New CA Antibiotic Rules Effective Jan. 1

Antibiotics used to prevent and treat animal diseases are an important tool for livestock producers and veterinarians. As in human medicine, antibiotic resistance threatens the efficacy of these tools.

As you may have heard, a new law takes effect in California next year; as of Jan. 1, 2018, all medically important antibiotics must be administered with a prescription or veterinary feed directive (VFD) issued by a licensed veterinarian through a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR). The new law applies to all livestock producers, hobby and commercial alike. The goal of the new law is to ensure the availability of antibiotics.

What does all of this mean for producers? First, it means that you’ll need to be sure you are working closely with your veterinarian. For a valid VCPR, your veterinarian needs to know and see your operation. According to the VCPR regulation, “The veterinarian [must have] sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s). This means that the veterinarian is personally acquainted with the care of the animal(s) by virtue of an examination of the animal or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animals are kept.”

In anticipation of the new law, you may want to consider having your vet out to your operation to update this relationship. At that point, he or she may be able write you a prescription (or a VFD) for specific products (like LA-200 or penicillin, for example) to treat a specific range of conditions. Your veterinarian needs to know that you know how to identify particular illnesses (like respiratory infection) and safely administer the antibiotic according to label and prescription instructions.

Second, you should check in with your feed store or other pharmaceutical supplier to make sure they’ll still offer the antibiotics you’ve been using. In order to sell pharmaceutical products that require a prescription, a feed store will need to be a licensed veterinary food-animal drug retailer. Some suppliers have indicated that they are uncertain about the new requirements; you can point them towards the resources in the links below.

Third, take some time to educate yourself about antibiotic stewardship. As livestock producers, all of us have a responsibility to ensure that these products remain effective and available. Make a habit of reading label instructions and documenting your use of these products – this is simply sound management.

Finally, this new law doesn’t affect vaccines – you’ll still have access to the over-the-counter vaccines you’ve been using. Once again, you should consult with your veterinarian; vaccination programs may become all the more important in this new regulatory environment.

For more information visit https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/AUS.

Source: Dan Macon, CWGA Vice President’s ‘Ranching in the Sierra Foothills Blog’
Dear CWGA membership,

My 100 year old grandmother lives at a "retirement" home she calls "the prison". Two years ago my Dad and I had to drag her over there kicking and screaming after she finally decided it would be the best decision to sell her condo and move to Fairwinds. She became partially blind in her right eye and was unable to drive anymore. I tell her, "Doris, look on the bright side, at least you have a smaller "prison" (her one room suite apartment) within the larger prison that you can escape to!" She just chuckles and then in a serious and grateful tone she answers with, "I am so thankful to have my own little apartment to escape to!" She tells us that places like Fairwinds are just places for older people to go to die. How do you answer that? She is partially right. She has never been one to mince words, always direct and to the point, and that trait holds true now more than ever, now that she is starting her second century!

My family and I try to spend as much time with Doris as possible, as we never know what tomorrow will bring; we never know when the good Lord might finally call her number. We often take her to and from Fairwinds, either just to get her out of the prison to go shopping or to dinner at the Ranch, or dinner at our house. The sight of seeing my three daughters holding their great grandmother's hand, walking her in to her apartment, each one fighting over who gets to hold the keys and open the door – the sight of this brings tears to my eyes. Doris lives for these precious moments, and so do we! Beatriz, bless her heart, often takes her leftover lamb chops or lamb stew, or whatever leftover's we have from the night before. She doesn't often get to eat lamb anymore, so she treasures every opportunity to taste the wonderful product from the business that her late Husband, my Grandfather, started over 80 years ago! I well up with pride and gratitude every time she tells me how good it tastes. Whatever the occasion, one things always shines through with Doris – her eternal and consistent professing of her gratitude. She often tells me, “Ryan you are always so good to me – Beatriz is always so good to me”. My response is, “Doris, we are family – we take care of each other. It is an honor and a blessing that we get to spend so much time with you!”

I don’t know what it is like, and maybe some of you reading this do, but I believe older people often times feel like a burden, especially on the family members who are taking care of them. We try our best, every time we see her, to tell her how much we love her and love spending time with her. She is always so grateful and thankful. In the spirit of Thanksgiving, which we all just celebrated, maybe Doris is an example for us all? No matter what day it is, or what the occasion, she always has a gracious and thankful attitude – she is always so thankful for the smallest of things – things most of us might take for granted. We teach our girls that in our family, every day is Thanksgiving and "gratitude is an attitude". Thank you Doris for teaching us this very important life lesson.

Speaking of gratitude, and for those for you who have served as an officer for this fine Association know and understand this very well, I am extremely grateful and thankful to Erica, Dan, Ed and Frankie for their dedication and commitment to
the success of CWGA. I feel humbled and honored to work with such selfless great people. I think we all especially owe a big thanks to Erica for leading this Association. Her steady hand, resolve and work ethic are undeniably impressive – and the reason why this Association is heading in the right direction. Thank you Erica.

Thanks to our Production, Education and Research Committee, we have a great lineup of workshops, “Improving Lamb Marketing, Quality and Profitability” planned for January 2018. Like most things we do now, these workshops will contribute to the bottom line. So please sign up and attend the one closest to you, and tell others you know to attend as well. The locations are Bakersfield, Rio Vista, Chico and Hopland – January 15th – 18th respectively. They promise to be rewarding and insightful and I am sure even the smartest of us can learn something from attending.

If you haven’t already seen it, our CWGA Merchandise store is up and running. This effort, as well as the Workshops mentioned above, are both a function and product of the Strategic Planning effort. The Merchandise store is impressive, with a quality lineup of shirts, parkas, fleeces and hats to choose from. Now that our new Logo is finished, we welcome your suggestions on other products and items we might want to sell for the Association.

