



## In this Issue

Title	Page
Importance of Colostrum.....	1
On-farm Biosecurity .....	1
“Help Doc, Coughing Goats” ....	2
Alternative Enterprises.....	3
Recent Market Report .....	3
Pasture Management .....	4
Find your County Extension .....	4
Hot Topic—Toltrazuril Use .....	5
Upcoming Events.....	6-11
Other Announcements.....	12

## Importance of Colostrum

Colostrum is the first milk from ewes/does once the lamb/kid is born. Colostrum feeding is essential to newborns and plays an important role in their long-term productivity.

Lambs and kids do not receive much immune support from their dam in-utero, therefore feeding high-quality colostrum is critical in the first hours of life. Colostrum provides essential antibodies or immunoglobulins to provide immunity. It is also rich in energy and nutrients that are essential for growth. Life in the world outside the womb is full of unfamiliar bacteria and pathogens. Colostrum is the protection lambs/kids need to aid in their response to these and provide immune system support.

Timing to consumption of colostrum is criti-

cal because the intestinal wall begins to close in a few hours after birth, causing a blockage in absorptive abilities from these protective antibodies to the bloodstream. Newborn lambs/kids should receive a minimum of 10-20% of their bodyweight in colostrum by 12 hours of age. At least half of this volume should be consumed within 4-8 hours after birth.

Consumption of the dam’s colostrum is best, however, colostrum replacer can be used, if needed. A supply of colostrum should always be kept on hand. High-quality colostrum replacers are typically derived from dried bovine colostrum containing high levels of natural fats, protein, vitamins and minerals. When choosing a colostrum replacer, be sure to select one that is high in Immunoglobulin G (IgG). Please reach out to your veterinarian if questions arise regarding colostrum supplementation.

## On-farm Biosecurity

### What is biosecurity?

Biosecurity is the practice of protecting farm/ranch animals from disease. It is a vital part of sustainable livestock production.

### Why is biosecurity important?

It helps to lower the risk of disease transmission and pathogens from farm to farm, animal to animal, and even from human to animal and animal to human. Biosecurity starts with you!

### On-farm biosecurity program?

Procedures should be in place to control

access of outside visitors to your operation, this is the first step in minimizing the risk of disease onto your farm. All visitors (friends, veterinarian, feed delivery, etc.) should practice good biosecurity principles. Examples include but are not limited to wearing only clean clothes and boots on the farm. You might consider providing disposable coveralls or boots for visitors. Footbaths with disinfectants for visitors to use, prior to entry on the farm and into barns, might be recommended. The removal of feces and all organic matter prior to placing footwear into the footbath is key—if not, it can deactivate the disinfectant. The solution in the footbath will also need to be replenished regularly.

### What about the entry of new animals onto the property?

Isolating and quarantining new animals from the rest of your herd/flock for a minimum of 30 days is advised. This is a time for monitoring them to ensure they do not develop any irregular behavior that could indicate infectious disease.

### How can the veterinarian help?

Involving your veterinarian in developing an overall biosecurity plan for your farm is important. Veterinarians are trained in disease control and prevention measures. They can make recommendations regarding vaccinations and other pathogen control measures to aid in keeping your farm’s animals safe and healthy.



## Article Author:

### **Katelyn Menacho, DVM**

Owner, Oak Hammock  
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oakhammocklavs.com](https://oakhammocklavs.com)

Her practice provides ambulatory large animal veterinary services in Lake, Marion, Volusia, and Orange counties in central Florida.

Dr. Menacho is an alumni of the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine (UFCVM) where she completed her DVM in 2018 and graduated with a Certificate in Food Animal Medicine. In 2021, she was nominated an Emerging Leader of the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners.

If you are in Dr. Menacho's practice region, please reach out. She is accepting new clients and looks forward to an opportunity to work with producers.



## “Help Doc, My Goats are Coughing”

Cough is a common presenting complaint. As a veterinarian in Central Florida with 60% of my patients being small ruminants, I see a lot of variations in this broad issue. Some questions I ask are: Is the animal acting sick (not eating or lethargic/sluggish)? Are there multiple animals affected? Are there high fevers? Have you brought in any new animals recently or gone to shows? When I ask these questions, I am trying to determine if this cough could be caused by a virus, bacteria, parasite, or could the cough even be normal? Next to a hands-on physical exam, our history is the most important piece of a diagnostic puzzle.

