

# USYAKS: A Science-Based Registry

## Newsletter Winter 2021-2022

Una Taylor, Editor



### Winter Issue Feature Photo!!



Dixie Chick  
Heritage Yaks  
Red Wing, MN

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### What's in this issue?

- A note from the president
- **NWSS Info**
- Historical Snapshot:
  - Queen Allante
- **EHD Info: Part II**
  - **Time Sensitive!**
- How you can help
- Announcements, Updates, & Reminders
- Fiber Scorecards
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- **NWSS Schedule of Events**

### A note from the president...

This has been a good year for **USYAKS**! We've registered more than 240 yaks during 2021, and we've introduced many new members to the world of yaks.

The last *National Western Stock Show* was cancelled due to Covid, but it looks like it's full steam ahead this time around. Come and enjoy the fun! Bring your registered yaks! You can sign up for *NWSS* on the website:

<https://www2.usyaks.org/nwss-sign-up/>

This year we are making a big deal out of fiber and fiber arts. We are also beginning a new scientific study to understand more about the hearing of yaks that have the royal coat color pattern. Louisiana State University's Dr. George Strain will use Brainstem Auditory Evoked Response (BAER) testing on royal yaks to gain data that may lead to some fruitful species-transcendent research. Beyond the standard competitions, we will again have a yak masquerade parade and have some fun on the obstacle course!

We've continued in our quest to use science to advance yak husbandry. Last month, former **USYAKS** president Greg Dike hosted an excellent conference on that subject at Kentucky's Morehead State University. The conference presented information on yak health, yak nutrition, the economic potential of yaks, forage consumption formulas, using genetic technologies to make breeding decisions, and artificial insemination. Thank you, Greg!

**USYAKS** fiber judge and Professional Member Katrina Tylee has continued gathering yak fiber samples from member ranches, and submitting them for scientific analysis. Recently, Professional Member Shakoor Ali has begun a scientific study of yak fiber at the University of Baltistan in Skardu, Pakistan.

GeneSeek has started the process of re-tooling our DNA test to include more tri-allelic SNPs, and the recognition of a broader variety of mtDNA clades. The new test will be more robust in its measurement of cattle gene introgression and will improve accuracy in measurement of Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI). We believe that we will soon be able to implement the improved version of the DNA test by using low-pass whole-genome sequencing as the standard mechanism for entry into the registry.

**USYAKS** is charging forward on all of these fronts; they all cost money, and they all require enormous time investments by those leading the way. But every member of the Association can help out. If you'd like to contribute, info about how you can help is included later in this newsletter.



## National Western Stock Show 2022

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

**WHEN:** January 20-22, 2022

**WHERE:** Denver, Colorado

### **SIGN UP TO GO!**

Show your yaks  
Pen/Fiber/Halter shows  
Display, sell, or enter your fiber arts for contest  
Sign up for the banquet  
Here's the link:

<https://www2.usyaks.org/nwss-sign-up/>

### **Book your hotel!**

Here is the direct booking link –

<https://www.hilton.com/en/book/reservation/deeplink?ctyhocn=DENARES&groupCode=CESUSY&arrivaldate=2022-01-19&departuredate=2022-01-23&cid=OM,WW,HILTONLINK,EN,DirectLink&fromid=HILTONLINKDIRECT>

### **Enter Your Fiber Arts!**

Here's the info:

<https://www.usyaks.org/yak-show>



### **Events and Seminars:**

Pen/Fiber/Halter Shows  
Hearing testing for Royal yaks:  
Vet Talk  
Halter Training with Terri Bowen Lindley  
Fiber Arts Demonstrations  
Obstacle Course for Yaks!  
Masquerade Parade!

