July, 2014

Dear 4-H Sheep Exhibitor:

Fair time is just around the corner. Here are some reminders as you prepare for the 2014 Iowa State Fair.

**BE SURE TO READ YOUR 2014 STATE FAIR 4-H PREMIUM BOOK**

ONLINE at:  [http://www.extension.iastate.edu/4h/StateFair/livestock.htm](http://www.extension.iastate.edu/4h/StateFair/livestock.htm)

**ESPECIALLY THE REQUIRED SECTIONS**

4hOnline Reminder: Be sure the animals you bring have been Identified properly in 4hOnline or they won’t be allowed to show

### Livestock Release Procedure

- To help alleviate traffic congestion and expedite load out procedures, the same process for livestock release will be used this year. Please familiarize yourself with the following steps. Cooperation from all exhibitors is greatly appreciated and should provide a better experience for everyone.
  1. Exhibitor will go to the barn office to obtain a release form **no earlier** than 30 minutes before scheduled release time.
  2. Exhibitor will take the release form to the appropriate trailer lot to receive their load-out mirror hanger. **ALL** vehicles picking up livestock **MUST** go to a trailer lot to get a load-out mirror hanger before being allowed on the Fairgrounds.
  3. Trucks and trailers will be lined up according to species/barn.
  4. Vehicles will be released from trailer lots to the Fairgrounds.

### Don’t Forget: New Market/Performance Lamb Show Changes!

- **New for 2014**: There will be no live performance lamb show
- **ALL** market lambs will be scanned using ultrasound during check-in
- Data will be calculated, results posted and top lambs/exhibitors recognized during Tuesday’s breeding sheep show

### IMPORTANT RULE REMINDERS for 2014:

- **No electric or battery operated clippers can be used on any market lambs or commercial ewes on the Fairgrounds; those lambs must arrive to the fair already slick-shorn and ready for inspection and exhibition**
- **Only ORIGINAL registration papers will be accepted for purebred ewes; No faxes/copies will be allowed**
- **No “show head rails” allowed in or around the sheep barn**

### Important Health Reminders!

- Health papers must be written within 14 days of State Fair time for sheep. The most common problem with health certificates for sheep is that they are beyond the 14 day limit.
- **Health Certificates not completed properly will be denied and the owner will be required to obtain a new certificate at owner’s expense**
- A non-washable marker may be used to identify 4-H sheep excused from exhibition
- 4-H sheep must be individually identified on the Health Certificate by their 4-H ear tag number
- Check all health certificates for accuracy of ear tag numbers and dates. It is very easy to transpose numbers, which doesn’t allow that animal to be exhibited.
• **Important!** Lambs showing evidence of club lamb fungus or ringworm or evidence of other contagious diseases will be ineligible to be shown. Lambs will be reviewed throughout their stay and may be removed if there is evidence of fungus. Disqualified lambs must be removed from the sheep barn and the fairgrounds immediately. Disqualified lambs will be marked with a scourable marker.

• **Remember to follow the Scrapies regulations** - All sexually intact sheep must be identified with an individual Scrapies Flock of Origin identification tag and this number must be listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

**Arrival**

• The arrival of sheep is set to begin at 7:00 a.m., and all animals MUST be in the check-in area in Lot M (south of Dean Avenue between gates 7 & 8) by Noon on Sunday, August 10th. If you feel you have special arrangements to make, please contact Don Hummel, the open class sheep superintendent, prior to that time. The state fair number is 515-262-3111 and the sheep barn extension is 350.

• **Again in 2014** – All 4-H sheep exhibitors’ trucks and trailers will need to enter Lot M from the east (Turn south at Gate 7 on East 34th Street). The vet check will be conducted in this area. All lambs will be unloaded and inspected for club lamb fungus. Your health certificates will also be approved at this point.

