



# HONOR FLOCK & HONOR HERD CERTIFICATION

# INSTRUCTIONS TO GAIN CERTIFICATION

- **Review the material.**
- **Fill out the certification form that concludes this course to verify your completion and print.**
- **Scan and email or mail the form to WVDA. An on-site inspection may be required after completion.**
- **After review of your application, WVDA will send you a Honor Flock or Honor Herd certificate. \*Please note some applicants may require a follow-up site visit inspection to obtain their certificate.**
- **Present your Honor Flock or Honor Herd certificate for entry into events.**



Jayne Garrett  
Asst. Director/ADT  
Coordinator  
Cell: (304) 644-7361  
Statewide



Emily Kurilla  
Inspector  
Cell: 304-206-5092



Kevin Butcher  
Field Supervisor  
Cell: (304) 678-4859



Sean Cullen  
Inspector  
Cell: (304) 767-4984



Vacant  
Inspector  
Cell: 304-678-4859

W. Shawn Gilmore  
Inspector  
Cell: (304) 678-6888



Jason Garrett  
Inspector  
Cell: (304) 389-1979



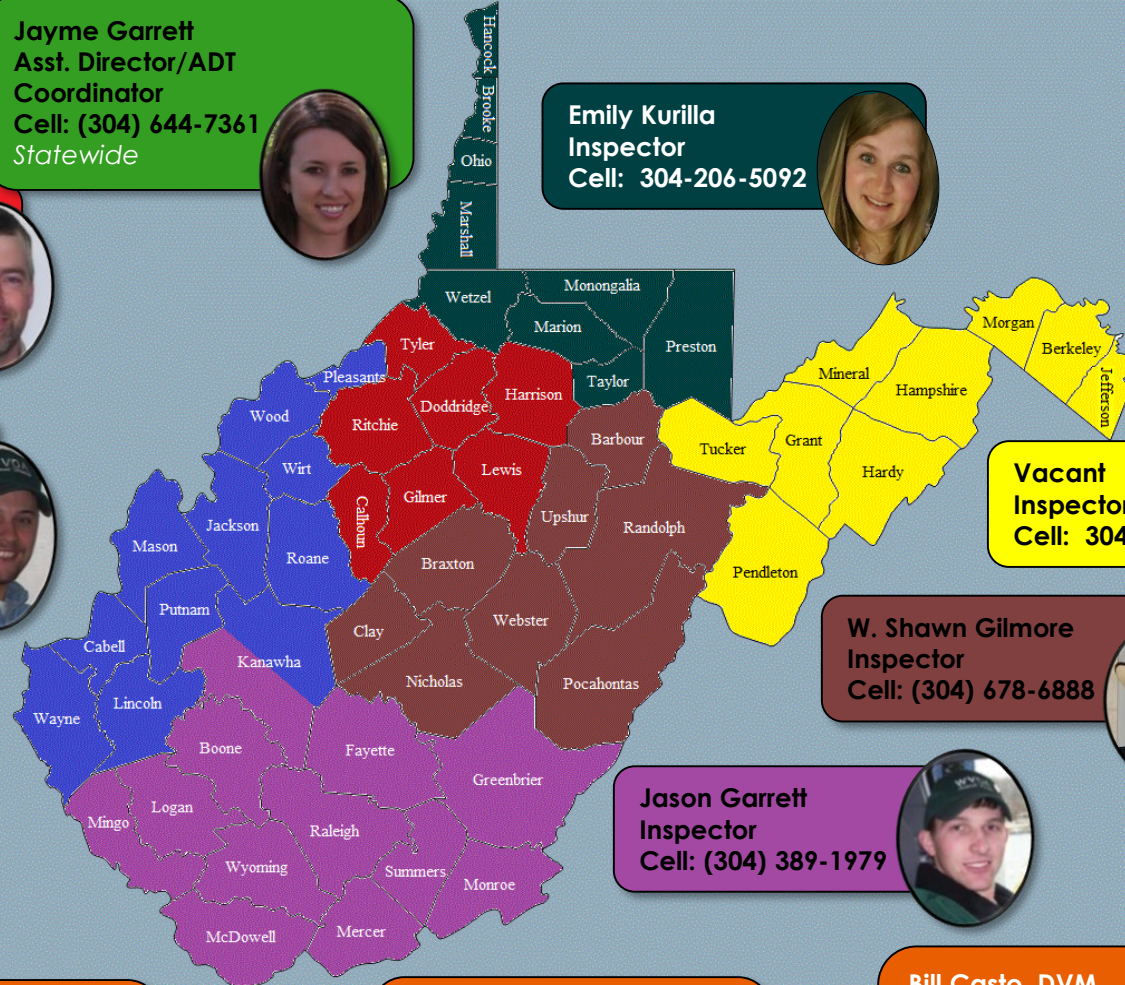
Kimberly Cullen  
AH Technician  
USDA/APHIS VS  
Cell: (304) 532-1699  
Statewide