### **Full Schedule:**

See last page of newsletter

## Historical Snapshot: Queen Allante

Tim Hardy

*In the last Newsletter I told you about Dreadlock, and explained why he is important to genetics of North American yaks. This time around, I'll tell you about Queen Allante.*

No one knows where or when Queen Allante was born, but by the late 1980s she was at Al Oeming's Alberta Game Farm. Al Oeming sold her to Ken Jones, also of Alberta. In the late eighties and early nineties John Sharping, Jerry McRoberts, and Larry Richards purchased hundreds of yaks in Canada and brought them into the United States. Larry Richards purchased Queen Allante, with her son Prince Allante at her side, from Ken Jones and brought her to his ranch near Polson, MT.

Queen Allante is important to the registry for two reasons. I mentioned in the last newsletter that Dreadlock appears in the pedigree of almost all registered yaks with a long pedigree; the same is true for Queen Allante. However, Queen Allante is important to the registry for another, entirely different reason. She was the first North American yak to have a whole genome sequence completed. It is Queen Allante's whole genome sequence that was used to construct the DNA test that we use for registration purposes.

Queen Allante was a particularly woolly yak, and that phenotype is frequently described as being the Toronto Zoo phenotype. Many of the yaks with this phenotype that made it to the States were imported to South Dakota by John Sharping. But Queen Allante, Prince Allante, and Woolly Bully (Dreadlock's dam) ended up with Al Oeming in Alberta, and then with Larry Richards in Montana.

Central to the Queen Allante story is a Cadillac. From 1987 until 1993, Cadillac made a two-passenger roadster convertible. The body of the convertible was built in Italy by Pininfarina and shipped to the states for final assembly. This was North America's entry in to this premier niche market against competition Mercedes-Benz SL and the Jaguar XJS. It was priced above \$55,000, more than \$125,000 in today's dollars. The Cadillac in question was a Cadillac

Allante, in this case, a red one with a black top.

In the early nineties, Larry Richards hosted an annual event called Yakarama. Yak lovers from all over the country got together to buy and sell yaks. One of those people was Tom York from New York. On his first trip to Montana, Tom York purchased a number of yaks. On his second trip he wanted a group of particularly woolly cows, and wanted to trade collector cars for the yaks. Larry Richards traded three cows to Tom York for the red Cadillac Allante. In honor of the car, he named the woolliest of the three yaks Queen Allante. Her yearling son was given the name Prince Allante. Queen Allante moved to New York in 1994 to live with Tom York. Prince Allante went to Elma, Washington with Bill Martin.

Queen Allante lived in New York for about six years. She calved regularly, but only one of her calves made it into the registry. After owning Queen Allante for five or six years, Tom York became ill and liquidated his herd. Queen Allante, and others of the York herd, went to Edward Cothey and Jody Stewart of Tregelly's Fiber Farm of Massachusetts.

While in Massachusetts Queen Allante continued to calve regularly. Tregelly's hadn't received registration papers for Queen Allante, and they didn't register any of the offspring. In fact, while in Massachusetts Queen Allante went by the name that she earned there – "Big Nurse." Here's a picture of Big Nurse taken in 1996 or 1997.



"Big Nurse"

Tregelly's Fiber Farm downsized in about 2000, and Queen Allante's next stop was with Tad Puckett at White Elk Ranch near Trenton, Nebraska. While there, Queen Allante was bred to Pepperoni, to Dreadlock's brother Billy the Kid, and to Woolly Willie.

Mike Swartz of Turkey Hill Ranch purchased a group of yaks, including Queen Allante, and her children, James Bond and Princess Laya, from Tad Puckett five or six years later. While at

Turkey Hill Queen Allante was bred to Chewbacca and produced two bulls, Wookie (2008) and Yoda (2009). Queen Allante died in 2010 at Turkey Hill Ranch. The picture below was taken at Turkey Hill Ranch, shortly before her death. The calf at her side is Yoda, who is still a productive bull today.



Queen Allante

As you can tell from her pictures, Queen Allante was an extremely woolly yak. Several of her owners have characterized her to me as the woolliest yak they have ever seen. She was imposingly large for a yak cow, and she didn't care much for people. She was highly protective of her calves, and was characterized as "fierce."

