

## Letter from the Editor

Dear IPP Family

Welcome to the 13<sup>th</sup> quarterly edition of the IPP Press Newsletter! The newsletter may have only been in production for about four years, but the registry for the Idaho Pasture Pig is celebrating a HUGE milestone! A big thank you to Jodi and Dave Cronauer for choosing to take this breed to the next level all those years ago and working so hard to maintain the breed standard of this beautiful homesteading pig. I know it hasn't been easy (and sometimes downright heartbreaking), but it's all done for the love of the breed! Happy spring everyone! I know it's here for some of us but coming soon for the rest!

Jennifer Twait



Image Provided by Drift Oak Ranch  
Weatherford, TX



Image Provided by Mouse Creek Farm  
Northumberland, PA



Dedicated to the  
Education & Preservation  
of the Idaho Pasture Pig!

## In The Pasture With The Idaho Pasture Pig Registry

Welcome to Spring, 2024! We'd like to take the opportunity to welcome three new board members to the IPP Registry! Candy Shrewsberry will be representing the orange section of the Advisory Board Member Map (at the end of this newsletter), Michael Graham will be representing the green section, and Jenn Vanat will be the "floating Advisory Board member" who will be assisting all Board members when needed, covering sections if that particular Board member is gone for any reason, and is available to answer questions for people at any time. See their farm bios later in this newsletter.

### *Do you know what 2024 is?*

#### **It is the 10 Year Anniversary of the Idaho Pasture Pig Registry (IPPR)!**

To celebrate 10 years of hard work promoting and preserving this amazing breed, and providing endless education, the Advisory Board has decided we should all have some fun!

For the entire month of April we will be providing you with games, trivia, word searches, etc..... AND at the end of the month, the people with the most points will have their names placed into a drawing! We will draw ten names and you will have the opportunity to win some amazing prizes!!!

Full rules to follow on next page!



# IPP Press Quarterly Newsletter

April 1st, 2024 - 13th Edition



Let me explain the rules:

This is open to **EVERYONE!** If you have IPP, don't have IPP, are a breeder of IPP, are interested in IPP, or are just here for fun – this month is for YOU! Join us in celebrating our **10 Year Anniversary of the IPPR!**

ALL answers and responses will be sent to this email address: <mailto:IPPpress2021@gmail.com> (all responses going to anywhere else will NOT be counted)

- 1) When you submit your answer, you will need to use the same email address each time to send in your answers.
- 2) The subject heading will be the name of the game you are submitting answers for. (ex. Where's Wendell)
- 3) In the email, you will need to have your full name and phone number.
- 4) You will need to clearly submit your answers. If you are submitting Where's Wendell locations, please feel free to send a screenshot of his location, if you are sending in crossword puzzles, word searches, etc. you are more than welcome to submit a picture of the answers.
- 5) If two people in a family want to submit answers separately, that is perfectly acceptable, please just use different email addresses to submit your answers (example: Dani use one email address and Todd use his own email address LOL!)

## Game #1 is Where's Wendell



- a. How it works: For the entire month, this handsome little Wendell will sporadically show up in different locations across all of the following platforms: Idaho Pasture Pig Facebook page, Idaho Pasture Pig (IPP) Facebook group, Idaho Pasture Pig Registry website, and the Idaho Pasture Pig Breed Association website (the Facebook pages are public and available to everyone).
- b. When you find Wendell, you will send a screen shot or a very specific description of where you have found him. For the entire month, you can find Wendell and send in his locations.
- c. Note: the locations will not all be posted at once, they will be slowly added throughout the month, so just because you don't see him in a place one day, doesn't mean he won't be there a few days later, so feel free to check back often!
- d. Each location will earn you one point. (20 points total)

## **Remaining Games: Trivia, word search, matching, crosswords, and more**

- a. For the remaining games, the rules are slightly different. Every other day a new game will be posted. You will have 48 hours from the time it posts to submit your answers. After the 48 hours have passed, you will no longer be able to submit answers for that specific game as a new game will have started.

This should be a LOT of fun and focus on all of the things associated with the Idaho Pasture Pig breed, the Idaho Pasture Pig Registry, and also the Idaho Pasture Pig Breed Association! We look forward to seeing a lot of participation as we celebrate 10 years of dedication to make this breed what it is!