The 2018 ASI Convention is in San Antonio, TX. CWGA is always represented well at the National convention, and I believe this is important, due to our role as an Industry leader. If you have the time, please make the effort to attend – The San Antonio River Walk is an attractive and fun location. I also hope to see some of you at the December Board meeting on the 8th.

Finally, let’s hope and pray for a rain in our valley and snow in our mountains this winter. God knows we all rely on Mother Nature for our Livelihoods. I hope you all have a blessed and wonderful Christmas season.

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Welcome New Members

CWGA is very pleased to welcome the following new members to CWGA:

Forrest Arthur, Paul, ID  
Henry Etcheverry, Paul, ID  
Alex Brose, Penn Valley, CA  
Jon & Dawn Borda, Bakersfield, CA

Do you know a producer or industry stakeholder that is not a member of CWGA? If so, please share this issue of Herd the News and urge them to support their industry and join CWGA today!

New CWGA membership brochures are available to hand out to prospective members at events, meetings, etc. Contact the CWGA office for details.

Reminder…CWGA Has Moved

Just a reminder to those who utilize bank bill pay or other forms of bookkeeping software to update your files with our new mailing address. This will ensure your payment is received and not returned as undeliverable. Our new address is 25 Cadillac Drive Suite 214, Sacramento, CA 95825.
Member Updates

CWGA Merchandise Store Now Open

CWGA in partnership with Sierra Promotions are excited to announce the opening of our new online store for to purchase CWGA logo merchandise. All items are ordered from the online store and shipped directly to you. Members can chose from a variety of CWGA logo items including hoodies and sweatshirts, headwear, polo shirts, outerwear, work wear, and more. Mens, ladies, and youth sizes available.

Go to http://sierrapromo.com/california_wool_growers_associa/shop/home to access the online store and show your support for CWGA!

Save the Date…2018 Annual Meeting & Convention is August 17 – 18 in Cambria

Date: August 17 – 18, 2018
Location: Cambria Pines Lodge, 2905 Burton Drive, Cambria, California 93428
To Make Reservations: For online reservations go to www.cambriapineslodge.com and enter the following CASE-sensitive group code and password: Group code: CWGA, Password: cwga. Or call 800-966-6490 and mention the CA Wool Growers Association.

New CWGA Member Decal Stickers Available

Contact the CWGA office today to get your complimentary CWGA logo member decal stickers and show your support for your sheep industry!

APHIS No Longer Providing Free Plastic Scrapie Tags

To support animal disease traceability and scrapie eradication efforts, the USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has provided both metal and plastic ear tags and applicators to sheep and goat producers – at no cost – since fiscal year 2002.

After a funding reduction in FY 2012, APHIS used specific, no-year funding (for scrapie and ADT) to continue purchasing the tags and distributing them free of cost to producers. These no-year funds were exhausted in fiscal year 2017. While the Agency remains committed to ADT efforts, as of Oct. 1 of this year, APHIS is providing only metal tags free of charge to producers and others who handle sheep and goats.

Plastic tags and applicators for metal and plastic tags will remain available for purchase directly from approved tag manufactures.

These changes will reduce APHIS tag and applicator costs while still providing sheep and goat producers with a free identification device. APHIS will provide a limited number of plastic tags to producers newly enrolled in the Scrapie Free Flock Certification Program who submit tissues for scrapie surveillance in order to encourage on-farm scrapie surveillance.

For more information on how to purchase tags and applicators, visit https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/scrapie-tags

The American Sheep Industry Association continue to work with USDA on alternatives to this new policy, including increasing the appropriations designated to the scrapie eradication program.

Thank you for your continued support for CWGA & your California Sheep Industry!
IMPROVING LAMB MARKETING, QUALITY, & PROFITABILITY: OPTIONS FOR CALIFORNIA PRODUCERS WORKSHOPS

Monday, January 15 ~ Etchamendy Sheep Company, Bakersfield
24394 Highway 46, Wasco, CA 93280

Tuesday, January 16 ~ Emigh Livestock, Rio Vista
2838 Goose Haven Road, Suisun City, CA 94585

Wednesday, January 17 ~ Chico State University Sheep Unit
311 Nicholas C Shouten Lane, Chico, CA 95528

Thursday, January 18 ~ Hopland Research & Extension Center
4070 University Road, Hopland, CA 95449

Registration Information:
- Workshop Cost ~ $25.00 for members, $35.00 non-members
- Registration Deadline January 8th.
- To register complete registration form attached or contact the CWGA office.

California Wool Growers Association is hosting four interactive workshops focusing on improving lamb marketing and quality as well as producer profitability by applying innovative management practices including aseasonal lambing systems, genetic selection, best management practices, ultrasound technology to pregnancy check ewes, employing teaser rams to increase ewe efficiency, and adopting specialized feeding programs designed to shorten or extend marketing periods.

CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSN.
25 Cadillac Drive Ste 214
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 444-8122
www.cawoolgrowers.org

Using Genetics to Improve Quality & Productivity
Benefits of Accelerated Production
Nutrition Management Practices
Hands-On Best Management Practices for Herd Optimization
Lamb Feeding Practices

Full Agenda & Featured Speakers on the back.
Improving Lamb Marketing, Quality, and Profitability
Options for California Producers Workshop

8:00 am – 8:30 am  Registration & Gathering

8:30 am – 8:45 am  Welcome & Introductions

8:45 am – 9:30 am  U.S. Lamb Market Challenges and Potential Solutions
  – Lesa Eidman, Superior Farms
  – Wes Patton, American Lamb Board

9:30 am – 10:15 am  Genetic Selection to Improve Lamb Quality and Ewe Productivity
  – Rusty Burgett, National Sheep Improvement Program

10:15 am – 10:30 am  Break

10:30 am – 11:15 am  Increasing Lamb Production Efficiency with Accelerated Production
  – Dr. Richard Ehrhardt, Michigan State University