• **Reminder!** All market lambs and commercial ewes must be slick shorn prior to entering the check-in line in Lot M. **THAT MEANS YOU MUST HAVE THE ANIMALS SHORN AS “SHOW READY” PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.**

- After the inspection is complete, 4-H’ers will receive the sheep barn entrance location to unload and be moved through the line to the sheep barn.
- County stall assignments will be posted inside the sheep office and outside the office on the wall.
- 4-H’ers will have 30 minutes to unload both animals and tack; exhibitors should unload animals into one or two pens and then put tack in another pen, and move the trailer for other exhibitors.
- Return to sort lambs to pens, if needed, and wait for exhibitors from your county to arrive and share tack pens.

- ***New sheep pens have been installed this year; unfortunately, the vertical bars don’t allow feeders to be hung so plan accordingly***

**Check-In Procedures**

1. Bring to the check-in table
   a. Your lambs
   b. Signed and completed Iowa 4-H Animal Care and Management Disclosure Statement (Drug Affidavit)
   c. Stamped Health Papers (stamped at the vet check as you enter Lot M with your trailer)
2. Proceed to the next table to pick up your t-shirt and exhibitor number. Showmanship sign-up will occur here as well.
3. Proceed to the scales
4. Market lambs will be evaluated for face color for classing in the black-faced or white-faced/cross divisions
5. Market lambs will be scanned via ultrasound after exiting the scale
6. Breeding sheep will check in at a different table, checked for face color and weighed (commercial ewes)
7. Enclosed is the Iowa 4-H Animal Care and Management Disclosure Statement (drug affidavit) for Market Lambs. **ALL** medications and treatments from May 15th to present must be listed on the disclosure statement for all market sheep animals. The statement needs to be completed and turned in during sheep check-in process on Sunday.
8. Remember: ANY treatment OR medication on the fairgrounds MUST be administered by the official State Fair Vet.
9. Stall cards may be picked up in the sheep office.

**You will want to attend the exhibitor’s meeting at ~3:00 p.m. at the show ring on Sunday, August 10th. We will discuss rule changes, show announcements, and other details for the show.**

**Showmanship**

• Exhibitors wishing to exhibit in the showmanship class must sign up at the t-shirt/exhibitor number table during check-in. **Sign-up deadline is Noon.** The showmanship contest will be held Sunday, August 10th at 3:30 p.m. in the sheep show arena. Order will be: (Senior, Junior, Intermediate)
Admission/Parking Tickets & Check Out

- If you don’t already have a vehicle parking pass, a Livestock Load/Unload pass will be needed to get your pickup and trailer on/off the fairgrounds throughout your stay before you return home. This pass does NOT serve as a parking pass; it just gets your truck/trailer into the gate to load/unload items. A Load/Unload pass will be mailed to each 4-H exhibitor: **BRING THIS WITH YOU TO THE FAIR!!!** Please see page 1 above for the separate Release Form that’s needed when returning home from the fair.
- If not pre-ordered, parking hang tags can be purchased in the Administration Building for $8.00 per day. These parking passes are good for Lot T only.
- **You are STRONGLY encouraged to pre-order your admission and parking tickets prior to arriving at the fair. The pre-ticket order form is due July 20; click** [here](#).
- Each 4-H exhibitor will receive ONE free admission ticket which is available from your county extension office
- Both breeding and market sheep will be released from the fair at the conclusion of the breeding lamb show on Tuesday, August 12th.

Selling Your Market Lambs

- A buyer will be available to purchase market lambs that wish to be sold
- The sale bid will be announced by Monday
- Sale sign-up must be completed by Tuesday

We look forward to working with you at this year’s Iowa State Fair!

Sincerely,

Tom Kiley  
4-H Sheep Superintendent

Mike Anderson  
4-H Livestock Superintendent

Encl:  Club Lamb Fungus Fact Sheet, Map, Producing Safe Food Includes No Residue in Show Animals, Iowa 4-H Animal Care and Management Disclosure Statement,
Market Lamb
Iowa 4-H Animal Care and Management Disclosure Statement

Please print

County _________________________ Premise ID # (optional) _______________________
Last Name _________________________ First Name ____________________________