Participating Platforms:

<https://idahopasturepigregistry.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/707312192613309>

<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61555159946023>

<https://www.idahopasturepig.org/>

## The Pros & Cons (and Process) of Fermenting Feed for your IPPs

By Jacques Balish – Aloha Acres, Stover, Missouri



Aloha Acres LLC is located in beautiful Stover Missouri and we have been breeding since the fall of 2020. We started fermenting feed from day one with our IPPs. Prior to that we raised heritage breed feeders in wood paddocks with free feeder (dry). When we changed to pasture based grow-out we wanted to have better returns on feed and healthy feed system for our stock....using “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” concept.

### Pros and Cons of fermenting feed

#### Pros:

- Good hydration for your IPPs
- Good gut health
- Better feed conversion
- Poured over your hay it will encourage eating hay
- Your IPPs will love it
- Your chickens will love it.
- Your dogs will love it.

#### Cons:

- Buckets are heavy
- It takes additional time
- You need additional storage space
- Heat needed in the winter time
- Cool area needed in the summertime
- Flies will love it
- Your dogs will love it



It is important to note that fermentation has positive and negative effects on minerals, making some easier to convert and some harder. The type of feed, how long you ferment, at what temperature you ferment, whole grain vs. ground grain, how fine it's ground, amount of water used can have effects on vitamin, supplements, & minerals that are available for the pigs to convert.

In our case, we had 5 out of 12 of our pigs develop vertical cracks in their hoofs. We worked with Nick, our nutritionist from NutraAg, and he consulted a second nutritionist from Cargill. Both believed that either biotin was being depleted by the fermentation process or something was preventing some of our stock from being able to convert available biotin efficiently. They increased biotin in our mineral pack and in 8-12 months all but one of our pigs had clean hoofs. Our one sows still has 3 hoofs that have cracking, but it looks a little different & appears to not be as deep. She no longer favors her back right leg which was the worst. I'd say she is doing better but may have genetic tendencies or something other than diet perhaps.

I think it is important for anyone fermenting or planning to ferment their feed to talk to the nutritionist at their mill and make sure he understands how they are fermenting. This way he can accurately make any adjustments to their feed/minerals if it is needed. Nick just said he deals with each customer on an individual basis because there are many variables.

*(cont'd on next page)*

## The Pros & Cons (and Process) of Fermenting Feed for your IPPs (cont'd)

By Jacques Balish – Aloha Acres, Stover, Missouri

This article (Fermented liquid feed for pigs: an ancient technique for the future) published in the Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology has a lot of good information about fermenting feed for pigs;

<http://www.jasbsci.com/content/6/1/4>

### Abstract

Fermented liquid feed is feed that has been mixed with water at a ratio ranging from 1:1.5 to 1:4. By mixing with water, lactic acid bacteria and yeasts naturally occurring in the feed proliferate and produce lactic acid, acetic acid and ethanol which reduces the pH of the mixture. This reduction in pH inhibits pathogenic organisms from developing in the feed. In addition, when this low pH mixture is fed, it reduces the pH in the stomach of pigs and prevents the proliferation of pathogens such as coliforms and *Salmonella* in the gastrointestinal tract. For piglets, the use of fermented liquid feed offers the possibility of simultaneously providing feed and water, which may facilitate an easier transition from sow's milk to solid feed. Secondly, offering properly produced fermented liquid feed may strengthen the role of the stomach as the first line of defense against possible pathogenic infections by lowering the pH in the gastrointestinal tract thereby helping to exclude enteropathogens. Finally, feeding fermented liquid feed to pigs has been shown to improve the performance of suckling pigs, weaner pigs and growing-finishing pigs. In this review, current knowledge about the use of fermented liquid feed in pig diets will be discussed. This will include a discussion of the desirable properties of fermented liquid feed and factors affecting fermentation. In addition, advantages and disadvantages of fermented liquid feed will be discussed including its effects on gastrointestinal health, intestinal pH and the types of bacteria found in the gastrointestinal tract as well as the effects of fermented liquid feeds on pig performance.