Viruses tend to cause higher fevers, multiple animals affected, and some exposure to other animals, or visitors on your farm. Animals immunosuppressed from intestinal parasites, unbalanced nutrition, Caprine Encephalitis Virus (CAEV) or Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP) may be the first to be affected. We are still learning about specific types of viruses that affect sheep and goats. However, there are some bacteria that can also cause high fevers and death loss, especially in kids. Many goat owners will also discuss “silent pneumonia” in young stock, which I do see clinically because goat kids can go downhill and hide symptoms very well. It is called silent because coughing is often not observed, and lungs may not sound extremely abnormal on a physical exam.

Every case is different, and having a veterinarian familiar with herd health is ideal. One important concept to keep in mind whenever using an antibiotic is failure to respond to treatment does not necessarily mean it was the wrong antibiotic choice. Switching antibiotics frequently and without veterinarian oversight can complicate the problem. Unfortunately, after an animal dies, we can get a lot of information by taking samples from the lungs. While an animal is alive, we are limited to what tests we can run, and we often must rely on clinical experience and knowledge of how antibiotics work (pharmacology, yay!)

Even more complicated is an adult animal with a chronic cough. There are some bacteria that can cause scarring in the lungs and can be difficult to diagnose. There are also some parasites that can migrate through the lungs (lung worms), but these are extremely over diagnosed in central Florida. Additionally, we are also still learning more about asthma or chronic allergies in small ruminants. There have even been some cases of heart failure in goats which can also cause a cough or trouble breathing.

In summary, a cough can mean many things! Knowing your animal well is the most helpful thing you can do as a livestock owner. Sometimes new owners of livestock confuse a normal cough from rumen gas being expelled quickly during exercise as abnormal. If you are confused, ask yourself if the animal is eating, drinking, and peeing normally? If so, it is probably at least not an emergency. Having a strong relationship with your veterinarian is so important to know when and what antibiotics to use. Did you know goats have a larger liver mass to body ratio than cows? This fun fact affects how we use some drugs in goats compared to cattle!

If you do not have a veterinarian near you who is confident in small ruminants, please ask someone if they are willing to work with you. The American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners is an amazing resource for veterinarians to ask case questions. The FL state lab, Bronson Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, is often the most cost-effective place to send samples.

## Producer’s Corner—Knowledge Exchange

### Are you a producer? Have something to share?!

If you are a small ruminant producer and have a topic area of interest that you believe would be beneficial to share with other producers—please let us know! We are looking to feature one producer in each newsletter issue!

We believe knowledge exchanged between producers of their practical experiences is valuable and we want to provide a space to facilitate that. We would ask that you provide a few paragraphs to be shared in the newsletter on your chosen topic. The content and grammar will be reviewed by our UF Small Ruminant Extension team, and edits will be made as needed prior to publishing.

If you’re interested, please contact us via email at [bn.diehl@ufl.edu](mailto:bn.diehl@ufl.edu). We look forward to hearing from you!

# Alternative Enterprises for Sheep & Goat Producers

**By: Allie Williams**  
**UF/IFAS Extension Agent,**  
**Hillsborough County**

Sheep and goat production typically involves income generated from the sale of livestock, meat, milk, or fiber. There are unique alternative enterprises that producers can tap into to add additional revenue to the operation. Alternative enterprises are not usually a typical commodity, but instead use non-typical production or marketing methods to be competitive in the marketplace. Think outside the box to identify golden opportunities. What would your target customer want? The ideas that you may find ordinary could be extraordinary to others. It's all about perception.

If you are considering adding secondary sources of income from sheep and goat production, there are many examples of potential ventures, including selling hides, leather work, or products from milk, such as soap or cheese. Another possibility could include services, such as using the animals for landscape management. With many Americans being multiple generations removed from agriculture, there seems to be an interest in experiencing the "farm life". Incorporating agritourism on your operation can help consumers learn about agriculture through these experiences. Goat yoga, cuddling livestock, petting zoos, and farm experiences have been some of the trends over the last few years. These farm experiences include farm vacation rentals, farm days where visitors learn how to care for livestock, or tours to learn more about life on a farm. You may even offer classes on soap making or cheese.