Much of the "super woolly" phenotype in today's registered herd can be traced back to Queen Allante. Her bull calf Prince Allante was a highly productive bull for Bill Martin (Far West) and for Sam Bibler (and later, Jim Watson) at Springbrook Ranch. Prince Allante daughters were frequently bred to Dreadlock or his sons to produce large extremely woolly yaks.

Beyond the ones already mentioned, her other better-known descendants include Escalade, Alaska, and Ozzie. The contribution of her granddaughters to the registry is probably an even greater contribution. If you trace pedigrees in the registries, you'll find Queen Allante listed at about the same frequency as Dreadlock. If you own a yak with a pedigree of more than four generations, you'll almost certainly be able to trace your yak's pedigree to her. Queen Allante's children, while on the east coast, were not registered, so her genes are also present in many of North America's unregistered yaks.

Several years after Queen Allante's death, the time had come to obtain a whole genome sequence of a North American yak. The cattle breed associations had recently started doing this, and it was clearly of substantial scientific merit. A hat was passed and

individual yak owners came up with the \$10,000 required for the project. Because of her importance to the registry, Queen Allante was chosen as the yak that would be sequenced. Fortunately, Mike Swartz had preserved tissue samples from her.

With Queen Allante's whole genome sequence in hand, it remained to be seen what could immediately be done with it. DNA is made up of base pairs of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs); most SNPs have only two variants available at each site. Uncommonly, three variants are available at a site. A team of scientists including current USYAKS members, determined that by identifying some special SNPs in yaks, it would be possible to identify SNPs where the third variant was a cattle allele instead of a yak allele. A genetic test was devised that could quantify the incidence of cattle alleles in DNA samples submitted for routine parentage testing. As a bonus, the genetic test could measure the variability in the alleles and thereby estimate Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI) even in the absence of a pedigree. This test went into production at Neogen's GeneSeek and is the DNA test that we now use for registration. The test determines parentage and estimates cattle gene introgression and coefficient of inbreeding. More than 82% of the total cost of implementing the DNA test was borne by private contributions.

USYAKS is continuing work to advance the Queen Allante DNA test. Over the last three years, with the help of USDA, USYAKS has arranged for ten more whole genome sequences. In 2019, USYAKS helped in some pioneering work that led to the whole genome sequence of the yak Molly – the most complete mammalian whole genome assembly ever accomplished. The eleven new sequences have led to improvements and refinements in the DNA test, which will soon be expanded to include additional SNPs.





EHD: Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease: continued...

Tim Hardy



Biting Midge

Actual size is about 0.04" long or about 1 millimeter

The last issue of the newsletter contained information about EHD, symptoms, prevention and treatment. In this article, I will outline a bit of history, some context, and information about the development of a vaccine.

Cattle can get bluetongue and EHD but they are generally either asymptomatic or slightly symptomatic. It is possible that neighboring cattle are reservoirs for your yak's EHD. Animals that evolved in northern latitudes and colder climates seem to be more susceptible to this family of diseases. Reindeer and yaks are notable examples. However, EHD regularly causes die-offs in white tailed deer populations. Years ago, before climate change moved the midge habitat northward, it was predominantly a disease in the southern US. The disease arrived in the fall, contemporaneously with the falling of acorns. Many attributed EHD to the consumption of acorns, and EHD was frequently called "Acorn Fever". Biting midge habitat has expanded, in 2021 EHD has reached into North Dakota.

Finally, I'd like to get to the topic of a vaccine for EHD. For years, the only available vaccines for EHD were attenuated live-virus vaccines, these vaccines proved to be quite problematic. Now a vaccine by Medgenelabs using an inactivated (dead) virus is being tested. Medgenelabs is excited at the prospect providing vaccine to yak ranchers. There are a number of hurdles to be overcome because the vaccine is still regarded as experimental by the USDA. The vaccine was developed for captive deer populations in mind, and the current research has focused there.