**Keywords:** Fermented liquid feed, *Lactobacillus* spp, Pigs, Probiotics, Yeasts



### Aloha Acres Fermentation Process

- We weigh feed 12lbs per 5 gallon food grade bucket
- Add 28lbs of water by volume to designated line on bucket.
- Mix feed and water with drill that has motor mixer blade attached.
- Seal buckets with lids
- Rinse buckets to clean off spilt feed to help control flies
- Stack buckets in storage area, cool in the summer and warm in the winter.
- Ferment feed 1-2 days in summertime and 2-3 days in the winter

Fermented feed is ready when it smells yeasty, actively bubbling, grains have bloomed or swelled, and liquid has thickened.

The whole mixture should go from a water thin milkshake consistency to a creamy thick almost oatmeal look. At this point your fermented feed is ready to serve to you IPPs., we always mix feed from to bottom of bucket at each paddock to make sure minerals are suspended evenly in the feed. We do keep an extra bucket of water around to thin down the feed a little bit, so it pours into the stocks bowls filled with hay for their enjoyment.

### Weighing Feed:



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## The Pros & Cons (and Process) of Fermenting Feed for your IPPs (cont'd)

By Jacques Balish – Aloha Acres, Stover, Missouri

### Mixing Feed:



### After 2-3 Day Fermentation:



### Cleaning Up Buckets for Storage:



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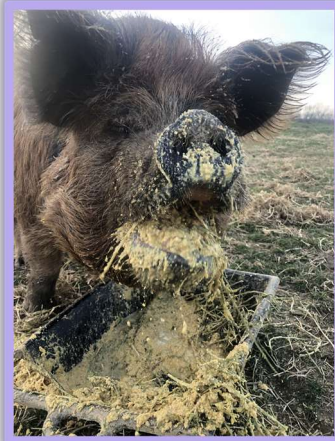
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## The Pros & Cons (and Process) of Fermenting Feed for your IPPs (cont'd)

By Jacques Balish – Aloha Acres, Stover, Missouri

### Final Step! IPP Enjoying Their Fermented Feed!



### IPP Word Search



Find the following words in the puzzle.  
Words are hidden ↑ ↓ → ← and ↘ .

BERKSHIRE  
BOAR  
BREED STANDARD  
CURIOUS  
DISPOSITION  
DISQUALIFY

DUROC  
FRIENDLY  
IPP  
IPPBA  
KUNE KUNE  
LITTER NOTIFICATION

PIGLET  
REGISTRATION  
SOW  
TRANSFER

## Some Things to Consider at Farrowing

By Annie Cooney – Red Rose Farm, Rainier, Oregon

I'm Annie Cooney from Red Rose Farm. I've been raising IPPs since 2019 in the wet Pacific Northwest in Oregon, farming with fresh milk, meat and eggs all my life and helping others with their animal needs. Hopefully, this article will help some of you feel more comfortable at farrowing time!

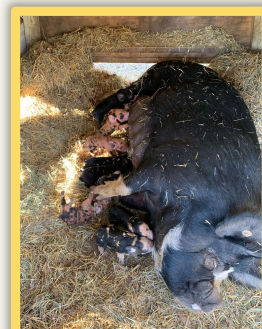
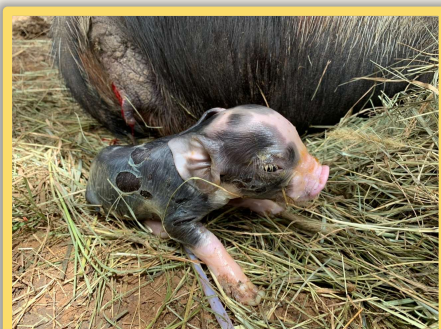


### Prior to Farrowing:

A sow will usually have milk that you are able to express or the milk may start dripping about six hours prior to farrowing. One other thing that is a sign that farrowing is soon to follow is when a gilt or sow starts building a nest. They may haul in straw, hay, grass, leaves, sticks, or any number of other items that they find available in their pasture area.