There are some initial factors to consider when selecting an enterprise. Is this idea already being offered in your area? How competitive is the market? It might be profitable for the first few producers, but too much competition can saturate

the market and decrease success. Are the current businesses successful? Is the idea not common because it was tried and unsuccessful? Doing your research first can save you time and money.

Whether you have had an idea generating for years or it's a new interest, taking time to carefully craft your idea and think through possible situations can aid in the success of the farm business. Understand the resources involved and the demands of the commitment you are envisioning. Your idea should match your goals and available resources including land, labor, infrastructure, and time. During the research stages, it is crucial to run your idea on paper to identify potential pitfalls and understand the market. A business plan should clearly describe the purpose of the business and how it will make money. A business plan can help determine if your idea is viable, serve as a guide as your operation grows, and is a common requirement for grants or loans. It is important to analyze your business plan from all angles. The plan should support your business in all the functions, such as operations, marketing, and finance.

While adding a secondary income source requires more knowledge, organization, and planning, there are also many benefits. These income generators can relieve seasonality of income by providing cash flow during the off-season, attract new customers through niche markets, and increase the overall farm revenue potential. If you are considering adding alternative enterprises to your sheep or goat operation, a good farm plan can serve as a guide to developing a successful farm and business.



# Market Report Update

The reported data below is compiled by the USDA—Livestock Auction.

**Visit the website:**  
[mymarketnews.ams.usda.gov/livestock\\_auction\\_dashboard](https://mymarketnews.ams.usda.gov/livestock_auction_dashboard)

**Market report dates:**  
04/08/2024 to 04/13/2024

## Sheep Overview

### Wtd Average Price (per cwt)

Feeder Sheep/lambs	\$272.60
Slaughter Sheep/lambs	\$217.09

## Goat Overview

### Wtd Average Price (per cwt)

Feeder Goats	\$288.85
Slaughter Goats	\$262.12

## Local Price Trend Report— Ocala Livestock Market in Ocala, FL

**Market report date:** 04/05/2024

### Sheep (low to high range)

Young ewes	\$ 85—115.00
Young rams	\$ 90—155.00
Old ewes	\$100—150.00
Mature rams	\$220—300.00

### Goats (low to high range)

Small does	\$55—80.00
Small bucks	\$70—105.00
Medium does	\$75—110.00
Medium bucks	\$120—170.00
Large does	\$150—190.00
Large bucks	\$200—310.00
<b>Boer –Type Goats</b>	
Does	\$290—330.00
Bucks	\$320—460.00

## Pasture & Forage Management Principles

By: Laura H. Bennett

UF/IFAS Extension Agent,

Pasco, Sumter & Hernando Counties

Pasture management can look very different from one place to the next. It is important to understand the basic principles and design your management plan to maximize what you can produce for your livestock. Both your financial budget and time budget will determine if you can implement some of the principles.

As a pasture manager, you must literally take a “ground up” approach. Your soil, and the nutrition it provides your forage, is very important. Our Florida soil tends to become more acidic over time and eventually reaches a point where our forages cannot thrive well. The University of Florida Soils Lab provides an economical test designed for our Florida soils. If your pH is low, it is critical that you apply lime prior to any fertilizer application.

Once lime is applied, it requires 3-6 months for the soil pH to be fully adjusted. A soil with a more desirable pH will enhance nutrient uptake by the forage plant, maximizing fertilizer use. Do not apply lime without utilizing a soil test. If your pH gets too high, it can kill our summer perennial grasses, particularly Bahiagrass. The presence of weeds does not necessarily mean that your pH is low; this is a common misconception you may hear. If you think you may need a phosphorous application, send a plant tissue sample along with your soil sample. Bahiagrass has the ability to harvest phosphorous from well below the surface and rarely needs phosphorous supplementation. This will be evident in a plant tissue test. If you find that you do not need phosphorous, don't apply it.

