



Southeast TN Goat & Sheep Marketing Alliance

125 Court Street, Unit 3 | Dayton, TN 37321 | (423) 775-7807

June 2018

SALE DATE SCHEDULED

We have a date scheduled for the next animal sale. Prices are good for goats; however, sheep prices are down. The best weight is still 50 pounds. The buyer said that sheep need to be marketed now or will need to be held until fall when prices might increase. Goats are still holding good prices.

We will be hauling animals on Friday, July 29th from the Ag Center and Fairgrounds in Evensville. We will meet at 9:00 a.m. to load animals. Please call the Extension office at 775-7807 with a count of the number of animals you will be bringing. Remember, animals need to have Scrapies tags and SETGMA tags. If you need tags, please let us know.

SETGMA MEETING

The next SETGMA meeting will be held on Friday, July 6 at 7:00 p.m. The evening will begin with a potluck meal at the Ag Center and Fairgrounds and then a tour of Rick Sharpe's facilities and management program will be held at his farm.

SHEEP & LAMB INVENTORY DOWN SLIGHTLY



On January 1, 2018, sheep and lamb inventory in the United States totaled 5.23 million head, down slightly from 2017. Breeding sheep inventory at 3.83 million head decreased 1

percent from 3.88 million head on January 1, 2017. Ewes one year old and older, at 3.01 million head, were 1 percent below last year. Market sheep and lambs on January 1, 2018 totaled 1.40 million head, up 2 percent from January 1, 2017. Market lambs comprised 94 percent of the total market inventory. Market sheep comprised the remaining 6 percent of total market inventory.

The 2017 lamb crop of 3.20 million head was down 2 percent from 2015. the 2017 lambing rate was 105 lambs per 100 ewes one year old and older on January 1, 2017, unchanged from 2016.

Shorn wool production in the United States during 2017 was 24.7 million pounds, down 5 percent from 2016. Sheep and lambs short totaled 3.44 million head, down 4 percent from 2016. The average price paid for wool sold in 2017 was \$1.47 per pound for a total value of 36.4 million dollars, down 3 percent from 37.7 million dollars in 2016.

Sheep death loss during 2017 totaled 213,000 head, down 2 percent from 2016. Lamb death loss decreased 2 percent from 373,000 head to 367,000 head in 2017.

The early arrival of the Easter and Passover holidays this year likely contributed to strong first-quarter domestic lamb and mutton production. Production is expected to moderate for the rest of the year and into 2019 due to the limited number of market lambs. Lamb and mutton imports continue at very high levels in 2018, remaining

well above 5-year average levels, with first-quarter 2018 lamb and mutton imports recorded at 80 million pounds, equaling the same period last year. The sheep and lamb price reported a USDA's benchmark has been changed from the Choice Slaughter Lamb price, San Angelo, Texas to the Choice and Prime Slaughter Lamb price, St. Joseph, Missouri.

GOAT & KID INVENTORY DOWN 1 PERCENT



All goats and kids inventory in the United State on January 1, 2018 totaled 2.62 million head, down 1 percent from 2017. Breeding goat inventory totaled 2.16 million head, down slightly from 2017. Does

one year old and older, at 1.60 million head, were 1 percent below last year's number. Market goats and kids totaled 459,000 head, down 2 percent from a year ago.

Kid crop for 2017 totaled 1.64 million head for all goats, down slightly from 2016.

Meat and all other goats totaled 2.10 million head on January 1, 2018, down 1 percent from 2017. Milk goat inventory was 380,000 head, up 2 percent from January 1, 2017, while Angora goats were down 7 percent, totaling 142,000 head.

Mohair production in the United States during 2017 was 725,000 pounds. Goats and kids clipped totaled 133,000 head. Average weight per clip was 5.5 pounds. Mohair price was \$5.00 per pound with a value of 3.62 million dollars.

NATIONAL GOAT CONFERENCE

Tuskegee University will host the 3rd National Goat Conference conducted by the National Goat Consortium on September 16-18, 2018. The conference will give producers, University personnel and agricultural professionals the opportunity to learn about critical issues facing the U.S. goat industry. Tuskegee University will provide both classroom and hands-on activities on a variety of topic areas related to goat production, product developments, parasite management and

marketing.