I should note that EHD comes in a variety of variants, called serotypes. The most common serotypes are types 2 and 6. The vaccine protects against these two serotypes of EHD only, it does not protect against bluetongue. The vaccine has never been used on yaks; all available data has been collected from cervids. Experts believe that the vaccine will work exactly the same way when administered to yaks.

I had a relatively long conversation with Medgene-labs on September 8, this is what I learned.

1. Immunity from the particular serotype of EHD lasts about six months. This is true for immunity that is consequential to either infection or vaccination. If a calf is born to an immune mother, the calf may have immunity for two or three months.
2. The vaccine is a two-dose vaccine; the doses are three weeks apart. The first vaccine should not be given within 3 or

4 weeks of parturition (act of giving birth). This means that timing of the vaccine delivery is critical. Those who calve in the spring will likely want to vaccinate after calving, so that immunity will be strong in the fall EHD season. Those who calve in the fall will likely want to vaccinate in April or May, before calving. Those who do not control breeding may need to preg-check and stagger their vaccination schedule.

3. Subject to the above caveat, the vaccine is safe for pregnant, or lactating cows, and for calves.
4. **Medgene-labs will be able to produce enough vaccine to meet our needs – if we let them know what our needs are by January, 2022. To sign-up with Medgenelabs please write to Ashley Petersen:**  
[Ashley@Medgenelabs.com](mailto:Ashley@Medgenelabs.com)  
*It will help if you cc (copy) [President@USYAKS.org](mailto:President@USYAKS.org)*  
**You may contact Ashley Petersen at (605) 692-1268 if you have questions. Ashley Petersen has set up an EHD survey (originally designed for captive deer owners) here:**  
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/7TCNORB>

5. Vaccines cost \$12 per dose, therefore \$24 per yak. The vaccine is delivered by UPS overnight, which can cost up to \$100 depending on ranch location. In Nebraska, South Dakota, and Kentucky, the vaccine will be delivered directly to the rancher. In Iowa the vaccine must be delivered to a veterinarian. The vaccine has never been shipped to

Wyoming, Colorado, New Jersey, and most other states, the lab will need to make arrangements with the State Veterinarian in those states. Each state requires the approval of the State Veterinarian, this has always been accomplished without any major issues. Some State Veterinarians have already given their blanket approval. Medgene-labs needs to gain USDA approval for each individual ranch, but this is perfunctory. The entire approval process at the state and federal level normally takes about one month.

6. Animals as large as yaks, especially yak bulls, have never been vaccinated. The experts believe that the standard 2ml dose will be adequate for yaks. To confirm immunity, it is in the interests of the Association for antibody titers to be performed on some yaks that are vaccinated early in 2022. Medgenelabs can arrange this.
7. The vaccine currently works on serotypes 2 and 6. A project to include serotype 1 is underway. Yaks have never been evaluated for serotype of EHD infection. The serotype is determined by the midge, not the animal. Most cervid EHD has been serotype 2 and 6.
8. Medgenelabs suggests that we use a specific lab if we wish to perform serotyping.. I've communicated with that lab. They can use the spleen of a dead yak to do this. Whole blood in a purple-top tube can be evaluated if kept on ice and shipped immediately. Contact [President@USYAKS.org](mailto:President@USYAKS.org) if you want more information.



## How You Can Help

Frankly, we need your money. Plain and Simple.

USYAKS is incorporated as a non-profit 501(c)(5). That means that simple donations of money to the Association are not tax-deductible. We can, however, sell tax-deductible advertising using a vehicle that will benefit both you personally, and the Association.

What do we need your precious money for? And is there a benefit for you? I'd like to first tell you about some of the projects the Association is embarking upon. Then I'd like to share with you the kind of advertising you'll get, and how you can target your dollars to specific projects.

One of the science projects that the Association's Science Committee has been discussing is to allow our current DNA test to migrate to low-pass whole genome sequencing, which would (eventually) permit the addition of thousands of SNPs beyond the 100 or so we use now. The addition of these SNPs would improve the power of the test for parentage, and vastly improve the estimates for Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI). This would put some real teeth into the computer program that you can use to predict the COI for calves that result from chosen breeding pairs. Low-pass sequencing would speed up the time required for registration because yaks could be processed concurrently with cattle at the lab.