As a youth livestock producer, I understand that I have an obligation to be a responsible producer and that all market animals will enter the food chain and become edible food products for the consuming public. This subjects every exhibit animal to all state and federal regulations involving proper drug usage and all Food & Drug Administration, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety Inspection Service, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

- We, the undersigned, certify that we have read, understand and will abide by all rules and regulations of the local county 4-H & FFA fair, or the 4-H division of the Iowa State Fair. We agree to the condition that these exhibit animals (identified on this form) may be screened for violative residues and foreign substances. Also, as a condition of entry, exhibitor agrees to a background check for any past disqualification from other livestock shows.
- We have completed the Treatment Records information on the back of this form for any injectable, water, or feed medication, pesticide or other substance that has been administered to exhibit animals. Use of these products may require additional time to meet legal withdrawal limits before harvest.
- We certify that our exhibit animals have completed any withdrawal time relative to the administration of any legal drug, vaccine or other substance, and are in compliance with applicable FDA and USDA regulations (and similar state regulations) concerning drug residues and withdrawal periods.
- If violations are detected, appropriate state and federal authorities will be notified, and regulatory action can be expected. Also exhibitors will be subjected to penalties as determined by show management.
- Effective 4/1/01 due to concerns of BSE. We certify that, to the best of our knowledge, none of the livestock described herein are adulterated within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (none of the cattle or sheep have been fed any feed containing protein derived from mammalian tissues, such as meat and bone meal from ruminants), not in compliance with 21 CFR 589.2000. We have purchase invoices and labeling for all feeds containing animal protein products. Copies of these records are to be made available to FDA upon request. See attached fact sheet for more information and website: http://www.extension.iastate.edu/4H/Agriculture/resources.htm
- We have followed the regulations of the Iowa Scrapie Eradication program by using official scrapie program ear tags on all reproductively intact animals being exhibited.

- Effective 9/30/08: COOL (Country of Origin Labeling) Compliance. By signing below, I/we hereby certify that all animals listed were born and raised in the United States; we have followed all COOL compliance guidelines, and have maintained the appropriate records to provide as proof of country of origin.

- We further certify the information provided is correct and accurate, and that we have read and understand these regulations and may be relied upon by any person or entity accepting my (our) animal(s) for harvest.

____________________________________   __________________________________
Owner’s/Exhibitor’s Signature         Parent or Guardian’s Signature

Date ______________________________

Market Lamb County ear tag number(s)

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<th>Animal ID or Pen Location</th>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Amount of Drug Given (cc, water or feed concentration)</th>
<th>Route (feed, water injectable by IM or SQ, topical)</th>
<th>Remarks/Initials or Who Administered</th>
<th>Withdrawal Time Needed Before Harvest</th>
<th>Date Withdrawal Completed</th>
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…I and justice for all
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Beef – Enter at Gate 6

Dairy Cattle – Enter at Gate 6

Dairy Goats – Enter at Gate 8

Dog – Enter at Gate 8

Horse – Enter at Gate 8

Horticulture – Enter at Gate 6 or 8

Meat Goat – Enter at Gate 8

Poultry – Enter at Gate 2 or 3 (to get to Lot Q)

Rabbit – Enter at Gate 2 or 3 (to get to Lot Q)

Sheep – Enter at Gate 8 (via new Lot M)

Swine – Enter at Gate 8
Club Lamb Fungus: A Problem for Everyone

“Club Lamb Fungus: is a highly contagious fungal infection of the skin of sheep. It was first diagnosed in 1989 and is not widespread in the sheep industry. It is an especially severe problem in show lambs. This is thought to be due to extensive contact between show animals, close clipping, and removal of protective lanolin from washing of show animals. Club lamb fungus is caused by a fungus called *Trichophyton*. In addition to show lambs, the disease also occurs in commercial and purebred sheep flocks.