11:15 am – 12:00 pm  Effective Nutrition Management Practices – Proper Forage Analysis & Mineral Supplementation
  – Allen Pettey, UC Davis (Bakersfield & Hopland)
  – John Garino, Cargill (Tentative – Rio Vista)
  – Jed Asmus, January Innovation Inc. (Chico)

12:00 pm – 1:00 pm  Lunch

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm  Management Tools for Herd Optimization and Production Efficiency
  Interactive Presentation & Demonstrations on ultrasound technology to identify unproductive ewes, utilizing “Teaser Rams”, ewe culling practices
  – Ryan Indart, Indart Enterprises & Roger Gordon (Bakersfield)
  – Richard Hamilton, Hamilton Bros. & Jason Bravos, DVM (Rio Vista)
  – Brett McNabb, DVM, UC Davis (Chico & Hopland)

2:00 pm – 3:00 pm  Best Management Practices for Sheep Operations
  Interactive Presentation Demonstrations on electronic animal identification, record keeping, pasture lambing, FAMACHA scoring, predator management, & more.
  – Speakers to vary by location including UC Cooperative Extension Specialists, CWGA members, & producers

3:00 pm – 3:45 pm  Lamb Feeding and Management Practices
  – Ryan Mahoney, Emigh Livestock
  – Ryan Indart, Indart Enterprises

3:45 pm – 4:30 pm  Group Discussion
# Workshop Registration Form

Name__________________________________________________________

Ranch/Company Name______________________________________________

Address ______________________________________________________________________________________________________

City/State/Zip __________________________________________________________________________________________________

Phone __________________________ Email ______________________________

## REGISTRATION (Includes lunch)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Deadline Jan. 8th</th>
<th>Late Fee</th>
<th># People</th>
<th>Total $ Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>CWGA Member</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Member</td>
<td>$35</td>
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## WORKSHOP LOCATION

*(Check the box for the location you are attending.)*

- **Bakersfield** *(Etchamendy Sheep Co. – 24394 Highway 46, Wasco, 93280)*
- **Rio Vista** *(Emigh Livestock – 2838 Goose Haven Rd, Suisun City, 94585)*
- **Chico State Univ. Sheep Unit** *(311 Nicholas C Shouten Lane, Chico, 95528)*
- **UC Hopland Research & Extension** *(4070 University Rd., Hopland, 95449)*

**Directions & further details will be sent prior to each workshop.**

## PAYMENT OPTIONS

- CHECK – Please make checks payable to California Wool Growers Association
- CREDIT CARD # __________________________ Exp. _____ / _____ 3-Digit Code _______

Mail registration form & payment to 25 Cadillac Drive Suite 214, Sacramento, CA 95825

Email registration form & payment to info@woolgrowers.org

**Workshop Registration Deadline – January 8th**

*Late Registrations will be assessed a $10 late fee.*
Be Prepared…New CA Antibiotic Laws Take Effect Jan. 1

Senate Bill 27 (2015): Livestock: Use of Antimicrobial Drug requires the California Department of Food & Agriculture (CDFA) to implement a number of measures. This bill formed the current Antimicrobial Use and Stewardship (AUS) program.

The AUS program consists of three components: stewardship, surveys and studies, and regulated use. The program is developing antibiotic stewardship guidelines and best management practices to assist producers and veterinarians in making informed decisions regarding the use of medically important antibiotics. Surveys and studies will help the producers and industry stakeholders better understand the relationship between animal health, antibiotic use, and antibiotic resistance in the state.

Beginning Jan. 1, 2018, injectable and all other medically important antibiotics (MIADs) must be administered with a prescription that is ordered by a California licensed veterinarian within a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR).

This means that all MIADs not mixed in feed, including those that are federally labeled for over-the-counter sale, will now require a prescription to be sold or used in California.

This is in addition to current Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) regulating antibiotics delivered through feed legislation on the Federal level that took effect January 1, 2017.

Many antibiotics already require a veterinarian prescription (i.e. Zactran, Nuflor), but for those that currently do not (i.e. LA200, Penicillin) will require a veterinarian prescription.

Over the counter antibiotics will still be available at a licensed veterinary food-animal drug retailer with a prescription from a veterinarian. Prescriptions may only be dispensed by: the prescribing veterinarian, a veterinary food animal drug retailer (VFADR), or a licensed pharmacy.

Vaccines are not considered antibiotics and will still be available for purchase over-the-counter without a prescription.

For more information visit - https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/AUS/ or email CDFA_AUS@cdfa.ca.gov.

To find a location near you that is licensed to dispense prescriptions drugs, please visit: www.pharmacy.ca.gov/about/verify_lic
**What is an antibiotic?**
An antibiotic is a medicine (such as penicillin) that destroys bacteria or inhibits its growth.

**What is a Medically Important Antimicrobial Drug (MIAD)?**
A MIAD is an antimicrobial drug that is important for treating human disease. MIADs include all critically important, highly important, and important antimicrobial drugs listed in Appendix A of the federal Food and Drug Administration's Guidance for Industry #152.

**What is SB 27?**
SB 27 (2015) is a California Senate Bill that formed the current Antimicrobial Use and Stewardship (AUS) program. The law requires a veterinarian prescription to administer medically important antimicrobial drugs to livestock, beginning January 1, 2018. This is in addition to current Veterinary Feed Directive legislation on the Federal level that took effect January 1, 2017.