Obtaining additional complete whole genome sequences could be used to allow geneticists to link the outward appearance of a yak to its genetic make-up. Research in this area could lead to the ability to breed yaks for specific traits: hair and fiber, girth, length, leg structure, etc.

The deafness that we sometimes see in royal yaks is not caused by a deafness gene. It's a lot more complicated, and has to do with the location of the cells that create white-patterning. It's possible that some of this complicated problem can be unraveled by geneticists working as a team with veterinary hearing experts.

Another major area of need has to do with husbandry and general health and welfare for our herds. The mineral make-up of your forage

depends on the minerals in your soil. Yaks in some areas are known to have suffered from Copper or Selenium deficiencies. We don't have a firm grasp on the mineral make-up required in the diet of healthy yaks. Forage is another important issue. Greg Dike has performed some forage studies, but there is more work that can be done. Artificial insemination is more troublesome with yaks than with cattle. Advances in artificial insemination, when used judiciously, has great potential to reduce in-breeding, and to expand the marketing of smaller herds.

Finally, we all have difficulty in marketing. You can't just bring your yaks to the sale barn in your nearby town each Tuesday. The Association needs to work to expand the yak marketplace. Marketing materials need to be produced that are available to all members. The Association's annual presence at Denver's National Western Stock Show seems to be our best marketing opportunity. Although few sales actually take place at NWSS, the stock show extends the visibility of yaks to potential and future buyers. The presence of yaks at NWSS is our single biggest marketing event. With more money the Association can make a bigger splash at NWSS.

This year we would like to help market your ranch at NWSS, even if you're not there with your yaks. Sunshine Schultz and Susan Mandatta have been working on putting together a planned 32-page full color advertising magazine/booklet for distribution at National Western Stock Show. We hope that you will participate by advertising your ranch in it.

If 18 ranches participate, we will be able to produce a nice 32-page booklet that will advertise the Association and individual participating ranches. The booklet will include general information on yaks, yak meat, yak fiber, and USYAKS. As advertising, your expense is deductible. It's expected that the project will generate about \$1600 for USYAKS. **There's a bit of a rush on this we'd like to have the project in its final form by about January 7<sup>th</sup>.** We will price full-page ads at \$200. Look for an email from [President@USYAKS.org](mailto:President@USYAKS.org) with more details. The printer's deadline is January 7!



HELP...?

## Updates and Reminders!



**EHD: Time Sensitive!** Medgene-labs will be able to produce enough vaccine to meet our needs – ***IF we let them know what our needs are by January, 2022.*** If you intend to vaccinate for EHD, please contact [Ashley@Medgenelabs.com](mailto:Ashley@Medgenelabs.com) during January 2022 (please cc [President@USYAKS.org](mailto:President@USYAKS.org)). Indicate in what state you reside and how many yaks you intend to vaccinate.



Fiber Study continues...send your fiber samples to:  
Kat Tylee, 1409 SE Hamilton St., Roseburg, OR, 97470  
Questions? Email Kat: [littlehawkyarns@gmail.com](mailto:littlehawkyarns@gmail.com)



Show off your yaks! Send your photo submissions for inclusion in the newsletter to:  
[unadtaylor@gmail.com](mailto:unadtaylor@gmail.com)



Do you have yaks or yak products to sell? Post them on the **USYAKS** website!



Do your part! Join a committee! Contact information below.