Infected areas on lambs appear as tan, brown or almost black, crusty spots, usually with little or not wool in the center, that can occur on various areas of the body and last for several weeks. Infected areas may be single or multiple. Infected areas, or lesions, are almost impossible to detect unless sheep are closely shorn, as for the show ring. When healing begins to occur, wool begins to grow back into the infected areas, but the fungus may be present deep in the lesions for several weeks. It is extremely difficult to determine by visual examination when a lesion is completely healed and non-infective. The infection can be treated by various fungicides that are available from veterinarians, but complete recovery takes several weeks. Exhibitors should examine lambs carefully and on a continuous basis for evidence of infections. Have suspicious lesions checked by a veterinarian.

Club lamb fungus infection is easily acquired by direct contact with infected sheep or from contaminated clippers, blankets, combs, bedding, bunks, fences, and pens. Contact of lambs at weigh-ins and “jump-out” shows, along with loss of natural protection because of close clipping, washing, and covering with blankets, probably contributes significantly to the incidence and severity of the disease in show lambs.

Club lamb fungus causes a nasty “ringworm” infection in people. It causes acute inflamed areas that may result in scarring. The infection is more severe in young people than adults. Infection of the hands and arms is common in youth and adults who work with infected lambs. The potential for human infection raises concerns about contact with the public at shows and expositions. For this reason shows and expositions must develop rigorous inspection programs to keep infected sheep off the premises.

The following are suggested guidelines for handling evidence of club lamb fungus at 4-H and FFA shows. They will be adhered to at this year’s Iowa State Fair.

1. All sheep exhibited at the Iowa State Fair or district shows must be accompanied by a health certificate, signed by a veterinarian.
2. All show lambs must be slick shorn and re-inspected by a fair/show veterinarian during the check-in process. If the wool length is determined to be too long for careful inspection, shearing will be required before re-inspection can occur.
3. All sheep showing signs of infection with club lamb fungus shall be immediately removed from the grounds. Show veterinarians have been instructed to be very conservative relative to active versus inactive lesions. This is because inactive lesions still contain active spores.
4. Pens, chutes, gates, trimming benches, and all equipment that have been contacted by infected sheep will be thoroughly cleaned (scrubbed) and disinfected immediately.

5. Extension staff and show officials will discuss the disease and its control prior to the fair or show.

Club lamb fungus is an infectious, contagious disease and as such, is subject to the laws and rules for control established and enforced by the Division of Animal Industry of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship.

Please contact your County Extension Office if you have questions about this important matter.

Written and supported by:

- Dr. Nolan Hartwig, ISU State Extension Veterinarian
- Dr. Dan Morrical, ISU Extension State Sheep Specialist
- Dale Gruis, State FFA Advisor
- Mike Anderson, Iowa State Fair 4-H Livestock Superintendent
Youth and 4-H
Producing Safe Food Includes
No Residue in Show Animals

4-H’ers are among the people who produce food. Doing so in a safe way gives consumers confidence that the food they buy is wholesome and safe to eat. **It’s more than Safe Food – it’s the law.** So exhibitors must follow label instructions on all animal drugs, including those given to livestock that are brought to the fair.

People expect food to be pure and free of harmful residues. A residue is a substance that remains in an animal’s body tissues after the animal has been exposed to that substance. The substance can enter the animal’s body as a feed or water additive, as an injection or external treatment, or simply by accident. Some substances leave an animal’s body tissues a few hours after exposure, but other may remain several months, some may never entirely leave certain tissues.

To protect our food supply, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes and enforces rules about acceptable levels of particular residues. For some substances, no amount of residue is acceptable. The FDA also establishes withdrawal times for products to ensure that unacceptable residues are not in a product when it is marketed. It is illegal to sell animals or animal products that contain residues exceeding FDA limits.

**This is the key to residue avoidance: use approved animal drugs according to their label instructions.** By law, every animal drug must be approved by the FDA for all uses before it is available for producers to buy. Part of this scientific approval process involves determining how long it takes for illegal drug residues to leave the treated animal.

Producers must consider each product separately because each product, route of administration, or dosage may have a different withdrawal time to meet the FDA requirement. You will always find the withdrawal times printed prominently on the label.