Vanessa Harper, DVM  
Veterinary Medical Officer  
USDA/APHIS VS  
Cell: (304) 703-8362  
Statewide



Bill Casto, DVM  
WV Liaison Officer  
Veterinary Medical Officer  
USDA/APHIS VS  
Cell: (614) 309-8257  
Statewide



# WVDA ANIMAL HEALTH & USDA VS FIELD STAFF COVERAGE

# ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL RULE (TITLE 61-9.5) SHEEP AND LAMBS

Definition: “**Honor Flock**” means a flock of breeding sheep for which the owner has completed required online or mail-in certification via the State Veterinarian’s offices, or that has been inspected on the farm by WVDA Animal Health personnel or an accredited veterinarian and found to be free of communicable diseases, specifically sore mouth and foot rot. This certificate is good for one (1) year from the date of issuance. Honor flock sheep must pass inspection at entrance to exhibitions and may be rejected from the event if there are signs of communicable disease, parasitism, injury, or other conditions perceived detrimental for animal health and welfare.

9.5.a A person shall not exhibit any sheep or lamb that is capable of breeding that does not have a valid **Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)** issued within 30 days of event entry, or that does not have a certificate that the animal originates from an **Honor Flock** as designated by the Commissioner.

# ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL RULE

## (TITLE 61-9.3) GOATS

Definition: “**Honor herd**” means a herd of breeding goats for which the owner has completed required online or mail-in certification via the State Veterinarian’s offices, or that has been inspected on a farm by WVDA Animal Health personnel or an accredited veterinarian and found to be free of communicable diseases, specifically sore mouth and foot rot. This certificate is good for one year from the date of issuance. Honor herd goats must pass inspection at entrance to exhibitions and may be rejected from the event if there are signs of communicable disease, parasitism, injury, or other conditions perceived detrimental for animal health and welfare.

9.3.f. A person may not exhibit any goat, which is capable of breeding, that does not have a valid **Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)** issued within 30 days of event entry or that is not certified from an **Honor Herd** as designated by the Commissioner.



# 1-866-USDA-TAG

The Scrapie Eradication Program requires that sheep and goats be officially identified with USDA approved ID (ear tags, tattoos, or in some circumstances microchips) when moved interstate exhibited, or upon change of ownership.

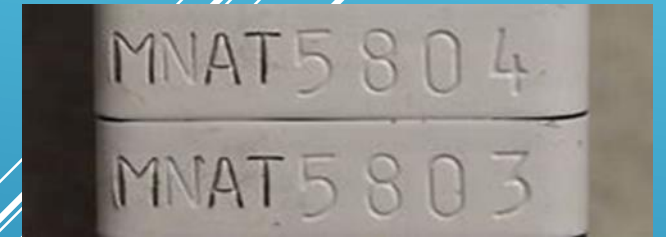
USDA will provide up to 80 plastic Scrapie tags in 2020 for new sheep and goat producers



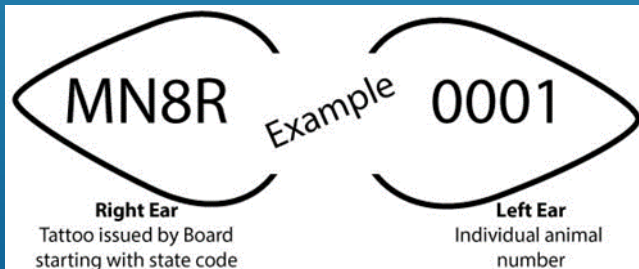
Slaughter Only Tag



Flock ID Tag



Serial Tags



Tattoo



840 Tags



# Animal Movement

Get a health certificate from an accredited practicing private veterinarian prior to interstate shipment or sale into interstate commerce of animals for breeding or exhibition. For destination state requirements, visit [www.interstatelivestock.com](http://www.interstatelivestock.com).