Once you have made a pH adjustment, if necessary, and achieved adequate soil phosphorous and potassium levels, you will be ready to apply fertilizer. There will always be a nitrogen recommendation because our soil does not store this nutrient. It is important that you do not neglect potassium; deficiencies can cause forage stress. One way to maximize the

use of your fertilizer is to remove the competitors for the nutrients, i.e., the weeds. This is best done in the late spring (for most weeds), once we are out of our drought period. Weeds do not respond well to herbicide if they are stressed; stress can be caused by drought, cold temperatures, and recent herbicide damage, for example.

In an ideal world your action plan is: 1. Soil test during winter months; 2. Apply lime in the winter, if needed; 3. Herbicide application late spring to remove competition; 4. Apply appropriate fertilizer, if desired, at the beginning of our rainy season in early June.

In addition to soil fertility, rotational grazing is another principle that can increase your forage production. By rotating livestock between pastures or paddocks, the forage has a chance to rest. This allows leaves to return to the plants which increases root production. Livestock will graze more uniformly in a rotational system vs. a continuous system. This practice can also provide an opportunity to plant other forage species, including legumes, that require more management and more rest than our Bahiagrass. If you plant another forage species, be sure to have a soil test done for that species using the *UF/IFAS Producer Soil Test Form (SL135)* since it can have different requirements. This form can be found online through a Google search.

Another forage management tool that producers shouldn't forget is hay testing. If you must use conserved forage, forage testing can help you make supplementation decisions. Your local Extension Agent can assist you with this process. Core samples are taken from several bales of hay and sent to our Forage Extension Laboratory at the Range Cattle Research and Education Center in Ona, FL. You will find out the crude protein and total digestible nutrient content of your hay. It is a very economical test that can pay huge dividends.

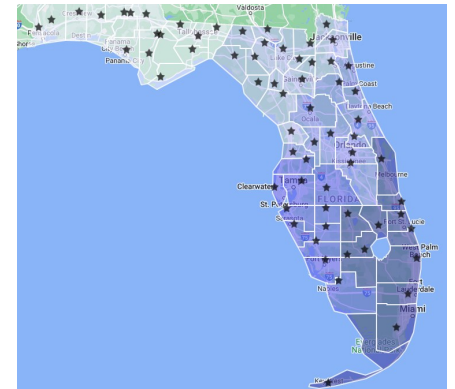
Keeping healthy pasture is critical for your livestock feeding program. Bringing in a bagged feed source should be kept to a minimum to maximize profitability. Implementing some management principles can improve both your forages and livestock, and ultimately your wallet.

## Who is your local County Extension Agent?

UF/IFAS Extension has offices in all 67 counties in Florida!

You can find your local County Extension office by visiting:

[sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/find-your-local-office](http://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/find-your-local-office)



### Why utilize county extension?

County extension agents aim to educate audiences of all ages, meeting you where you are—classroom, home, field, or forest! The needs and issues in each county are not the same, therefore, there are agents in each county that can identify with the needs of their producers.

### Why not just rely on the internet?

The difference is—you can interact with and speak to an Extension Agent directly. They have real-life experience that is relevant to your situation.

### Does extension just involve livestock?

No—extension has evolved tremendously. It also includes home horticulture, environmental & coastal issues, health & nutrition, energy use, community development, and so much more!

# Use of Toltrazuril (and its metabolites) in Small Ruminants in the USA

## **HOT TOPIC!**

### **What is toltrazuril?**

It is an anti-protozoal drug. It is an anti-coccidial agent.

### **Who regulates drug approval in the USA?**

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates all drugs in the USA. Medications must go through an approval process to be licensed for manufacture and use. Federal law prohibits the use, importation, and sale of drugs that the FDA and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have not approved.

### **Compounded forms of ponazuril, diclazuril, and toltrazuril are available to the public— what do we need to know?**

#### **Ponazuril**

This is an FDA-approved product for horses only, to treat equine protozoal myeloencephalitis.

The use of compounded ponazuril originating from bulk “active pharmaceutical ingredients” (API) in food animals is illegal under any circumstances in the USA.

#### **Diclazuril**

This product is utilized in two forms, an equine oral pellet for the treatment of equine protozoal myeloencephalitis and a medicated feed for broiler chickens and growing turkeys to prevent coccidiosis.

The extra-label use of this product is not permitted in both forms and is illegal. Therefore, the use of compounded diclazuril originating from bulk API in food animals is illegal under any circumstances.

