May 3, 2019
 Source: USDA-CO Dept. of Ag Market
 News Service, www.ams.usda.gov

Idaho Wool Growers Business Directory

The following are Business Associate Members of the Idaho Wool
 Growers Association.

Lamb Review.

Feeder Lambs: San Angelo: 80-90 lbs 166.00-186.00lbs; 100-110 lbs 172.00-180.00.

Slaughter Lambs: Fort Collins: Woolled 100-120 lbs 200.00-230.00. Fort Collins: 55 lbs 225.00; 60-80 lbs 202. 50-220.00; 88 lbs 222.50; 90-100 lbs 202.50-215.00. Lambs fob with 3-4 percent shrink or equivalent 5600: Shorn and woolled 137-172 lbs 135.00-162.88 (wtd avg 154.10).

Slaughter Ewes: Good 3-4 (very fleshy) no test; Good 2-3 (fleshy) 57.00-71.00; Utility and Good 1-3 (medium flesh) 72.00-82.00; Utility 1-2 (thin) 60.00-70.00; Cull and Utility 1-2 (very thin) 50.00-60.00; Cull 1 (extremely thin) 20.00-50.00.

Wool Review –

Domestic Wool- on a clean basis was inactive this week. There were no confirmed trades reported.

Greasy Wool- was at a standstill this week. There were no confirmed trades reported.

DL Evans Bank

PO Box 1188, Burley, ID 83318
 208-678-8615

David Winters Livestock

PO Box 935, Boise, ID 83701
 208-890-2609

Fairchild Shearing, LLC

Vernon & Terri Fairchild
 1402 E 4300 N, Buhl, ID 83316
 208-543-5531

Fairchild Sheep Shearing,

Dallas & Whitney Fairchild
fairchildsheepshearing@gmail.com
 208-859-7319

Farmers National Bank

PO Box 392, Buhl, ID 83316
 208-543-4354

IFA

1127 S 2400 E, Preston, ID 83263
 208-825-3060

Holland & Hart

P.O. Box 2527, Boise, ID 83701

Harper Livestock, Mike Harper

PO Box 36, Eaton, CO 80615 970-454-3181

Idaho Ag Credit FLCA

PO Box 985, Blackfoot, ID 83221

Rocky Mountain Sheep Marketing

PO Box 2596, Boise, ID 83701

Western Range Camps

1145 S Blackhawk Blvd., Mt. Pleasant, UT 84647

Superior Farms, Livestock Department

2530 River Plaza Dr. Ste 200, Sacramento, CA 95833

University of Idaho

Animal & Veterinarian Science Dept.

PREEC-Sheep Center, 875 Perimeter Dr. MS2090,
 Moscow, ID 83844-2090

Utah Wool Marketing

55 S Iron St Ste 2 -Building 657, Tooele, UT 84074
 453-843-4284

J.R. Simplot, Western Stockmen's

223 Rodeo Ave., Caldwell, ID 83605
 208-459-0806

Burley -208-878-7224; Idaho Falls 208-524-7170