Oregon Department of Agriculture  
Animal Health & Identification Center  
505 Capitol St. SW, Salem, OR 97301-2932  
Phone 503-466-4596

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION

OFDOON 52- 46133

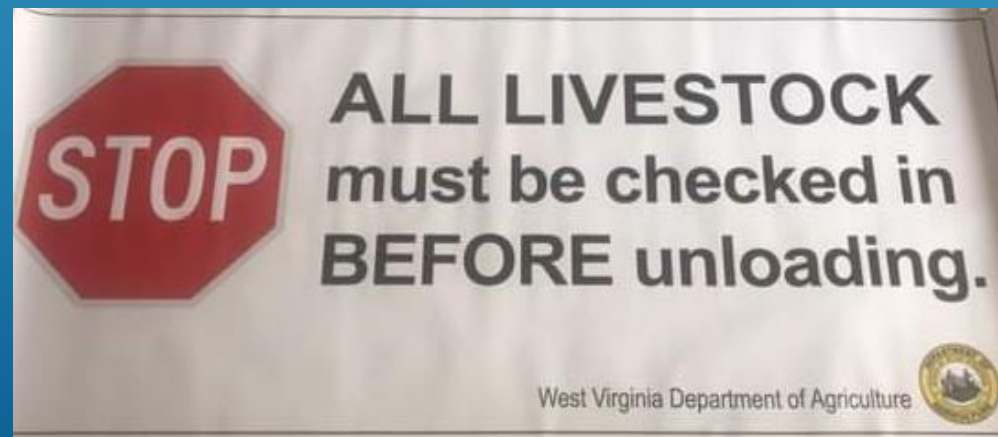
<b>SHIPPER</b> Name _____ Address _____ City, State, ZIP _____ Phone _____ Origin address, if different from above Kibardin Hair Sheep International Exp. or Sale Benton County Fairgrounds, Conville, OR		<b>RECEIVER</b> Name _____ Address _____ City, State, ZIP _____ Phone _____ Destination address, if different from above _____		Shipping Date 9-12-09
<b>ANIMAL INFORMATION</b> (Circle) Species Cattle Horses Swine (Circle) Sheep Goats Poultry Cervid Camelid Other _____		(Circle) or Fill in State Status Bovine Brucellosis Free or _____ Bovine Tuberculosis Free or _____ Swine Pseudorabies Free or _____ Swine Brucellosis Free or _____		(Circle) or Fill in Purpose of Shipment Exhibition, Training, Recreation, Breeding, Feeding, Slaughter, Other <u>Sale</u>
OFFICIAL PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION - USDA EARTAG, REGISTRATION TATTOO, BRAND, ETC. IL 155-0722 MT 177E4		OTHER IDENTIFICATION OR DESCRIPTION 105 0032 105 0861 105 0055 VT 9021 105 0022		Country of Shipment County <u>Polk</u> Market <u>KNSE Exp. Sale 2009</u>
		Number of Animals <u>425</u>		Certificate is void 30 days from date of inspection.
		Tuberculosis Time _____ Date _____ Result _____		Brucellosis Test date _____ Lab name _____ Test run _____ Result _____ MO V YR _____
		Other testing Tested for _____ Date _____ Lab _____ Result _____ Accession # _____		
<b>CLINIC</b> Please type or print Veterinarian's name _____ Clinic name _____ Address _____ City State Zip _____ Phone _____		<b>VETERINARIAN</b> I certify that I have inspected the above animal(s) and, except as noted, have found it (them) to be free of signs of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. Each animal was tested, immunized, or treated as indicated and to the best of my knowledge meets both state of destination and federal interstate movement regulations. No other warranty is made or implied. _____ Veterinarian's signature		<b>OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN</b> The veterinarian signing this certificate is accredited and is authorized to inspect animals and issue certificates. _____ Date of Inspection 9-12-09

Form 3044 rev 1/2008 Distribution of copies: White & Blue to Department of Agriculture, Canary to accompany shipment, Pink to Owner, Goldenrod to Issuing Veterinarian - Keep records a minimum of three years.

# INSPECTION AND DISMISSAL AT EXHIBITION (TITLE 61-5)

5.1. The Commissioner may place a special or a general quarantine on any animal or animals as provided by W. Va. Code §§19-9-13,14 and 15 and by this rule, **when any animal is found to be infected with any contagious or infectious disease**, when he or she suspects that any animal is infected with any contagious or infectious disease, or when the animal has been imported into this state in violation of the provisions of W. Va. Code §19-9-1 et seq. or this rule.