### ANTIBIOTIC LIVESTOCK DRUGS IN CALIFORNIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Medically Important</th>
<th>Medically Important Prescription or VFD required after January 1, 2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aminocoumarins</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Novobiocin (available in combination with a MIAD in California)</td>
<td>Aminoglycosides</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dihydrostreptomycin***</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gentamicin** (Garacin, Gen-Gard)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hygromycin B** (Hygromix)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neomycin** (Neo-Sol 50, Neovet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spectinomycin* (L-S50, Spectin-50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glycolipids</strong></td>
<td>Amphenicols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambarmycin (Gainpro 10, Flavomycin)</td>
<td>Florfenicol*** (Nuflor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ionophores</strong></td>
<td>Cephalosporins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laidlycin***</td>
<td>Cefloueur*** (Naxcel, Excede, Excenei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasalocid (Avatec, Bovatec)</td>
<td>Cephaprin (Today, Tomorrow)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monensin (Rumensin, Coban)</td>
<td>Diaminopyrimidines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narasin (Maxiban, Monteban)</td>
<td>Ometoprim (Rofenaid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinomycin (Sacoxy, Bio-cox)</td>
<td>Fluoroquinolones</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pleomutinils</strong></td>
<td>Danofloxacin***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tiamulin (Denagard, Triamulox)</td>
<td>Enrofloxacine*** (Baytril)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polycephalin</strong></td>
<td>Lincosamide** (Lincomix, Lincomix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacitracin (Pentmitracin, BMD)</td>
<td>Polymyxins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbadox (Mecadox)</td>
<td>Polymyxin B (Terramycin)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Feed/water drugs must follow FDA VFD and water prescription requirement as of 1/1/2017.
** May be used in feed
*** Federally labeled as prescription-only (regulatory restrictions unchanged by SB 27)
California Wolf Pack Makes First Confirmed Livestock Kill

California has experienced its first confirmed livestock depredation by wolves since the gray wolf returned to the state in 2011.

A livestock loss determination report issued Oct. 20 by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) confirmed on Oct. 13, the Lassen Pack of wolves killed a cow on private property in western Lassen County. Data from a GPS tracking device worn by the breeding female of the Lassen Pack—known as LAS01F—confirms the wolf was present at the site for at least six hours on the night the 600-pound yearling heifer was killed.

According to the CDFW report, “wolf tracks were observed within the area,” including “kick marks and disturbed ground consistent with a struggle.” It was evident that wolves had killed the heifer, the report said, because of the location and nature of the bite marks, many of which were more than an inch deep.

“Frustratingly, current California law provides ranchers and CDFW very few tools for deterring and managing wolves,” California Cattlemen’s Association (CCA) President Dave Daley said. “Under current law, we have extremely limited options for protecting our livestock.”

Livestock groups also criticized CDFW for declining to announce the wolf kill.

“It’s important for Californians to understand the full implications of the wolf’s return,” California Farm Bureau Federation (CFBF) President Paul Wenger said. “CDFW has been more than willing to notify the public when it identifies a new pack or when wolves have pups. People need to recognize wolves not as cute woodland creatures but as predators that kill.”

Although the Oct. 13 incident marked the first confirmed livestock kill by a wolf, suspected kills occurred on four other occasions between Sept. 19 and Sept. 30, each reported by the same Lassen County rancher whose cow suffered the confirmed kill this month. CDFW did not confirm any of those incidents, but GPS data and eyewitness reports place the Lassen Pack near the cattle at the time.

CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Gray Wolf Information for Producers

The California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) provides information on gray wolves including current wolf activity reports and a location map, management options for producers to discourage wolf activity, and depredation investigations at the following link - https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Mammals/Gray-Wolf

Suspected Wolf Depredation on Livestock

Please report possible wolf depredation on livestock, livestock guarding and herding dogs, or other domestic animals to the CDFW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and/or USDA/APHIS Wildlife Services (contacts below).

To protect the scene prior to agency response, please:
- Avoid walking in and around the area.
- Keep dogs and other animals away to avoid disturbance to the area.
- Place a tarp or other cover over the carcass.
- Preserve potential tracks and scats left by the depredating animal(s) by covering them with cans, buckets, or similar items.

Contacts:
- CDFW – Redding Office (530-225-2300); Kent Laudon (530-225-2186) or Pete Figura (530-225-3224 office, 530-227-3980 cell)
- USDA/APHIS Wildlife Services – Jim Shuler (530-336-5623)
- US Fish and Wildlife Service – Elizabeth Willy (541-885-2525)

Source: California Department of Fish & Wildlife
Tools for Livestock Producers to Discourage Wolf Presence

Livestock and carcass management – make pastures and other areas less attractive to wolves.

- Remove diseased, injured, or dying animals from pastures and open range areas.
- Dispose of carcasses where they are not readily accessible to wolves and other scavengers.
- Clean up/remove old carcass disposal areas (bone piles).

Placement of Barriers

- Fence or pen livestock at night using permanent or portable fencing.
- Consider the use of fladry (a series of cloth or synthetic flags hung at a regular interval along a rope or fence line) – wolves can be reluctant to cross fladry lines for 30-60 days.
- Fladry can be used alone or in conjunction with existing fences.
- Fladry can also be electrified (“turbo-fladry”) for added effectiveness.

Electronic predator aversion devices

- Install flashing lights and/or sirens around the perimeter of pastures, calving areas, and other sensitive sites.
- Some predator aversion devices are triggered by motion, while others turn on at random intervals (e.g., “Foxlights”).
- Move/relocate devices regularly to reduce the potential for wolf habituation.

Livestock protection dogs and guard animals

- The presence of livestock protection dogs can reduce wolf visitation to livestock pastures.
- The effectiveness of livestock protection dogs depends on breeding and training, and their utility may be limited in large areas with dispersed livestock.
- Multiple livestock protection dogs accompanied by herders offer greater livestock protection.
- Wolves have sometimes killed livestock protection dogs (generally when the dogs were outweighed and/or outnumbered).

Human presence

- Increase the frequency of human presence in localized areas.
- Consider the use of trained “range riders” or herders for open range livestock occur.