#### **Toltrazuril**

There is NO FDA-approved product in the USA. Therefore, toltrazuril is illegal to use in food animals in the USA in any form.

### **Why are these products available on the market if they are illegal?**

These drugs may be approved for food animal use in other countries. However, drugs approved in other jurisdictions may not be legally imported and used in food animals in the United States, regardless of their label in other countries.

### **What classifies as a food animal?**

In the USA, a food animal is any animal species that is raised and used for food production or consumption by humans.

This encompasses cattle, (dairy and beef) sheep, goats, swine, poultry (including egg-producing poultry), fish used for food, and honey bees.

### **What is extra-label drug use (ELDU)?**

ELDU describes the use of an approved drug in a manner that deviates in any way from the drug’s approved labeling, yet meets the conditions set forth by the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994 (AMDUCA) and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations.

Using a drug in any way that is different from what is specified by the manufacturer on the FDA-approved drug label is called ELDU.

Veterinarians are legally the only individuals allowed to prescribe and use drugs in an extra-label manner in the USA.

When drugs are administered in an extra-label manner, this alters the meat and milk withhold recommendations in food animals.

### **Serious ramifications may occur if you use these products illegally.**

Some sources may have compounds labeled and approved for use in other animals in other countries, but most toltrazuril is purchased online and is compounded by unknown sources without oversight and is untraceable.

A great danger of using illegal, unregulated, compounded drugs is that its effectiveness nor safety is guaranteed. Producers have lost animals as a result with no recourse available.

Legal repercussions can also ensue for the

producer should residues of this product be found in meat/milk products that are intended to enter the food chain.

### **BOTTOM LINE—IF YOUR FOOD ANIMAL NEEDS COCCIDIA TREATMENT IN THE USA, YOU CANNOT LEGALLY USE TOLTRAZURIL (or its derivatives) TO DO SO!**

### **What other products are available to treat coccidiosis in small ruminants?**

Products available to treat coccidiosis in small ruminants in the USA are not FDA-approved for use in sheep and goats. *Extra-label drug use by a licensed veterinarian is required!*

Amprolium (Corid®) can be used as both a treatment and preventative for coccidiosis. It is important to remember that thiamine deficiency has been reported to occur secondary to administration of Corid®. Please consult your veterinarian prior to use.

Sulfa medications can also be used to treat coccidiosis. These products require a prescription, please consult your veterinarian.

### **What about coccidiostats?**

There are several feed additives that can be used to prevent coccidiosis in sheep and goats. Bovatec® (lasalocid) is FDA-approved for confined sheep. Rumensin® (monensin) is FDA-approved for confined goats. Deccox® (decoquinate) is FDA-approved for young, non-lactating sheep and goats.

Rumensin® can be toxic to dogs, equids and sheep. Always use a feed mill to mix any feed containing a coccidiostat—if not mixed properly, toxicity can also occur.

Coccidiostats do not kill the coccidial organism. Rather they slow down the shedding of coccidia in the environment. Therefore, they need to be fed well in advance of the risk period, approximately 21 days prior in order for them to be effective.

Conventional dewormers will not treat or prevent coccidiosis.



## RECIPE CORNER

### Curried Goat Stew

- 3lb Goat stew meat
- 1.5 T salt + 1 T pepper
- 1 T minced ginger + garlic
- 2 cups yellow onion, diced
- 5 T sweet yellow curry powder
- 1 T dry thyme
- 3 T tomato paste
- 1/4 t cayenne
- 58 fl oz stock of choice (chicken)
- 1/4 cup light beer
- 1 lb cubed yellow potato
- 2 large tomatoes, diced
- 3 T lemon juice

**Directions:** Salt meat and sear in a high heat pan with oil until brown. Add onion, garlic, ginger in the remaining oil from meat in pan. Add curry powder, black pepper. Sauté. Add rest of spices, stock and beer. Sauté. Simmer on low for 2hr. Add diced potato, tomato, lemon juice and cook. Serve over rice with cilantro or mashed potatoes.

# Announcements

## 1st annual UF Buck Test

Capacity is FULL for this year!