5.2. The Commissioner may extend the special or general quarantine to the premises where the animal is or has been located when the premises is suspected of being capable of transmitting the disease to other animals or humans, or the **animal needs to be segregated from other animals so as not to transmit the disease to other animals or humans.**





# Reminders

- Inspectors have the right to ask for animals to be clipped for complete inspection if suspicious of a skin infection. Market animals shall be skin clipped prior to inspection. Animals can be excused at any point during exhibition. Example: noticeably sick with a fever.
- Sox/Slinkies/blankets must be removed for proper inspection prior to entry.



# THE “NORMAL” SHEEP OR GOAT

Clinical disease can be observed by the producer as a deviation from normal behavior or appearance. To appreciate a diseased animal, we must review normal appearance and behavior.

Exhibitors should take a few minutes to examine their animals for any skin or hoof abnormalities.

- Normal skin and fibers should be smooth and shiny. Hooves should be dry and trimmed and the animal should have a smooth gait.
- Clues that indicate a problem might include hair or wool loss, bumps, blisters, areas of redness, moist or crusty areas, scabs, and lameness.

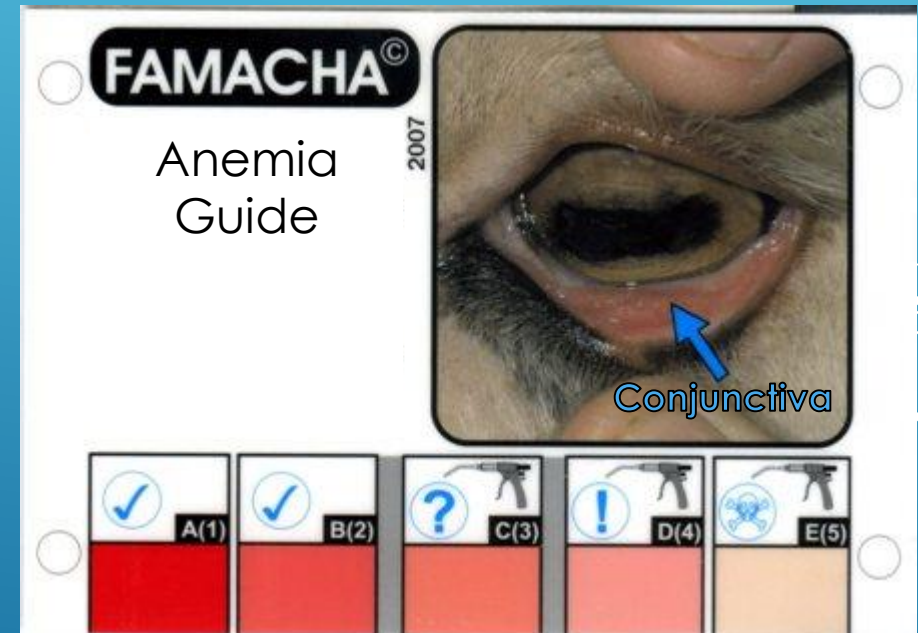
## Normal Physiologic Measures for Sheep & Goats

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>
<b>Normal Physiologic Values</b>		
Rectal Temperature	102.5°	102-103° (F)
Respiratory Rate (breaths/min)	20	10-20
Heart Rate (beats/min)	75	70-90
<b>Reproduction</b>		
Gestation Period (days)	148	140-155
Onset of Puberty (months)	8	4-12
Estrous Cycle Length (days)	17	14-20
Length of Heat (hours)	-	24-36

# INTESTINAL PARASITES

Sheep and goats are very susceptible to internal parasites. Healthy feces should be dry and pelleted.

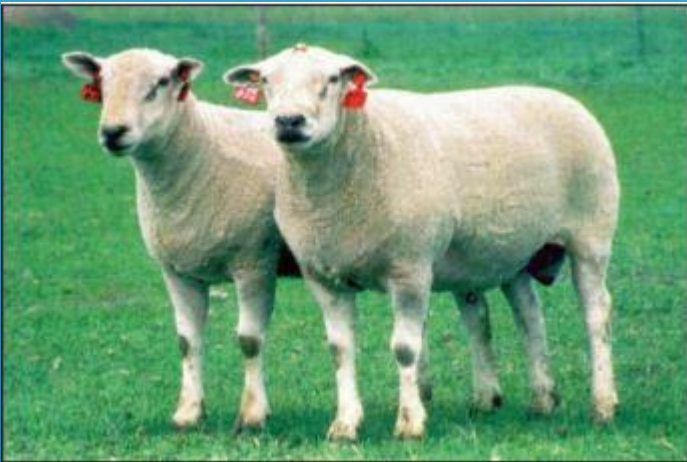
- FAMACHA scoring is a method of assessing the degree of anemia caused by the barber pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus*) with a color guided chart compared with the color of the conjunctiva. Animals are selected for deworming treatment based on the degree of anemia.
- Fecal egg counts are a valuable diagnostic tool used by veterinarians to determine intestinal parasite load and treatment.
- Consult your veterinarian to build your farm's deworming plan.