Hazing (non-injurious harassment)

- If a wolf is near, approaching, or chasing livestock, confront the wolf or otherwise scare it off.
- Techniques for non-injurious harassment include approaching the wolf (on foot, on horseback, or with a motorized vehicle), making loud noises (yelling, gunshots directed away from the wolf, cracker shells, air horns, etc.), and spotlights.
- Non-injurious harassment is allowed when wolves are within 0.25 mile of livestock, or within 100 yards of a dwelling, agricultural structure, campsite, or commercial facility.
- Injurious harassment (physically contacting a wolf, firing bullets or nonlethal ammunition ata wolf, pursuing a wolf with a motorized vehicle, etc.) is prohibited.

Gray Wolf Status

Gray wolves are listed as an endangered species under both the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and as such, there are prohibitions against “taking” wolves. The ESA defines “take” as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Under CESA, “take” is defined as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill” and is prohibited with limited exceptions.
Legislative Update

Livestock Haulers Get Waiver from ELDs Regulation

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has granted drivers who haul livestock a 90-day waiver from a regulation that could have negative effects on animal well-being.

National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) requested a waiver from a requirement that certain drivers install Electronic Logging Devices (ELDs) on their trucks on behalf of the U.S. pork industry and other livestock sectors (including the sheep industry). The organization also asked for an exemption from the regulation, citing the incompatibility between transporting livestock and DOT’s Hours of Service rules. Those regulations limit truckers to 11 hours of driving daily, after 10 consecutive hours off duty, and restrict their on-duty time to 14 consecutive hours, which includes nondriving time.

The Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Enhancement Act, enacted as part of the 2012 Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act, mandated that ELDs be installed by Dec. 18, 2017, in commercial motor vehicles involved in interstate commerce, when operated by drivers who are required to keep records of duty status. ELDs, which can cost from $200 to $1,000, record driving time, monitor engine hours, vehicle movement and speed, miles driven and location information.

DOT recently issued an interpretation intended to address shortcomings in its Hours of Service rules, exempting from the regulations and from any distance-logging requirements truckers hauling livestock within a 150 air-mile radius of the location at which animals were loaded. The department soon is expected to publish guidance on the air-mile exemption.

Radical Environmental Groups File Suit Aimed at U.S. Sheep Experiment Station

Last month, Western Watershed Project and Wildearth Guardians filed suit against the U.S. Forest Service challenging the service’s authorization of domestic sheep grazing permits on the Snakey Canyon and Kelly Canyon allotments within the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. These allotments are permitted to the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station for research purposes.

Citing the Payette decision and faulty risk analysis modeling, the radical environmental groups are also seeking an emergency temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction to prevent the use of these allotments on the intended start date of Nov. 6, 2017. Chase Adams, senior policy and information director for the American Sheep Industry Association, pointed out that this action relies on false science and a flawed interpretation of "species viability" under the Forest Planning Rule.

"This charge brought by Western Watersheds is a clear example of what happens when you try to litigate science," said Adams. "Their pleadings are false on their face, disease is not transmitted, and domestic sheep are not 'immune' to the pathogens that lead to die-offs. Yet, Western Watersheds and other radical groups continue to rely on flawed science to harass agriculture on all fronts. We know that the pathogens that lead to disease are endemic in bighorn sheep herds across the west. Further, under the most recent case law in Biodiversity Conservation Alliance v. Jiron, it is clear that the Forest Planning Rule gives the Forest Service great deference in managing the forest as a whole to achieve desired results."

The American Sheep Industry Association will continue to work to ensure grazing decisions on public lands are based on sound science and protect the critical research being done at the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station.

U.S. AG Census on the Horizon

American farmers and ranchers, including U.S. sheep producers, will soon receive the 2017 Census of Agriculture. The questionnaire, distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), can be returned via mail or by online submission forms. All submissions are due by February 5, 2018.
**Legislative Update**

**EPA and the Army Propose to Amend the Effective Date of the 2015 Rule Defining “Waters of the United States”**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of the Army (the agencies) are proposing to amend the effective date of the 2015 rule defining “waters of the United States.” The agencies are proposing that the 2015 rule would not go into effect until two years after the Nov. 16 action is finalized and published in the Federal Register. This amendment would give the agencies the time needed to reconsider the definition of “waters of the United States.”

“The proposal shows our commitment to our state and tribal partners and to providing regulatory certainty to our nation’s farmers, ranchers and businesses,” said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt. “This step will allow us to minimize confusion as we continue to receive input from across the country on how we should revise the definition of the ‘waters of the United States.’”

The 2015 rule, which redefined the scope of where the Clean Water Act applies, had an effective date of August 28, 2015. Implementation of the 2015 rule is currently on hold as a result of the Sixth Circuit’s nationwide stay of the rule, but that stay may be affected by a pending Supreme Court case. The 2015 rule is also stayed in 13 states due to a North Dakota district court ruling. EPA and the Army are taking this action to provide certainty and consistency to the regulated community.

"The Army, together with the Army Corps of Engineers, propose this rule with EPA to help continue to provide clarity and predictability to the regulated public during the rule making process. We are committed to implementing the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program as transparently as possible for the regulated public,” said Mr. Ryan Fisher, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).

This action follows the February 28, 2017, Presidential Executive Order on "Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the 'Waters of the United States' Rule." The February Order states that it is in the national interest to ensure that the Nation’s navigable waters are kept free from pollution, while at the same time promoting economic growth, minimizing regulatory uncertainty, and showing due regard for the roles of Congress and the States under the Constitution.

The agencies’ proposal is separate from the two-step process the agencies propose to take to reconsider the 2015 rule. The comment period for the Step 1 rule closed in September and the agencies are currently working to review the comments received from the public. The agencies are also in the process of holding listening sessions with stakeholders as we work to develop a proposed Step 2 rule that would revise the definition of “waters of the United States.”

Additional information on this proposal and how to comment: www.epa.gov/wotus-rule.