Some labor times are very fast (my fastest was 30 minutes for 9 piglets) and some take several hours. I have had a couple of sows deliver one piglet and then go an hour before delivering the rest of the piglets. If you notice your sow pushing and straining for an extended period of time (usually over 30 – 60 minutes) without a piglet arriving, she might need help. One of the first things to do if you notice this is to simply get her up for a short walk or even just to change positions. Usually this change is enough to change the location or arrangement of the piglets within the uterus and delivery can go smooth after that. If she changes position, it is best to leave her alone for an hour or so. One of the most important things to consider is that you personally may cause unnecessary stress in your farrowing gilt or sow (usually more common in gilts). Even if your sow/gilt is extremely comfortable with your presence on a normal basis, having you hovering over her may make her nervous. One of the best things you can do for yourself and your sow is to walk away and give her ample time to do her thing. Leaving her alone for an hour at a time and just stopping in to check how she is progressing is the best approach for a smooth delivery. It is almost never necessary to intervene with a delivery, but there are some extenuating circumstances that may require just that.

Personally, I like to have my mamas moved into their farrowing area at least a few days before their due date so they can settle in, rearrange their bedding as they see fit, and flatten down the bedding to make sure it isn't as easy for piglets to get caught underneath it and laid on.



(cont'd on next page)

Two (2) Images Provided by Drift Oak Ranch, Weatherford, TX

## Some Things to Consider at Farrowing (cont'd)

By Annie Cooney – Red Rose Farm, Rainier, Oregon

### Following Farrowing:

1. If a sow has a lot of swelling or a hematoma after farrowing, you can apply Preparation H onto her swollen areas.
2. Don't increase your sows feed too quickly after farrowing. She might get constipated and that can lead to several additional problems. The more common problem though is when you increase her feed too soon, her milk may come in too quickly giving way to scours in the piglets.
3. The piglets tend to pick a nipple and nurse the same one until they are weaned. This means that if a piglet picks a hind teat that doesn't produce as much milk, it may be smaller at weaning time. This is one of the reasons that a piglet that appears to not have grown as well in the first month or so, may increase dramatically in size and either catch or exceed the growth of its siblings in the first couple of weeks following weaning.



Image provided by Drift Oak Ranch  
Weatherford, TX

### Common things to watch for:

Pigs really enjoy eating, so sometimes the only sign of illness is their lack of desire to eat. When I find a pig that is not eating well, is moving slow, or acting lethargic, I get a temperature on it. Knowing if the pig has a high temperature (fever) will help determine the course of treatment.

- A. A pig with a high temperature requires a call to the Veterinarian immediately.
- B. A Low temperature can be caused by many things including, but not limited to: dehydration, milk fever in a sow that just farrowed, a bad case of worms, etc.
- C. Coughing can be a sign of pneumonia or parasites and knowing if there is a fever present will help accurately determine which is more likely. Once you have heard the differences in the type of cough sounds, they can also help you determine what is happening in your pigs.

**Injures:** Sometimes you will have a piglet that gets stepped on by the sow. Piglets that get in a fight can sometimes get a cut. Older pigs can at times also get in a fight that leads to a deeper cut. In most cases, these injuries can be cleaned and sprayed with a topical ointment to protect against infection. In worse cases, it may need to be stapled. Stapling isn't as openly advised due to trapping infection below the staple.

**Tetanus:** Tetanus can happen after castration or from a puncture wound. Some soil has tetanus bacteria in the ground more readily than others. If this is the case, like mine does, you can either vaccinate for it or give an antitoxin at castration. Please consult your veterinarian regarding the proper steps to follow. Signs of tetanus are lock jaw, muscle spasms, locked up legs, saw horse stance, laying on side, labored breathing usually with bubbles around the mouth, and even the inner eyelid coming over the eyes.

**All antibiotics must be prescribed by a Certified Veterinarian to ensure the proper use and dosage.**

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## Some Things to Consider at Farrowing (cont'd)

By Annie Cooney – Red Rose Farm, Rainier, Oregon

Some things that the Veterinarian may tell you to have on hand are:

1. A good antibiotic
2. Penicillin
3. Medicine for reducing fevers or alleviating the pain
4. Medicine to assist the sow in delivery
5. Scour guard treats most diarrhea and vomiting in young piglets.

The items above are all prescription, so you will need to have a good relationship with a Veterinarian to assist you when needed. It is a great idea to develop this relationship as soon as possible to ensure you are able to get advice and assistance if the need arises.