# Introduction to Diseases

**Skin and hoof infections are some of the more common illnesses that sheep and goats get and spread. These infections are usually contagious to other animals and sometimes to humans. A sick animal could easily infect other animals. A private veterinarian can provide overall herd health recommendations, preventive procedures, and provide treatment when illnesses or injuries arise.**



# Ringworm/Club Lamb Fungus (Dermatophytosis)

Ringworm is a common skin disease of sheep and goats and is **contagious to humans**. Contrary to its name, ringworm, the disease is not caused by a worm but by a fungus. It is easy to identify in shorn sheep. The lesions are circular and crusty. They normally appear on the face, ears, and neck. In unshorn sheep with this condition, the wool appears clumped. We recommend isolating any animals with lesions that appear moist, crusty, and/or flaky from other animals.



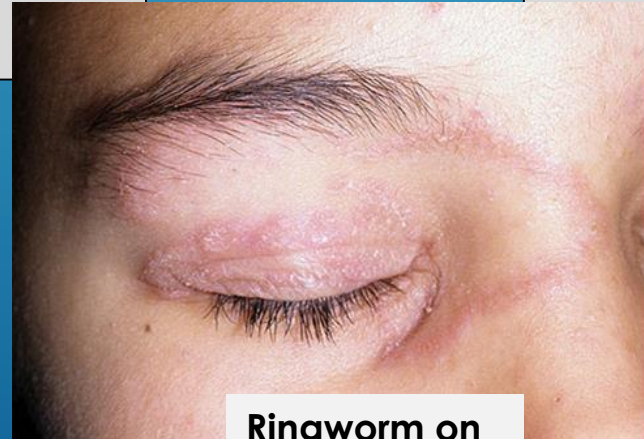
# Ringworm Continued

The condition is mainly seen in young sheep and especially show lambs. Show lambs are more susceptible to ringworm due to the stress and preparation they go through getting ready to show. The frequency of hauling, showing, and changing of diets stress lambs which can lower immunity.



Ringworm on the arm

Frequent washing and clipping of sheep break down the lanolin which serves as a natural barrier to infectious organisms making the skin more susceptible to infections. The fungus is easily transmitted through shearing equipment, grooming tools, tack, and blankets. The organism can also contaminate barns, bedding, feeders, and trailers. Ringworm lesions usually take one to 4 weeks to develop after exposure to the fungus.



Ringworm on a child's face



# Sore Mouth/Orf (Contagious Ecthyma)



Sore Mouth, Orf) is caused by a parapox virus. The disease is mainly seen in lambs and kids. Most lesions occur around the mouth and face but may be seen on teats, feet, and genitalia. In early stages of the disease, blisters can be found; however, the blisters rupture quickly and scab over. Once blisters rupture the sores appear raised and crusty (wart like). Lambs or kids with the disease should be isolated. Sore mouth is also **contagious to humans.**



Medscape

Source: MMWR © 2012 Centers for Disease control and Prevention



# Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL)

Caseous Lymphadenitis is caused by *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*. This bacteria survives in the environment for a long time and is spread by animals that have open lesions. It can be found on water troughs, feeders, fence post, gates, etc. This bacteria is introduced into animals either by penetrating the skin from an injury or by penetrating the mucus membranes when it is ingested or inhaled. The bacteria causes abscesses in the skin or lymph nodes. The contents of the lesions appear thick and greenish-creamy in color. The disease is primarily in sheep and goats, but can be contagious to other animals and rarely to humans.





# External Parasites

External Parasites may cause lesions to the skin. Some of the common parasites are lice, sheep keds, ticks, and rarely mange mites. Lice would be most common in the winter. Typical signs include pruritus, wool or hair loss, and weight loss.



Frequent scratching may indicate your goats have lice, which needs to be controlled.