**Pre-registration is closed.**

Drop-off date: May 18, 2024 @ **1:30 – 4PM EST**

**Visit our website:** [animal.ifas.ufl.edu/smallruminant/buck-test/](http://animal.ifas.ufl.edu/smallruminant/buck-test/)

**Contact Us:**

Clay Whitehead, [jacobcwhitehead@ufl.edu](mailto:jacobcwhitehead@ufl.edu), (904) 796-0441

Dr. Brittany Diehl, [bn.diehl@ufl.edu](mailto:bn.diehl@ufl.edu), (352) 294-4319

## 4th annual UF Ram Test

Pre-registration (online) is OPEN!

**Pre-registration due: May 6, 2024**

Drop-off date: May 18, 2024 @ **7:30 - 10AM EST**

**Visit our website:** [animal.ifas.ufl.edu/smallruminant/ramtest/](http://animal.ifas.ufl.edu/smallruminant/ramtest/)

**Contact Us:**

Clay Whitehead, [jacobcwhitehead@ufl.edu](mailto:jacobcwhitehead@ufl.edu), (904) 796-0441

Dr. Brittany Diehl, [bn.diehl@ufl.edu](mailto:bn.diehl@ufl.edu), (352) 294-4319

## UF/IFAS Small Ruminant Short Course

**Save the date:** September 20-21, 2024

Come join us for our 3rd annual conference and trade show in Gainesville, FL— a tremendous opportunity to be educated and to network with industry professionals and producers.

UF Ram & Buck Test Sales will also take place during this event!

**Contact Us:**

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Matti Moyer, [matti.moyer@ufl.edu](mailto:matti.moyer@ufl.edu), (352) 392-3889

## Follow Us on Social Media!



UF Small Ruminant Extension



@UF\_SMALLRUMINANTEXTENSION

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# Around the State...



*Save the Date*

3rd Annual Florida  
**SMALL RUMINANT  
SHORT COURSE**

**Ram Test | Buck Test**

September 20-21, 2024  
Gainesville, FL

**UF IFAS** UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA | **ANIMAL SCIENCES** | **UF** College of Veterinary Medicine UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Dr. Brittany Diehl  
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Ram and buck tests are conducted from May - September with the online sale taking place during the UF/IFAS Small Ruminant Short Course.

**New this year!**

**On Thursday, September 19, hands-on pre-conference seminars!**  
**Limited registration available, pre-registration only.**

**Registration will OPEN in May!**

Sydell will be at the 2024 UF Small Ruminant Short Course on September 20-21, 2024 in Gainesville! Please contact them directly (1-800-842-1369 or [Sydell.com](http://Sydell.com)) to place an order and to have **FREE DELIVERY** to the trade show!



# SMALL RUMINANT SHORT COURSE

September 20-21, 2024

Straughn Professional Development Center  
Gainesville, Florida

## Sponsorship Opportunities

### Why Become a Sponsor?

Never will there be a better time to reach Florida small ruminant producers and interested parties. Producers, extension specialists, researchers, students, and allied industry members will be in attendance at this in-person educational event. The program will include lectures on parasite control, herd health programming, marketing, management, and more. We have multiple guest speakers bringing a variety of expertise. Research updates will be provided by UF/IFAS Small Ruminant Faculty and Staff. The event will be held in conjunction with the 2024 University of Florida Ram Test and Buck Test Sale.