Image provided by Drift Oak Ranch  
Weatherford, TX

Some additional items to have available if needed may be:

1. First pulse - helpful for weak piglets or those falling behind.
2. Swine blue-lite electrolytes - great to add to water during long periods of travel or very hot weather.
3. Dewormer (some examples may be: Ivermectin, Dectomax, Safeguard)
4. Iron – Usually isn't needed if the piglets have access to dirt that isn't iron deficient from birth
5. Drench Syringe - very helpful for giving oral medicine or fluids.
6. Slap shot - helpful for giving shots
7. 20 gauge(cc) and 18 gauge(cc) needles and syringes
8. Skin Staple gun
9. Piglet puller
10. OB lube
11. Long OB gloves
12. Ear tags ( for marking piglets and 840 tags for transport)
13. Kane swine sorting panel
14. Retroliter Heat lamp ( I get these from QC supply ) I find them to be safer and last longer
15. Kane electric heat mat
16. Alushield spray
17. Silver honey spray ( good for wounds)
18. betadine / iodine for cleaning wounds or castration
19. Scalpels and replaceable blades # 20 or #22 for younger piglets and #12 on older large pigs
20. Pig Farming Record Book
21. A good thermometer ( this is very important for getting a temp on a sick pig )



Image Provided by Drift Oak Ranch  
Weatherford, TX

Another item that you may want is the Contec ultrasound machine. Most people won't have this, but it is nice for confirming pregnancy or checking for more piglets during labor)

All of this is to help you be prepared when farrowing time comes, but in most cases, the sow/gilt will build her nest, deliver a healthy litter of piglets, lay in that location for up to 24 hours nursing her young and recovering from the delivery, and all will be exactly as nature intended. The best advice is to do periodic checks on your sows when you think it is close, but do not hover, do not make them nervous, and do not make problems that aren't problems. Walk away and let your sow do her thing. Be ready to assist if absolutely necessary, but do not rush in, do not create problems, and most of the time, the delivery goes perfectly!

Happy Farrowing!

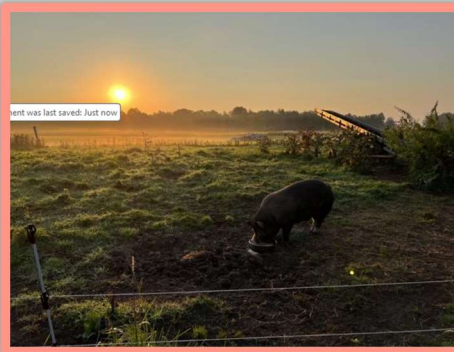
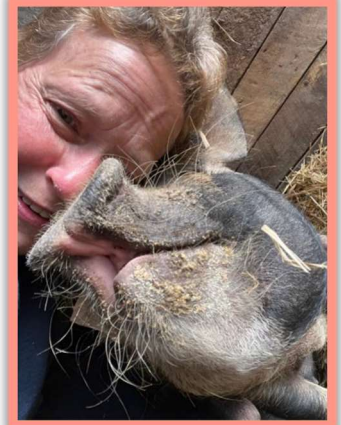


## Farm Story – Talk of the Town Farm

Candy, Shrewsberry – Bruce, WI

My name is Candy Shrewsberry, and I am the proud owner of Talk of the Town Farm, nestled in the stunning landscapes of northwestern Wisconsin, or as I refer to as God's Country. Since 1989, my life has been dedicated to farming. A journey that has brought me closer to a diverse array of animals from draft horses to miniatures, beef & dairy cattle, hogs, goats, sheep, donkeys, and even alpacas.

A four-year venture to Maine led me to dairy goats, and boy, was that an eye-opener! After a decade of milking cows, I thought, "What could be so different?" Turned out, everything! From personalities to eating habits, birthing, diseases—goats are a world apart. And it's not just species differences; even breeds within a species can vary significantly as well.



I firmly believe that being a farmer means continuously learning, adapting, and growing. Old methods have their merit, just as new ones do, but sometimes it's the combination that yields the best results. One size does not fit all when it comes to farming. If you ever catch yourself thinking you've learned it all, then it's probably time to hang up your hat. Like any industry, agriculture is an ever-evolving living entity.

For me, quality has always been paramount. Above all else, I prioritize an animal's temperament. Safety is non-negotiable; an animal that poses a danger simply cannot stay. This is a lesson I learned early on selling my best heifer once due to her unsafe behavior.