# FOOT ROT

*(Fusobacterium necrophorum and Dichelobacter nodosus)*

Foot rot is caused by bacteria and is a costly disease in the sheep and goat industry. However, foot rot is preventable and treatable. Foot scald and foot rot result in lameness, reduced weight gain, decreased milk and wool production, a notable offensive odor, and decreased reproductive capabilities as severely infected animals are reluctant to move in order to feed.



## THREE HOOF DISEASES THAT COMMONLY INFECT SUSCEPTIBLE SHEEP AND GOATS.

### FOOT SCALD

- An inflammation or redness between toes (claws) of hoof.



### FOOTROT

- Infection of hoof: involves separation of horny portions of hoof from the underlying sensitive areas.
- Characteristic foul odor.



### FOOT ABSCESS

- Bacterial infection of damaged hoof tissue, causing formation of abscess inside.



# Scrapie

Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats caused by an infective protein known as a prion. It is similar to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE/Mad Cow Disease), and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD).

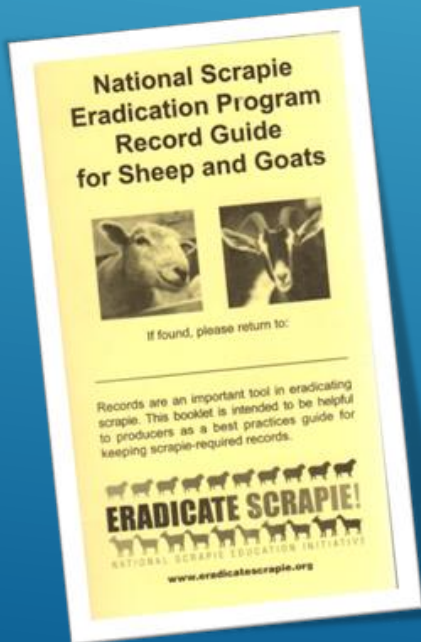
<b>“scraping” against objects, causing hair loss</b>	<b>bunny-hop movement</b>
<b>lip smacking and emaciation</b>	<b>High stepping movement of forelegs</b>
<b>Stance and gait changes</b>	<b>down, unable to stand</b>



# Scrapie Eradication Programs

Scrapie is a USDA program disease.  
Multiple scrapie programs exist:

1. Scrapie Eradication Program
2. Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP)
  - a. Select
  - b. Export



	Scrapie Eradication Program	Scrapie Flock Certification Program – Select	Scrapie Flock Certification Program - Export
Supports Scrapie Eradication	X	X	X
USDA Tags – no cost	X	X	X
5 Year Record Keeping minimum	X	X	X
Officially Identify animals	X	X	X
Annual Inspection		X	X
Replacements must be equivalent or greater SFCP status		X	X
Genotyping – voluntary	X		
Genotyping-required		X	X
Test Clinical Scrapie Animals - Postmortem	X	X	X
Tests a portion of all mortality		X	
Tests 100% mortality			X



# RABIES

- Rabies is fatal viral disease of the central nervous system of mammals and is transmitted through saliva from an infected animal.
- Animals can be exposed through grazing or a rabid animal can enter barns. Common reservoir hosts are raccoons, foxes, coyotes, skunks, and bats.
- Livestock may have the following signs and symptoms:

appear dumb	depressed
difficulty chewing	blindness
circling/aggression	hypersalivation (foaming at the mouth)