For more information, contact Dr. Nar Gurung at (334) 727-8457 or Angela McKenzie-Jakes at (850) 875-8522. Visit their website at <https://www.wormx.info/single-post/2018/03/05/2018-National-Goat-Conference>.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS IN SMALL RUMINANTS

Introduction



C a s e o u s lymphadenitis (CL) is a contagious disease of small ruminants caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*. The

disease is found throughout the world and is a major concern for sheep and goat producers in the United States as it causes economic loss from wool and hide loss, carcass condemnation and death. CL is characterized by abscesses of subcutaneous lymph nodes (external form) and abscesses of internal lymph nodes or organs (internal form).

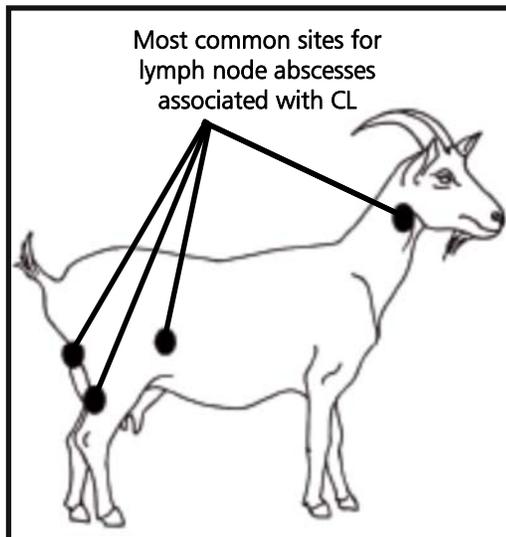
Transmission

Bacteria that cause CL enter through skin wounds or mucous membranes and then localize in the lymph nodes to proliferate. Once in the lymph nodes, the animal's natural immune defenses wall off the quickly-dividing bacteria, thus forming an abscess.

The disease becomes contagious when a subcutaneous abscess from an infected animal ruptures and releases the concentrated bacteria into the environment. The abscesses contain a thick, yellow to white discharge that has a soft, pasty consistency, much like toothpaste, or a crumbly consistency, much like feta cheese.

Animals with the internal form can spread the bacteria through nasal discharge and secretions from coughing. Once in the environment, the bacteria can then be transmitted from animal to animal via contaminated pens, water buckets, shearing clippers and feed bunks.

Corynebacterium can also infect people,



making the disease zoonotic. The bacteria can survive for several months in the environment, so biosecurity protocols should be in place when treating and handling animals potentially infected by this organism. Disposable gloves and boot covers should always be worn during interaction with suspect animals and hands, and clothes should always be washed directly after contact.

Clinical Signs

The most obvious symptom of the disease is swelling corresponding with the abscessed lymph node just under the skin (external form). Sometimes, the bacteria can enter the bloodstream to cause abscesses in internal organs, such as the liver, lungs, kidney or reproductive tract, resulting in a thin and sickly animal with no other obvious clinical signs (internal form). The lymph nodes around the head and neck region are most commonly affected, but any lymph node in the body can become a target for disease (Figure 1). Some animals may have a fever, loss of appetite and lethargy with the initial infection. Because the internal form of CL does not exhibit obvious clinical signs, thin and generally poorly-performing animals are often suspect for having the disease. Mortality in infected sheep and goats is low, but production losses in weight gain, milk production, reproductive efficiency and carcass quality may be significant.

Diagnosis

A diagnosis of CL is usually made based on the appearance of enlarged lymph nodes on the animals. Other bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pasteurella multocida* can cause similar abscesses, so a definitive diagnosis must be made by culturing and identifying *Corynebacterium* isolated from an abscess sample. The disease is difficult to diagnose in animals with the internal form because abscesses are not readily available for sampling. Blood tests exist for determining if the animal has developed antibodies to CL, but if tested too early, there can be a false negative result. Also, if the animal was ever vaccinated for CL, the blood test result can be falsely positive.