In some cases, a drug given by one route may have a short withdrawal time, but the same product administered by another route may have a withdrawal time of weeks or months. This difference may result from the product being selectively tied up by one organ or tissue, i.e. oral aminoglycosides have a short withdrawal time, but if injected, withdrawal time can be months because of accumulation in kidney tissues. Therefore, using a different route or administering the drug to a different species can lead to unpredictable results and increase risks of residues.

FDA considers the presence of an illegal drug residue in an animal that is presented for slaughter to be *prima facie* (absolute, compelling) evidence that a drug was used in an illegal manner. **So exhibitors must follow label instructions on all animal drugs, including those given to livestock that are brought to the fair.**

USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) examines, and where necessary, tests slaughter animals to ensure that violative residues have not occurred. Random tests at slaughter or processing facilities indicate which food producers are not following the regulations. If illegal levels of a residue are found in the tissue of a slaughtered animal, or in milk, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will require a facility not to accept animals or products from the noncomplying producer until tests indicate products from that producer are safe. **Perhaps the worst consequence of violating the FDA guidelines is loss of consumer confidence in food products from animals.**

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY**
University Extension
USDA-FSIS uses two types of animal sampling procedures – objective and subjective. The objective phase is designed to randomly sample enough animals to detect a residue problem in all animals sold at one time. This program is an ongoing activity at all federally inspected plants. The subjective phase tests specific animals that may have a higher risk of violative residues. Animals with injection sites or other evidence of recent medication, animals from high-risk populations, and animals from high-risk situations may be targeted for increased residue testing.

Nationally and in Iowa, animals from exhibitions are considered to be a high residue risk populations, so they are tested at higher rates than other animals. In both the objective and subjective sampling phases, the owners of animals found to contain violative residues are subject to regulatory actions by FDA. Any residual amount of some illegal drugs (i.e. Clenbuterol, Chloramphenicol, DES, Ipronidazole, Fluoroquinolones, Nitrofurans) in food animals will result in significant regulatory actions including substantial fines and incarceration. Residue avoidance is serious business for all animal exhibitors.

Violative residues may occur from improper uses of antibiotics (injectable, water, powder, bolus forms), feed medications, and pesticides near slaughter. Treatment of animals before or during the fair requires careful selection of products to avoid those with extended withdrawal periods. Common errors that may lead to illegal residue include inadvertently feeding a medicated feed requiring a withdrawal period and improper selection of therapeutic drugs immediately before or during the fair. Use of tranquilizers or sedatives to calm animals during the fair or exhibition is illegal because none have been approved in food animals and use of tranquilizers can result in violative tissue residues. Using tranquilizers is also unfair to other exhibitors. Clenbuterol, a repartitioning agent not approved for any use in food animals in the USA, has been used in some exhibit animals. National news articles were written about this illegal activity. Heightened awareness of using a harmful illegal substance has stimulated amore intensive testing program for all livestock originating from fairs and exhibits. A very sensitive test has been introduced this year that will detect Clenbuterol usage for extended periods (one report estimated at least 150 days) after withdrawal. Previous tests could detect prior use for several days to weeks. This heightened scrutiny already has resulted in regulatory actions, including incarceration, at exhibitions where illegal Clenbuterol residues have been found.

Because of the greater regulatory activity and very unfriendly press reports about animals with residues being slaughtered at their facilities, some packers will no longer accept exhibition livestock for slaughter. A few more exhibition animals with violative residues may encourage other packers to stop purchasing these show animals. If others follow this lead, it is conceivable that terminal livestock exhibition, derby, and carcass shows would be impossible to conduct.

All exhibitors must be part of the solution to this problem by presenting residue-safe animals to the fair. Several easy steps can greatly reduce the risk of violative residues:

1. Use only legal animal drugs according to the approved label instructions.
2. Read the label to determine the appropriate withdrawal time.
3. Ensure sufficient time to complete the withdrawal period before animals will be marketed.
4. Review all medications and feeds to be brought to the fair, and avoid those products requiring withdrawals.

Because of the increased regulatory and packer concerns, some fair committees may require exhibitors to sign an affidavit stipulating that withdrawal times are known and have been met for all treated animals. The four steps above should enable you to meet the requirements of any affidavit.