Fiber: Una at: [unadtaylor@gmail.com](mailto:unadtaylor@gmail.com)  
Marketing: Greg at [nct1108@yahoo.com](mailto:nct1108@yahoo.com)  
Meat: Tim at [tim@hayspringsyaks.com](mailto:tim@hayspringsyaks.com)  
Science: Peter at [hackett@hypoxia.net](mailto:hackett@hypoxia.net)  
Exhibitions and Shows: Brad at [tci@juno.com](mailto:tci@juno.com)

<https://www.usyaks.org/tracking-of-birth>

The association is still collecting information to track the birth of abnormal calves. Please continue to report any incidences of abnormalities to **USYAKS** via this link: [Tracking Abnormal Calves \(usyaks.org\)](https://www.usyaks.org/tracking-of-birth)



The Board of Directors meets *via Zoom* the first Wednesday of each month at 7pm Mountain time.

All Association members are welcome to attend these video conference meetings.

The membership elects the Board of Directors, each of whom serve for a term of three years.

The Board of Directors selects its own officers annually.

You can view the list and bios of the Board of Directors here: <https://www.usyaks.org/board>

**SCORECARD  
FIBER ON-THE-ANIMAL**

Date of Show \_\_\_\_\_

USYAKS Reg. ID \_\_\_\_\_

Age Class: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Fineness</b>	<b>25 pts</b>	Yak fiber ranges from a fineness of 15 micron to 70+ micron in diameter with an average of 23-28 micron on the animal. The finer it is the more desirable/valuable it is. Fiber is classed as super-fine, fine, medium, and coarse.
<b>Differentiation</b>	<b>20 pts</b>	Down fibers, mid-coat and guard hairs should be easily differentiated each from the other with a simple visual inspection
<b>Length</b>	<b>15 pts</b>	Down should range between .5" and 1.5" depending on age of animal. Mid-coat ranges from 1.5 to 3". Long guard hair is a desirable trait that develops over time into adulthood.
<b>Style/Crimp</b>	<b>15 pts</b>	Down fiber should be cloud-like with a slight, consistent crimp/curl. Crimp is not distinct as in wool. Handle should be soft and free from weather damage or weakness. Mid and guard hairs should easily separate from down. Luster will vary, but animal should appear in good condition without breakage, dullness, or excessive vegetable matter present in the fiber.
<b>Uniformity</b>	<b>15 pts</b>	All types of fiber should be of an even and consistent quality throughout the animal's coat.
<b>Coverage</b>	<b>10 pts</b>	Fiber production should be consistent, with harvesting sites, including neck, shoulder, side/belly, rump, all producing fiber. Amount will depend on whether the animal is considered a wooly or not.
<b>Judge's Signature</b>		<b>Comments:</b>

**JUDGING METHODOLOGY**

Of the six criteria for judging fiber, two – Uniformity and Coverage – will be assessed in the pen while collection is taking place. The other four criteria will be assessed by the judge(s) at a later time from the samples collected.

**Important Information for Judges**

Fingers should be run through the fiber to feel how dense the fibers are. Rough, unhealthy coats will be penalized, as will fiber with an excessive amount of contamination of feed, dirt, burrs, manure, bedding, and the like.

Only the judge(s), yak owner, and appointed assistant(s) (if needed) will be allowed in the pen during collection.

Although conformation will not be judged, the animal should appear overall healthy and bright eyed.

**Important Information for Exhibitors**

Fiber may be combed or trimmed for showing, but should not have any product applied.

Fiber will only be gathered by the judge, or an appointed gatherer, and the animal must be haltered and restrained.

Animals that will not allow touching for fiber gathering will be disqualified.

Entrants must supply the baggies (snack-sized) used for sample collection and should be labeled with the animal's USYAKS registration ID#, for example: 19A21 (please do not use your herd ID or the name of the yak), the age and sex of the animal, and the color pattern.

Please have these bags ready to go for the judge(s). This is a time-consuming competition.

Placings will be 1-5 in each age class. The animal receiving the highest points will be eligible for the Grand and Reserve Champion Award. Yaks placing in fiber will be eligible for overall High Point Champion.

