

# *Photographic Sequence of Winter Lambing part 1*

Prepared by David Kennard of  
Wellscroft Farm for the New  
Hampshire Sheep & Wool Growers  
Association's 2009 Lambing Clinic.  
*Edited for use in the Cornell Low Input Lambing/Kidding  
Handbook by Katie Roberts and tatiana Stanton*

Ewes need to be well bedded and have room to go off and lamb



# Hoggets waiting to lamb



Ewe will go off by herself, call for her unborn lamb and her abdomen will drop



# The ewe's water breaks





Head and Front Feet often show first



Pull membrane away from nose and mouth.  
Women and girls of child bearing age should  
always wear gloves if possibly pregnant





Gently assist by pulling downward on the front feet



Note lamb comes out in an arc towards the udder







If the lamb is breathing, put it  
next to the ewe to lick off



Check for 2<sup>nd</sup> lamb; Note, two feet showing



Check that head is also presenting and gently pull lamb's front feet down in an arc and assist the head if necessary









Use straw up nose to stimulate breathing if necessary



Use a suction device if the lamb has aspirated mucous in its airway





Or hang it  
upside down  
to let fluids  
drain out

Note: Umbilical chord still attached



Strip the teats











Switch lambs to be  
licked off if ewe  
does not get up

Have kit with sterile scissors, 7% iodine or chlorhexidine, suction device, and other supplies prepared





Cut the umbilical chord 1" away from the body using sterile scissors or pull it slowly apart with two hands and dip cord in 7% iodine or chlorhexidine



Are there more lambs? Is the fluid clearish (amniotic fluid) or dark with bloody nodules and chords (placenta) ?





Sometimes the placenta will be accompanied by some folds of amniotic fluid even though all the lambs have already been delivered

Give her time to  
own her lamb



# Lead ewe and lambs to the jug