**Senators Ask Commerce Secretary for NAFTA Economic Analysis**

A bipartisan group of senators in late November penned a letter to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross, urging the Trump administration to initiate a complete economic analysis of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to determine the impact changes to it, including withdraw from the agreement, would have on the U.S. agriculture sector. The United States is the world’s top exporter of food and agricultural products. In the letter, senators said, “It is imperative that before any changes are made to NAFTA, or any other free trade agreement, that economic analysis that illustrates the impact on the full supply chain of the industries involved be shared. As such, we request an economic analysis that examines and evaluates the impacts to crop and livestock sectors as a result of any change to NAFTA.”
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Member Spotlight: Natalie Arroyave

In 2013, Natalie Arroyave of Woodland joined the Willow Oak 4-H Group in Yolo County and chose to become involved with the sheep project group. She loved working with the sheep and lambs so much she decided to invest in her own flock. She purchased a couple of breeding ewes and a ram from Karin Fish of Fish Club Lambs in Sheridan, CA. Karin, a long-time member and supporter of CWGA encouraged Natalie to become involved in CWGA to learn more about the sheep industry. In 2016, Natalie joined as a student/youth member.

Natalie’s flock consist of six ewes and one ram. This year, Natalie decided to breed four of the six ewes to the ram and have the remaining two ewes artificially inseminated. When lambing time rolled around, she was happy to watch her four ewes give birth to a single lamb, two sets of twin lambs, and quadruplets. If you are counting that’s nine lambs from four ewes.

Two weeks later Natalie’s two artificially inseminated ewes gave birth to triplets and QUINTUPLETS. The quintuplet lambs were all tangled up and not delivering so Natalie jumped right in to untangle and pull all five lambs on her own. The first two were tangled and coming out together. After she untangled them and pulled them, the ewe’s water bag came out. Natalie checked on the ewe (better known as Tippy) and was surprised to feel a third lamb and pulled him out too. Just to make sure there were no more lambs, she reached in and was more than surprised to feel another lamb that had to be pulled. After pulling the fourth lamb she reached in again one last time and could not believe what she was feeling. She was 99% sure she was feeling another lamb, but was in disbelief. Natalie’s family friend was called for advice to make sure it was indeed a lamb she was feeling and not something else. He helped guide her through in pulling the last lamb. He had her close her eyes and tell him what she was feeling in order to make sure she was in fact feeling a fifth lamb and not the placenta. If you are still counting that’s now eight lambs from two ewes.

Natalie and her family are still in complete shock that Natalie’s Tippy had five lambs. All lambs are alive and doing well! Their total weight at birth on Nov. 5th, was approximately 38lbs. As of Nov. 24th, their total weight was approximately 86lbs. Natalie is supplementing some of the lambs with a bottle so Tippy can gain some much needed weight. The ewe continues to be under the care of Natalie’s veterinarian Dr. Anita Varga with Gold Coast Veterinary Service. Natalie and her family are thankful for Karin Fish as she continues to be helpful and a vital resource to Natalie and her family when they have questions.

If you have been counting, in one year Natalie’s six ewes had 17 lambs, more than tripling her flock!

While Natalie’s first love is sheep, she has also raised a pig and meat chickens for the Woodland Christian High School FFA Chapter, and is currently raising a steer. She is a member of the Yolo County 4-H Livestock Judging Team which placed 2nd in the State Livestock Judging Competition and will be representing California at the national judging contest held during the National Stock Show in Denver, CO in January.

DID EWE KNOW

Sheep were domesticated 10,000 years ago in Central Asia, but it wasn’t until 3,500 B.C. that man learned to spin wool. Sheep helped to make the spread of civilization possible. Sheep production was well-established during Biblical times. There are many references to sheep in the Bible, especially in the Old Testament. Sheep production is man’s oldest organized industry. Wool was the first commodity of sufficient value to warrant international trade.
This “Climate Beneficial” Wool Hat Comes From California Carbon-Positive Sheep

The North Face’s new beanie is woven from wool from sheep raised on a farm that takes in more carbon than it puts out.

At the southern end of the Surprise Valley on the border of California and Nevada, Bare Ranch looks essentially like it did in the early 1900s: sheep and cattle grazing on broad fields under a backdrop of mountains. But because of some subtle changes, the ranch now produces what’s being marketed as “climate beneficial” wool.

The wool—which The North Face is using in a new beanie with the tagline, “Warm your dome, not the globe”—is produced in a way that allows the ranchers to sequester large amounts of carbon as they raise sheep. In a year, Bare Ranch’s methods will sequester around 4,000 metric tons of CO2, offsetting the emissions from roughly 850 cars.

“This is an example of actually being ‘more good,’ where the product is actually part of the solution,” says Lani Estill, rancher at Bare Ranch. “So instead of doing things normally—obviously, we’re raising sheep the same way that it’s been done for hundreds of years—we also think about the soil and the land when we’re making decisions.”

Fibershed (CWGA member), an organization that also focuses on regional textile production (growing and processing fibers near where they can be manufactured into clothing and eventually sold), reached out to the ranch as it researched California producers. Then the organization, with funding from California-based The North Face, helped the ranch develop a “carbon farming” plan.

In a sense, all farming is “carbon farming,” because plants suck up CO2 from the atmosphere. But while many farms also become a source of emissions—both from things like fertilizer use and from poorly managed soil—managing ranches in a specific way can make them not only carbon neutral, but carbon negative (or carbon positive, depending on the phrase you prefer): They remove more carbon from the air than they produce.

“We do need to see this idea grow more broadly, and we need to see not only other growers or ranchers adopting these practices, but other brands pushing for it as well and asking for the sourcing.”

Many of the changes are straightforward. In the past, when a crop like alfalfa needed to be replanted after several years, the ranchers at Bare Ranch would till the soil and leave it fallow and open to the air before planting again. “All that time you’ve got bare land, carbon’s just going back up into the air, and you don’t want it there, you want it in the soil,” says Estill. Last summer, the ranch planted a different short-term crop, sorghum, rather than leaving the soil bare, and let sheep graze.