**Additional Comments:**

**Score Card  
Finished Products  
Weaving: Traditional**

Placing \_\_\_\_\_  
No. in class \_\_\_\_\_

Show: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Entry No. \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_  
% Yak Fiber (min. 50%): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other materials used: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	Max	Pts.
Proper yarn for project	10	
Proper sett	20	
Consistent beat	10	
Proper finishing & wet blocking, if appropriate	20	
Originality	15	
Difficulty of design	10	
General appearance	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Comments:**

**Judge's signature**

**Score Card  
Finished Products  
Knit or Crochet (circle one)**

Placing \_\_\_\_\_  
No. in class \_\_\_\_\_

Show: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Entry No. \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_  
% Yak Fiber (min. 50%): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other materials used: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	Max	Pts.
Proper yarn for project	10	
Proper Technique for project	20	
Appropriate gauge for Yarn	10	
Proper finishing & blocking	20	
Originality	15	
Difficulty of design	10	
General appearance	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Comments:**

**Judge's signature**

**Score Card  
Finished Products  
Felted or Felted Artistic (Circle one)**

Placing \_\_\_\_\_  
No. in class \_\_\_\_\_

Show: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Entry No. \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_  
% Yak Fiber (min. 50%): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other materials used: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	Max	Pts.
Appropriate meshing for project	20	
Artistic use of materials	20	
Originality	15	
Difficulty of design	20	
Presentation	10	
Artist's statement: Title/Theme/Use:	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Comments:**

**Judge's signature**

## NWSS USYAKS SHOW SCHEDULE

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8:00		<b>Fiber Arts Entries</b> 8:00-1:00 Fiber Tent			Load Out
9:00		<b>FIBER COLLECTION</b> On-the-Animal <b>9:00-12:00</b>	<b>FIBER COLLECTION</b> On-the-Animal <b>9:00-12:00</b>  <b>PEN EVALUATIONS</b> <b>9:00-12:00</b>	<b>Fiber Arts Demonstrations</b> <b>9:00-11:00</b> Fiber Pen	
10:00		<b>Fiber Arts Demonstrations</b> <b>10:00-12:00</b> Fiber Tent	<b>Fiber Arts Demonstrations &amp; Fiber Harvesting Demonstration</b> 10:00-12:00 Fiber Tent	<b>Fiber Harvesting Demonstration</b> <b>10:00-11:00</b> Fiber Tent	
11:00					
12:00	USYAKS Arrival and Set Up 12:00-5:00	<b>Trekking</b> ????? <b>12:00-1:00</b> USYAKS Pen		<b>MASQUERADE PARADE!</b> <b>12:00-1:00</b> USYAKS Pen	
12:30		<b>BAER Hearing Testing in Royal Yaks</b> Dr. George Strain <b>12:30-5:30</b> Auction Arena	<b>OBSTACLE COURSE</b> <b>12:30-1:30</b> USYAKS Pen <b>BAER Hearing Testing in Royal Yaks</b> Dr. George Strain <b>12:30-5:30</b> Auction Arena		
1:00	Fiber Tent/Pen Set Up	<b>Halter Training</b> Terri Bowen Lindley 1:00 until done... USYAKS Pen	<b>Fiber Arts Demonstrations</b> 1:00-4:00 Fiber Tent	<b>Fiber Arts Demonstrations</b> <b>1:00-3:00</b> Fiber Tent	
1:30		<b>Fiber Arts Demonstrations</b> 1:30-4:00 Fiber Tent		<b>HALTER SHOW</b>  <b>1:30-4:30</b> Show Arena	
2:00	<b>Fiber Arts Entries</b> 2:00-5:00	<b>Fiber Arts Judging</b> 2:00-5:00 Fiber Tent	<b>VET Talk</b> Tim Holt, DVM <b>2:00-3:00</b> Hospitality Suite		
3:00			<b>Fiber Mini-Talk/Q &amp; A</b> Kat Tylee <b>3:00</b> Hospitality Suite	<b>Pick up fiber arts products</b> 3:00-5:00	
3:30					
4:00					
5:00					
7:00			<b>USYAKS Banquet</b>		