### Sponsorship Levels

Dinner Sponsor (1 Opportunity)	\$1,500	<b>INCLUDES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 Registrations</li> <li>• Organization logo displayed on table tents during educational programming on Friday and event website</li> <li>• Organization mention in programming</li> <li>• Table at reception &amp; trade show</li> <li>• Opportunity to put one item in the goodie bags</li> <li>• Single logo table tents during dinner service</li> <li>• Opportunity to speak at dinner</li> </ul>
Lunch Sponsor (2 Opportunities)	\$1,250	<b>INCLUDES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Registrations</li> <li>• Organization logo displayed on table tents during educational programming on Friday and event website</li> <li>• Organization mention in programming</li> <li>• Table at reception &amp; trade show</li> <li>• Opportunity to put one item in the goodie bags</li> <li>• Single logo table tents during lunch service</li> </ul>
Refreshment Sponsor (3 Opportunities)	\$800	<b>INCLUDES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Registrations</li> <li>• Organization logo displayed on table tents during educational programming on Friday and event website</li> <li>• Organization mention in programming</li> <li>• Table at reception &amp; trade show</li> <li>• Opportunity to put one item in the goodie bags</li> <li>• Single logo table tents during refreshment service</li> </ul>
Gold	\$550	<b>INCLUDES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Registrations</li> <li>• Organization logo displayed on table tents during educational programming on Friday and event website</li> <li>• Organization mention in programming</li> <li>• Table at reception &amp; trade show</li> <li>• Opportunity to put one item in the goodie bags</li> </ul>
Silver	\$350	<b>INCLUDES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Registrations</li> <li>• Organization logo displayed on event website</li> <li>• Organization mention in programming</li> <li>• Table at reception &amp; trade show</li> <li>• Opportunity to put one item in the goodie bags</li> </ul>
Exhibitor	\$200	<b>INCLUDES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Registration</li> <li>• Organization logo displayed on event website</li> <li>• Organization mention in programming</li> <li>• Table at reception &amp; trade show</li> </ul>

To pay and register for the event, please visit: <https://tinyurl.com/SRSCSponsor>

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**UF** | UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Want  
To  
Become  
A  
Sponsor?





# 2024 University of Florida Buck Test & Sale

We invite you to participate in the **2024 University of Florida Buck Test and Sale**. We are very excited to continue this unique program and to work with goat producers to quantify the desirable qualities of their bucks. We hope that this program will provide value to your operation.

This program is designed to standardize environmental conditions in order to evaluate individual buck performance, provide a source of high-quality performance tested bucks to producers, offer educational opportunities for the improvement of the industry, and facilitate networking among producers.

## Important dates:

- May 6 Pre-registration deadline
- May 18 Bucks arrive at UF Sheep Unit
- June 6 84-day gain test begins
- August 29 84-day gain test ends
- Sept 20-21 Small Ruminant Short Course and UF Buck Test Sale

We encourage you to consider consigning your bucks to the **2024 UF Buck Test and Sale**. Please contact us for further information or to consign animals to this program.

Registered and commercial bucks will be eligible for the test and sale. Eligible bucks must be born between 12/15/23 - 3/1/24 and weaned by 5/1/24.

**For full program details and registration visit our website.**

<https://animal.ifas.ufl.edu/smallruminant/buck-test/>

## Program Coordinators

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(352) 294-4387  
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**Our 2024 UF Buck Test consignments are at maximum capacity!**

**Consignors participating in the inaugural test this year represent the industry from 12 states across the country!**

<b>Consignor</b>	<b>State</b>
William Chapman / Chapman Kikos	GA
James E. Thompson / MacTavish Farmstead	GA
Richard A. Kelley / Kelley Kikos	FL
Joseph Knetter / Wistlin' Dixie Kikos	AL
Marion Simpson	NC
John Mishoe	SC
Susan Manning / Wildflower Acres Farm	FL
James & Ashley Mansfield / Ashfield Farm Kikos	FL
Jimmy Carroll	FL
John Pope / Double P Farm	MS
Jeff Lamote / A Triple J Ranch	AL
Alecia Fordham / Grace Farms	AL
Cassandra & Quillian Young / Broken Y Farm	GA
Mike Renick / M.R. Goats	WV
Colton Pritchett / Mountain Top Farm	AL
Michael Turnbow / A&P Kiko Ranch	MS
Christina & Jason Morris / Blessed Acres Kiko Farm	KY
Bill & Kisa Francis / Stoney Creek Kikos	OK
Jim Stewart / S&R Triple Bar Kikos	FL
Justin Gibson / Hubbard Hill Kikos	OK
Mike & Jessie Brust / Square One Kikos	AR
James Tyler & Sydney Glasson / Glasson Kikos	KY
Christian & Ron McGill / Triple M Kikos	IN
William Harris / W&H Kiko Farm	AL
Harry & Jeannie Grier / Grier Acres	GA
Brett Mann / Double M Farm	AL
Ethan Rice / Rice Livestock	KS
Kelly K Ward	FL



# 2024 University of Florida Ram Test & Sale

We invite you to participate in the **2024 University of Florida Ram Test and Sale**. We are very excited to continue this unique program and to work with sheep producers to quantify the desirable qualities of their rams. We hope that this program will provide value to your operation.