**Contagious to humans. For any human contact call your local health department.**

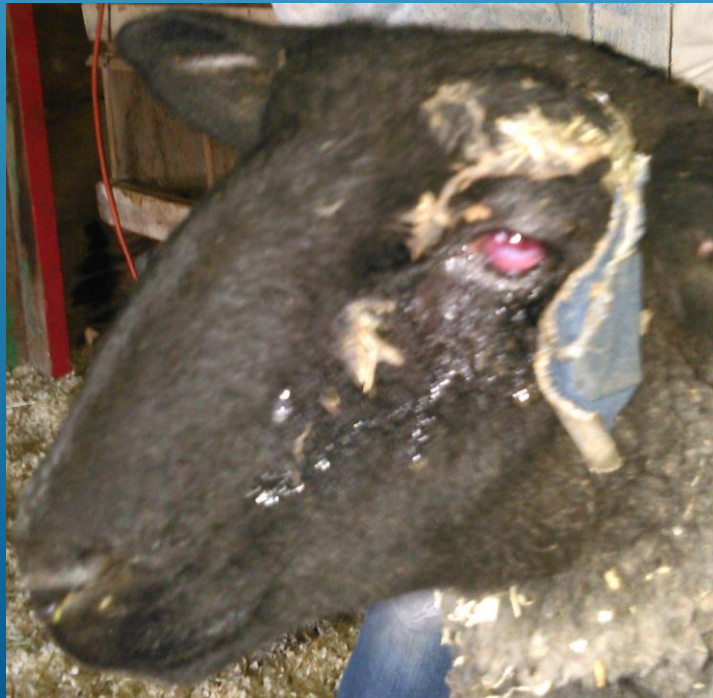


**Preventable by vaccination.**

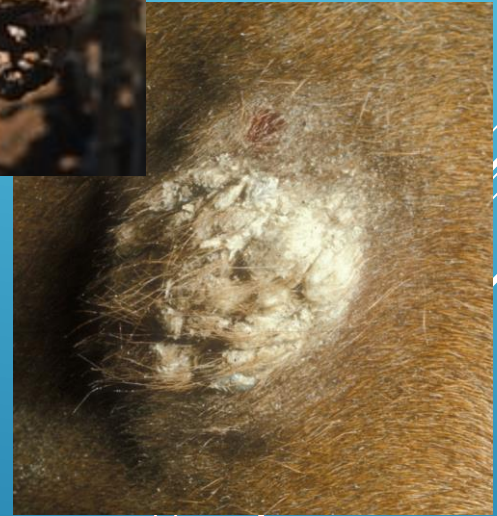


# Pinkeye and Warts

**Pinkeye (keratoconjunctivitis) is the inflammation of the inside of the eyelid. In goats, pinkeye is primarily caused by the microorganisms *Mycoplasma conjunctivae* and *Chlamydia*. Infection spreads easily from one eye to the other and from animal to animal. Therefore, goat producers are encouraged to wash their hands often and to wear gloves.**



**Warts (Papillomatosis), a common viral contagious disease, are generally painless raised, "wart-like" lesions and may occur anywhere on the skin. They are spread by direct contact with an infected animal. Warts are species specific and may take months to resolve.**



**Your local university extension agent is a valuable resource for information. The following links provide more detail regarding small ruminant husbandry.**

- <https://extension.psu.edu/animals-and-livestock/goats>
- <https://extension.psu.edu/animals-and-livestock/sheep>
- <http://www.famu.edu/cesta/main/index.cfm/cooperative-extension-program/agriculture/small-ruminant/publications/goat-publications/#my-menu>
- <http://www.famu.edu/cesta/main/index.cfm/cooperative-extension-program/agriculture/small-ruminant/publications/sheep-publications/#my-menu>
- <http://veterinaryextension.colostate.edu/menu2/smruminants.shtml>
- <https://www.sheepandgoat.com/>
- <http://lambresourcecenter.com/production-resources/best-practice-resources/>
- <http://veterinaryextension.colostate.edu/menu2/Cattle/ZoonoticDiseases.pdf>





## References

American Sheep Industry Association. (2003) *Sheep Production Handbook*. Fort Collins, CO: ADS/Nightwing Publishing.

Joensson, Kerstin. "A young goat jumps over a meadow during warm and sunny weather at Gut Aiderbichi in Henndorf in Salzburg, Austria." 2014. Gallery: Baby Animals of the World: April, Jorge Guerrero, AFP/Getty Images.  
<http://www.windsorstar.com/life/cms/binary/9796358.jpg?size=140x95>

Leite-Browning, Maria Lenira. (n.d.). Keratoconjunctivitis (Pinkeye) in Goats. Retrieved from <https://www.sa-boergoats.com/ASP/Maria-Browning/Keratoconjunctivitis.asp>

Pezzanite, Lynn, et al. (2009). Footrot in Sheep and Goats. Retrieved from <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/As/As-596-footrot.pdf>

Warts or Papillomas. (2009) *Livestock Care & Bio-Security at Fairs & Livestock Shows*. Retrieved from <http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/disease/dz/Warts.html>

Whitworth, DVM, Barry (2017, March 17). Skin Problems of Sheep and Goats. Retrieved from [http://oces.okstate.edu/nedistrict/uploaded\\_files/scotts-documents/Skin%20Problems%20in%20Sheep%20and%20Goats.pdf/](http://oces.okstate.edu/nedistrict/uploaded_files/scotts-documents/Skin%20Problems%20in%20Sheep%20and%20Goats.pdf/)