Treatment and Control

Treating CL with pharmaceuticals is difficult because antibiotics do not penetrate walled-off abscesses effectively. Surgical treatment by making an incision over the abscess to allow drainage is preferred; however, this procedure must be done carefully to prevent exposure of the infectious drainage to the environment. Furthermore, the discharge that is obtained from the abscess should be disposed of in such a way as to avoid contamination of the facilities and remaining animal population.

Ideally, the animal should be treated in an area where there is little traffic from humans and animals. After treatment, the affected animal should be isolated until the open surgical wound heals. In a case where the abscess has ruptured, it should be drained immediately and the infected animal moved to an isolation pen to minimize contamination of the environment. In sheep, abscesses may not be noticed until shearing when the shearer inadvertently clips the wall of an abscess, causing it to ooze. If this occurs, shearing should be stopped and the clippers, blades and general area should be disinfected after moving the animal to an isolated area.

There are *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* vaccines for goats (bacterin) and sheep (bacterin with toxoid). Immunization will not prevent the disease, but numerous studies have shown a significant reduction in the numbers of abscesses in

animals vaccinated for CL when experimentally infected with the disease-causing bacteria. However, injection site lesions and abscesses have been reported as a side effect of these vaccines. Therefore, vaccination of animals may be reserved for farms with an identifiable problem of CL on the property.

Meanwhile, animals should be regularly observed for signs of disease and managed with best practices. New animals should be kept from the rest of the flock and observed for any signs of disease for at least three weeks. Any animals identified as being affected by the disease should be culled after appropriate treatment. To develop a sound vaccination schedule and biosecurity plan, consult with your veterinarian.

References

Aiello, Susan, Michael Moses and Dana Allen. "Caseous Lymphadenitis of Sheep and Goats." The Merck Veterinary Manual. 11th ed. Kenilworth: Merck & Co., Inc., 2016. pp. 63-66. Print.

Radostits, Otto, Clive Gay, Kenneth Hinchcliff and Peter Constable. "Caseous Lymphadenitis of Sheep and Goats." Veterinary Medicine: A Textbook of the Diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs and Goats. 10th ed. Edinburgh and New York: Saunders Elsevier, 2007. pp. 795-798. Print.

Pugh, D.G. and A.N. Baird. "Caseous Lymphadenitis." Sheep and Goat Medicine. 2nd ed. New York: Saunders Elsevier, 2012. pp. 142-143. Print.

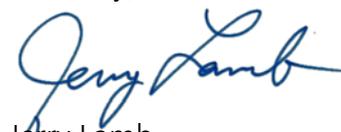
TN TECH HOSTS NATIONAL REPRO CLINIC & NATIONAL KIKO REGISTRY ANNUAL MEETING & SALE

The popularity of sheep and goats continues to grow across the country. This is evident by sixty-two producers from seventeen states gathering at Hyder-Burks Pavilion on the Tennessee Tech Campus in Cookeville, TN on May 16th and 17th to participate in a Goat and Sheep Reproductive Clinic. In addition to the Reproductive Clinic, producers had the opportunity to participate in the National Kiko Registry Annual Meeting and Sale on May 18th and 19th. The four-day program was sponsored by Tennessee Tech University, National Kiko Registry, Goats Unlimited and UT Extension.

As part of the overall program, twenty producers within the state and some out of state, used the four-day workshop to become a Tennessee Master Small Ruminant Producer. Tennessee Master Small Ruminant Producers who reside in Tennessee are eligible for the Tennessee Department of Agriculture Ag Enhancement Program which provides a 50% cost share on equipment, hay storage facilities and genetics. To see how you can become a Tennessee Master Small Ruminant Producer and learn more about the Tennessee Master Small Ruminant program and upcoming classes, visit <https://ag.tennessee.edu/AnimalScience/Pages/SmallRuminantProgram.aspx>

Some of our local producers who attended were Tommye Ann Allison, Gerald Hyde, Rick Sharpe and Angela Shaver.

Sincerely,


 Jerry Lamb
 Extension Director

<p><u>CONTACT INFORMATION</u></p> <p>President Rick Sharpe mopedal@gmail.com (423) 240-1650</p> <p>Secretary Alice Lenning alilenn749@gmail.com (423) 570-1336</p>