My introduction to hogs was through conventional methods which I grew to dislike. This aversion led me to pasture-raised breeds, and eventually, in 2016, to discover Idaho Pasture Pigs (IPPs). After an illuminating visit with Jodi & Dave Cronauer, I knew I had to get involved. Our plans to acquire a breeding trio faced delays, but finally, in 2019, our trio arrived—and I was smitten!

But it wasn't all smooth sailing. With every breed comes its unique set of challenges, and IPPs were no exception. We navigated through the ups and downs, reworked our setup, and today, I'm proud to say our pairings are producing incredible offspring. With an eye towards the future, we expanded our production crew in 2023. We now offer breeding pairs and trios.



As we look ahead, a move to a larger property may be on the horizon. Bringing with it the opportunity of rebuilding and refining a more efficient system born from years of lessons learned.

If you are ever in need of guidance or simply wish to chat about farming life, I am just a message away. Ready to assist and share in this ever-evolving journey.

Happy farming and have an awesome day!!!

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## Farm Story – Peaceful Pastures Farm

Michaele Graham – Shelton, WA

My journey with Idaho Pasture Pigs began in Oregon the fall of 2016 with my first breeding pair, Betty & Boss plus five of their 10 week old piglets. I was shocked at how friendly they were and how mellow Boss was. He was an amazing dad and so gentle with his piglets. My first litter was born on farm in February 2017. I quickly added a second breeding pair that summer and 2 more breeding gilts that fall.

November of 2017 I relocated to my current farm, Peaceful Pastures Farm, in Washington state. I started with just 2 recently weaned gilts and grew steadily, sharing these amazing pigs with everyone I met. By fall of 2021 my little IPP herd had grown to 21 sows and 5 boars, gathering lines from all over the country to help diversify genetics here in the Pacific Northwest.

Although demand has remained constant, due to health reasons I've downsized over the last couple years to just 10 sows and 2 boars.

IPPs have always been the perfect fit for me and my farm. I knew nothing about pigs when I started so I am extremely grateful for all of the knowledge and support from so many others in our breeder group. I look forward to continuing to support and mentor others along their journey with this breed.



## Farm Story – Vanat Family Farm

Brian & Jenn Vanat – Valparaiso, IN

My husband grew up on a dairy farm in upstate New York. I was a city girl who grew up in the suburbs of Philadelphia PA. I moved to Indiana with my husband Brian in 2014. In 2017, I was diagnosed with autoimmune issues. I seemed to be getting worse no matter what I did. My husband and I were in the local tractor supply, and I saw baby chicks. I told him I wanted chicks so we could have our own eggs. In 2018 we got 6 baby chicks in and a small, prefabricated coop in our small suburban neighborhood. Brian and I decided it was time for a change. In 2020 we decided to move. My husband wanted a lot of land I was nervous, so we agreed on a 10-acre property (in hindsight he was right we needed more land lol). We now have a small homestead with goats, chickens, IPPs

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## Farm Story – Vanat Family Farm (cont'd)

Brian & Jenn Vanat – Valparaiso, IN

jersey cows, and beef cows. We also raise turkey for Thanksgiving.

We started with commercial pigs mixed breeds that grow quickly. In 2021 I had a right hip replacement and was terrified of commercial pigs as they were always trying to charge and knock me down. I had a fear they would push me down my hip would pop out of place, and I would need another surgery, I told my husband no more pigs. I belonged to many homesteading pages on Facebook, and someone had posted a picture of their IPP with their small daughter lying on top of her. She mentioned that her pig was an IPP, so the research began. I talked to my husband, and we bought our first 2 IPP feeders.



By 2022 I was hooked we bought two gilts and a boar. The more time I spent with these 3 the more I loved the breed. Peaches, our second gilt, is so laid back that when you pet her, she falls over to be petted. I was in love. I reached out to Jodi and got on her list for a trio. We drove from Indiana to Wisconsin and picked up our second trio. I love this breed. I love learning more about them, talking about them, and teaching others about them. We are committed to this breed. I love the personalities and the gentleness. I am not afraid to go out there and hang with our crew. I have no fear they will knock my hip out of place. Yes, I know anything can happen and I am always careful, but I do not have the fear I had with our commercial pigs.