[Photograph of Baby Goats Head Butting] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from [https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-cFtxiK0Zq4g/Up9RpYrgOjI/AAAAAAAAAG9U/zlXwrikPoBA/s1600/Funny+Baby+Goats\\_3.jpg](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-cFtxiK0Zq4g/Up9RpYrgOjI/AAAAAAAAAG9U/zlXwrikPoBA/s1600/Funny+Baby+Goats_3.jpg)

[Photograph of Club Lamb Fungus] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://askavetsheep.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/resampled952013-07-169513-32-2895429.jpg?w=640&h=360>

[Photograph of Dorper Ewe and Lambs] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://alchetron.com/cdn/dorper-93430448-4836-440f-a9a2-50d7b773446-resize-750.jpeg>

[Photograph of Healthy Hoof] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<http://rosendalpojo.weebly.com/sheep/hoof-trimming>

[Photograph of FAMACHA Card] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

[http://www.ncsheep.com/uploads/1/7/6/9/17698577/famacha\\_card.jpg](http://www.ncsheep.com/uploads/1/7/6/9/17698577/famacha_card.jpg)

[Photograph of Keds] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

[https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/390/flashcards/3642390/jpg/sheep\\_ked-1421177B13C536B969C.jpg](https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/390/flashcards/3642390/jpg/sheep_ked-1421177B13C536B969C.jpg)

[Photograph of Nits] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/100/flashcards/331100/png/nits1350518655590.png>

[Photograph of Orf in Humans] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/figures/m6114a3f2.gif>

[Photograph of Pink Eye in Sheep] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

[https://coloradosheepngoats.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/wp\\_20140113\\_002.jpg?w=180&h=300](https://coloradosheepngoats.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/wp_20140113_002.jpg?w=180&h=300)

[Photograph of Rabies Vaccine] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

[https://www.valleyvet.com/ct\\_detail.html?pgguid=dd6229ee-35af-4ebc-beea-ae18c8503ff8](https://www.valleyvet.com/ct_detail.html?pgguid=dd6229ee-35af-4ebc-beea-ae18c8503ff8)

[Photograph of Ringworm in Humans] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/ringworm/images/ringworm-composite-500px.jpg>

[Photograph of Scratching Goat] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://communityenvironment.unl.edu/articles/goat-scratching-300.gif>

[Photograph of Sheep Sox] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

[https://www.valleyvet.com/ct\\_detail.html?pgguid=30e076ca-7b6a-11d5-a192-00b0d0204ae5](https://www.valleyvet.com/ct_detail.html?pgguid=30e076ca-7b6a-11d5-a192-00b0d0204ae5)

[Photograph of Sheep with Scrapie] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

[http://www.mythosfarm.com/uploads/4/5/2/2/45225995/8232602\\_orig.jpg](http://www.mythosfarm.com/uploads/4/5/2/2/45225995/8232602_orig.jpg)

[Photograph of Sheep with Warts] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/831/flashcards/2835831/png/8-143E976B12A796AFD10-thumb400.png>

[Photograph of Three Hoof Diseases] (2014) Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<https://image.slidesharecdn.com/generalhealthproblems-140219011807-phpapp01/95/general-health-problems-of-sheepgoats-12-638.jpg?cb=1392773056>

[Photograph of a Wart] Retrieved April 28, 2020 from

<http://coloradodisasterhelp.colostate.edu/prefair/images/Dz/Papillomatosis%20equine.jpg>



# Honor Flock and Honor Herd Certification Form

OWNER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## Mailing Address

Street Number \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

## Physical Address (If same as mailing, leave blank.)

Street Number \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_

NAIS/PREMISE ID NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Goats and Breed \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Sheep and Breed \_\_\_\_\_

Do you participate in the Scrapie Eradication program? \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, Scrapie/Flock ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

Is this your first year exhibiting sheep or goats? \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate how you would like to receive your certificate of completion. EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_ Mail \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_ certify that I have read and understand the WVDA Honor Flock and Honor Herd  
Print Name  
online certification module. I also understand that upon entry my animals will be inspected and can be dismissed at  
anytime during exhibition. This course does not in any way guarantee entry to events.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

Scan and email this form to [wvhonor@wvda.us](mailto:wvhonor@wvda.us) or mail to the address provided. Your Honor Herd/Flock Certificate will be mailed or emailed to you. Please remember to present your certificate at events.

**West Virginia Department of Agriculture**  
**Animal Health Division**  
**1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East**  
**Charleston, WV 25305**  
**(304) 558-2214**



**Kent Leonhardt, Commissioner**