When the ranchers planted a crop of winter wheat, they added daikon radishes to the field, which help enhance the soil more. Layers of compost help store more carbon at the ranch. Four miles of trees, currently being planted (with plants to support pollinators underneath), will store more carbon as they grow. Carefully managing where sheep graze, rotating between fields, also helps sequester more carbon.

For The North Face, which had learned from life-cycle analyses that most of the environmental impact of its products happens in production and manufacturing, working with the wool was an obvious choice. “Generally, in trying to be more sustainable, you are reducing the environmental impact, or being ‘less bad,’” says James Rogers, senior sustainability manager, The North Face. “This is an example of actually being ‘more good,’
where the product is actually part of the solution. For the ranching stage of the production, we’re actually sequestering more carbon than is emitted.”

Manufacturing with the wool still has some impact; The North Face hasn’t yet completed a full life-cycle analysis of the new hat. But when Fibershed studied the potential for combining this type of ranching with sustainable manufacturing—such as processing facilities that run on solar, wind, and geothermal energy—it calculated that it would be possible to produce clothing with a total impact on the climate that is positive. The organization is pushing to create the renewably powered processing facility.

The North Face plans to expand its line with the new wool in 2018, though it sees a need for more ranchers to supply the material. “I think there is going to be a challenge to scale this program,” says Rogers. “In order to do that, we do need to see this idea grow more broadly, and we need to see not only other growers or ranchers adopting these practices, but other brands pushing for it as well and asking for the sourcing. We need to send that message from both sides of the supply chain.”

Fibershed now gets frequent requests from other ranchers who want to do the same thing. “They’re saying if we can do this . . . if we can become more productive while drawing down carbon and be more connected to direct markets, it’s three wins for them,” says Rebecca Burgess, executive director of Fibershed.

The key, she says, is market demand; while The North Face says that the new climate-friendly beanie, which went on sale in September, is now its top-selling beanie, overall demand for this type of product will determine its success. “We are at this critical point of we need to grow, and people want to grow,” she says. “I think it’s enthusiasm that’s needed at this particular juncture.”

Source: Fast Company

Lani’s Lana – Fine Rambouillet Wool

As one of the Fibershed’s first members to implement carbon farming techniques into their ranching practices, Lani Estill’s Rambouillet wool is some of the first Climate Beneficial wool grown in California. Working with rotational grazing, compost applications, creek restorations, and other land management strategies such as no-till farming, Lani’s Lana represents a product that enhances the healthy function and harmony of our natural world.

From Lani Estill, Owner/Operator “The Estill Family has been ranching in California for generations. The Bare Ranch in Surprise Valley, California is the headquarters for the Rambouillet sheep operation in the High Desert area of Great Basin in Northwest Nevada and Northeast California. The sheep range runs from Sulfur Mines, NV to the Warner Mountains, CA. The sheep graze on Forest Service and BLM public land grazing permits for much of the year. They lamb outside under the watchful eye of the sheepherders and their dogs. It is a lifestyle rooted in tradition and grandeur. Close to the earth, close to nature and ever so open and exposed to elements beyond control of man.

The Rambouillet breed of sheep is closely related to the well-known Merino breed. The Rambouillet wool is the same soft fiber as the Merino, but the breed has been adapted to fit the American open range model of raising sheep. They are perfectly suited to large, wide open outside country and their gregarious, herding instinct has made them the perfect breed for our area.”

Source: Fibershed Blog

Have You Been Featured in a Local, State or National Publication?

If yes, please send a copy to CWGA to share with your fellow sheep producers. Please send via email to erica@woolgrowers.org.
Steps to Effective & Sustainable Internal Parasite Management

It is important to recognize that there are several species of gastrointestinal “worms” and they are located in different parts of the digestive tract or other organs. Season of the year can determine which species are affecting the flock and the stage of life or production influence which sheep will be most affected. Factors such as feeds and feeding are influential too.

The good news is that once these factors and others, such as stocking rate are recognized, there are effective ways to deal with them. Because drug resistance in parasites is genetic (gene frequency), each time a deworming drug is used, the shepherd is selecting for the more-resistant worms to produce the next generation.

**STEP 1** Document the species creating the major challenge in the flock. Fecal samples (pooled from 5 to 10 similar animals) can be examined by a local veterinarian. To identify the species, larvae from hatched eggs is examined to determine specific strongyle species. This is worthwhile to do in the summer and fall to get the best picture. Manually collect per rectum or from piles in grazing area. A minimum of 3g is needed (10 pellets) per animal.

**STEP 2** Determine the level of effectiveness of the anthelmentic being used. If needed, use other tools such as copper oxide wire particles, Sericea lespedeza, pasture rest/rotation, culling of breeding stock and/or selection of replacement animals based on parasite resistance.

- Can submit fecal samples for Drench-rite laboratory assay at a local diagnostic lab or college of veterinary medicine. Although expensive, this method provides precise and comprehensive data.
- Can conduct a fecal egg-count reduction test which can be done at a local veterinary clinic or on the farm. If fecal egg count (eggs per gram) is not reduced after deworming by 95 percent, the product is not working the way it was designed to and some level of worm resistance is evident.

**STEP 3** Examine the flock at appropriate intervals (two to eight weeks) based on age, stage of life and activities, body-condition scores (BCS) and other criteria based on local experience.

**STEP 4** Develop a plan for administering anthelmentic or alternative interventions to reduce the number and effect of worms. Use “Smart Drenching” principles and practices.

**STEP 5** Deworm or take alternative management steps for only those animals requiring attention. Make certain the dose matches the type and weight of the animal. A farm scale can be very helpful in determining the appropriate dose. Do not under-dose.