We now raise all our meat, and we have raw Jersey milk that we drink, butter, yogurt, etc. My pain had drastically reduced through this journey. Taking care of the animals keeps me moving and makes it so I must move every day. I am not 100% but better than I was. We love knowing where our food comes from. I love animals and always have. This is a lot of work. We both work full-time outside of our small homestead. We are always so busy that there is very little downtime. I don't think many people understand how much work goes into this lifestyle. I wouldn't change a thing though. Maybe in the future, we will expand to a larger property. We sell our meats, milk, and eggs to our local community. It's a lot of work but I couldn't imagine not doing this.

In 2023 we welcomed our first grandson and in 2024 we will welcome our second grandson. Our daughters are excited their boys will be able to grow up experiencing farm life. I cannot wait until our grandsons are old enough to join the farm with us. I hope they love it as much as we do.

## In the Kitchen with Idaho Pasture Pigs

As this issue of the IPP Press Newsletter is extra lengthy, we won't have a recipe this issue. If you would like to submit a recipe for a future issue, please send the recipe with pictures to the registry at [idahopasturepigregistry@yahoo.com](mailto:idahopasturepigregistry@yahoo.com) or directly to Jennifer (the editor) at [jen@driftoakranch.com](mailto:jen@driftoakranch.com)



Visit the IPPR Members Area at;

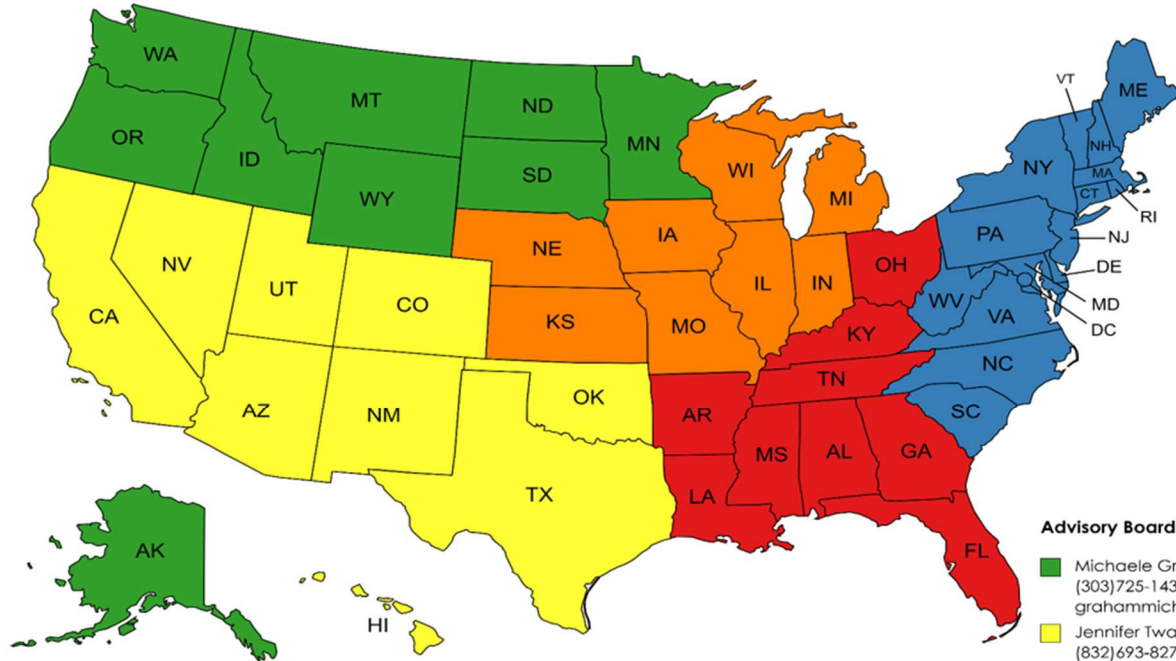
[www.ippr-pedigrees.com/db/members](http://www.ippr-pedigrees.com/db/members)

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## Advisory Board Members!

Anyone needing help or advice, your advisory board members are here to help! Contact the advisory board member assigned to your state below!



### Advisory Board Members

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