This program is designed to standardize environmental conditions in order to evaluate individual ram performance, provide a source of high-quality performance tested rams to producers, offer educational opportunities for the improvement of the industry, and facilitate networking among producers.

## Important dates:

- May 6 Pre-registration deadline
- May 18 Rams arrive at UF Sheep Unit
- May 30 84-day gain test begins
- August 22 84-day gain test ends
- Sept 20-21 Small Ruminant Short Course and UF Ram Test Sale

We encourage you to consider consigning your rams to the **2024 UF Ram Test and Sale**. Please contact us for further information or to consign animals to this program.

Registered and commercial rams will be eligible for the test and sale. Eligible rams must be born between 12/1/23 - 2/15/24 and weaned by 5/1/24.

**For full program details and registration visit our website.**

<https://animal.ifas.ufl.edu/smallruminant/ramtest/>

### Program Coordinators

Clay Whitehead  
(904) 796-0441  
jacobcwhitehead@ufl.edu

Dr. Brittany Diehl  
(352) 294-4387  
bn.diehl@ufl.edu



# OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS:

NORTH FLORIDA  
**FAMACHA**  
CERTIFICATION

**FRIDAY, MAY 3RD**  
10AM - 12PM  
UF SHEEP UNIT  
2250 Shealy Dr.  
Gainesville, FL 32608

**BRING HOME YOUR OWN FAMACHA CARD!**



**\$25**

REGISTER HERE:  
<https://bit.ly/NFLAG-FAMACHA-Cert>  
or scan with your phone!

**Registration includes:**

- online class\*
- hands-on training
- Q&A session
- FAMACHA certification and card

\*The online class will be at-your-own pace but must be completed with a passing exam score before the in-person training. All information will be sent to your email once you sign-up.

**WHAT'S FAMACHA?**

The **FAMACHA score** is a method of measuring anemia in small ruminants infected with Barber Pole Worms. Scores can be used to inform deworming protocols and prevent parasitic resistance from developing in herds and flocks. This course will include a self-paced online class, certification exam, and hands-on training and practice with live animals.



Bring home an official FAMACHA card to use on your operation.

**CONTACT US**

Contact Cassidy Dossin with any questions at [cdossin@ufl.edu](mailto:cdossin@ufl.edu) or (904) 284-6355.

**ALL SHEEP AND GOAT PRODUCERS NEED THIS TRAINING!**

An Equal Opportunity Institution: The University of Florida is committed to providing universal access to all of our events. For disability accommodations such as sign language interpreters and listening devices, please contact us at least 1 week in advance of the event. Advance notice is necessary to arrange for some accessibility needs.

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UF IFAS Extension  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



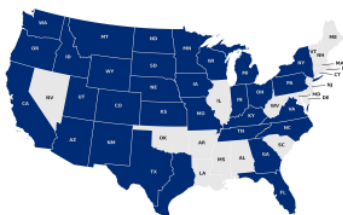
## NAHMS Sheep 2024 Study Informational Flyer

### What is the NAHMS Sheep 2024 Study?

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) conducts a national sheep study approximately every 10 years. The upcoming Sheep 2024 study will support industry groups and research efforts with new and valuable information on sheep health and management. The study consists of two phases and includes biological sampling and two questionnaires.

### Who is Eligible to Participate in the Study?

A random selection of almost 5,000 sheep operations with at least 1 ewe located in the study States (see dark shaded States in the map) will be asked to participate. While participation is voluntary, it is important to obtain high quality data. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will contact selected participants in January and February 2024. Participants will be asked to provide their contact information to NAHMS in order to complete the second phase of the study, which begins in April 2024 and continues through July 2024.



### Why Should I Participate in the Study?

Information from the study will help develop new treatments, controls, and prevention mechanisms for sheep diseases. The results will also guide future research and education. Participants will not only represent themselves but also the producers who were not selected for the study.



Eligible operations will receive **FREE** testing for enteric microbes, gastrointestinal parasites, and lameness pathogens.

Visit the USDA NAHMS website (QR code) below to access reports from previous studies and gain information regarding this survey. Please consider participating!