**STEP 6** Work toward maintaining Refugia (genetically susceptible worms) through selective treatment. Remember that every time an animal or group of animals is dewormed with drug treatment it is a selection event.

- Predominately Barber pole worm (Haemonchus contortus):
  - Deworm via FAMACHA anemia score, bottle jaw, BCS or fecal egg count. Do not deworm all animals nor use a fixed-time interval.
  - Employ novel methods, such as Sericea lespedeza, copper-wire particles.
  - Pasture rotation, grazing height and stocking rate or nutritional supplements.
- Other gastrointestinal nematodes (if present in large numbers, Tristrongiles spp.):
  - Assess BCS, fecal soiling, age and stage of production.
  - Pasture rotation, grazing height and stocking rate.
- Be aware that liver fluke (Fasicola hepatica) may infect sheep in some geographic regions if grazing has included low-lying, frequently wet areas.

For additional information visit – American Consortium for Small Ruminant Parasite Control [www.wormx.org](http://www.wormx.org)

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Contact the CWGA office to order today at 916-444-8122 or erica@woolgrowers.org. View product details at the following link - [http://cawoolgrowers.org/vaccines/vaccines.html](http://cawoolgrowers.org/vaccines/vaccines.html).

**CWGA Needs Your Samples for Vaccine Development Efforts**

**Bluetongue**

CWGA continues its efforts on developing a new killed autogenous all-strain blue tongue vaccine. We are getting close but we need your help to keep the process moving forward. We need documentation of blue tongue cases and official identification of the blue tongue strains.

- If you suspect you lost any sheep to blue tongue, we need you to take the dead animal to the UC Davis California Animal Health & Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) lab located in Davis or Tulare. This will help in documenting blue tongue cases.
- CWGA will reimburse members for the costs of the PCR Blood and Tissue analysis for confirmed bluetongue samples submitted by current members. To be reimbursed you will need to submit documentation showing services paid to CWGA.
- Please list Nancy East, DVM 530-713-5799 as the veterinarian on the paperwork submitted to ensure the needed information is sent to CWGA.

**Campylobacter Fetus-Jejuni Bacterin (Vibrio)**

Due to supply shortages this year, CWGA is working with a second supplier to develop the Campylobacter Fetus-Jejuni Bacterin (Vibrio) vaccine. We need aborted fetuses and placentas in order to secure the needed isolates to develop this vaccine.

- If you experience any fetal abortions this season, we need you to submit the fetus and placenta to the CAHFS lab located in Davis or Tulare.
- Please list Nancy East, DVM 530-713-5799 as the veterinarian on the paperwork submitted.

CAHFS Locations and Information:

- For DAVIS go to [http://cahfs.ucdavis.edu/about/locations/davis.cfm](http://cahfs.ucdavis.edu/about/locations/davis.cfm) for directions.
- For TULARE go to [http://cahfs.ucdavis.edu/about/locations/tulare.cfm](http://cahfs.ucdavis.edu/about/locations/tulare.cfm) for directions.
- Or call for hours and locations 530-752-8700.
In Memory

Marylyn Garrett
(September 10, 1935 - November 20, 2017)

Marylyn Faye (Marsh) Garrett, resident of Davis, California, passed away unexpectedly on Monday, November 20, 2017 at Sutter Medical Center in Sacramento, CA following several days of declining health.

Marylyn was a purebred breeder of Suffolk and Hampshire sheep in Davis. She exhibited her prize winning sheep at many county fairs, the State Fair, and the Cow Palace. She was a member of the California Wool Growers Association and the Yolo/Solano Bo Peeps. Marylyn consigned her rams at the Willows, Dixon and California Ram sales for the commercial producers in the state. She coordinated the statewide Make it With Wool Contest for many years. She was a passionate 4-H leader who mentored many youth. She offered her barn to in-town 4-H members to raise their lambs, which gave them the opportunity to experience a sheep project.

Marylyn and her sheep business partner, Jim Yeager, organized Regional Field Days for 4-H members to expand their interest and knowledge of sheep. They were Merit Awards sponsors for Cow Palace sheep exhibitors and formed a Booster group to aid in the support of 4-H Livestock projects in the Davis area. Marylyn had an eye for selecting sheep, skill as a shepherd and was a very good self-taught veterinarian. She instilled her passion about sheep to all interested people with whom she came in contact.

A memorial service will be held in Davis. Date and location to be announced. For details contact Jim Yeager at JYSheep@aol.com or 530-756-2423.

CWGA Scholarship & Memorial Funds Received

The CWGA Memorial Donation Fund helps to support CWGA to deliver lasting value to support and grow all segments of the California sheep industry. The following memorials and donations were received in 2017:

In Memory of Charles ‘Buck’ Guntly – Wanda Johnson
In Memory of Fred & Marion Coble – Lloyd McCabe
In Memory of Burrows ‘Pep’ Hamilton – McCormack Sheep Ranch, Hamilton Bros., & Indart Group
In Memory of Glen Maddux – Blair & Gina Summey
In Memory of Jack Larson – Blair & Gina Summey
In Memory of Robert Schene – Talbott Sheep Company
In Memory of Ray Pinoli – Wanda Johnson
In Memory of Jack Waegell – Anonymous
Donation from the Ben Elgorriaga Family
Donation from El Tejon Sheep Company
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January 16th – Rio Vista
January 17th – Chico State University
January 18th – Hopland Field Station

January 31 – February 3, 2018
ASI Annual Convention
San Antonio, TX

April 7, 2018
98th Annual California Ram Sale
Porterville, CA

August 1 – 2, 2018
2nd Annual CWGA Online All Breeds Sheep Sale

August 17 – 18, 2018
CWGA 158th Annual Convention & Membership Meeting
Cambria, CA

February 3, 2018
Aggie Classic Club Sheep, Goat & Sale
UC Davis, Davis, CA