Photographic Sequence of Winter Lambing Part 2

Prepared by David Kennard of Wellscroft Farm for the New Hampshire Sheep & Wool Growers Association's 2009 Lambing Clinic.

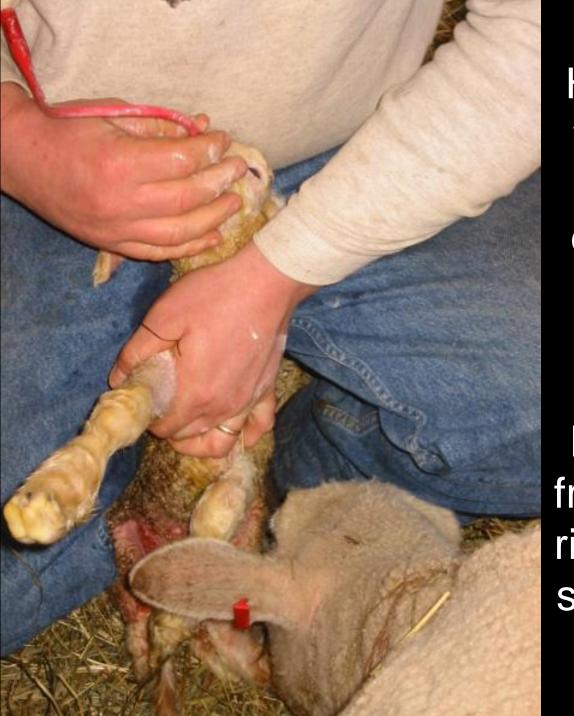
Edited for use in the Cornell Low Input Lambing/Kidding Handbook by Katie Roberts and tatiana Stanton Fresh water for the ewe is very important!



Tube with colostrum or powdered colostrum; 60cc - 120 cc if the newborn lamb does not suck on its own or is weak







Hold lamb between your legs head up or nose level with eyes. Do not push head up and back.

You can mark off length of tube from front of mouth to last rib – this is how far it should end up going in.

Let the colostrum or milk flow slowly, i.e. by gravity





Write down information while it is fresh





Stanchion ewes who appear to be rejecting their lambs or are having lambs that are not their own fostered (grafted) onto them. This way lambs can nurse without ewe having to view them and she will gradually accept them.





Artificially reared lambs drinking from lamb bar



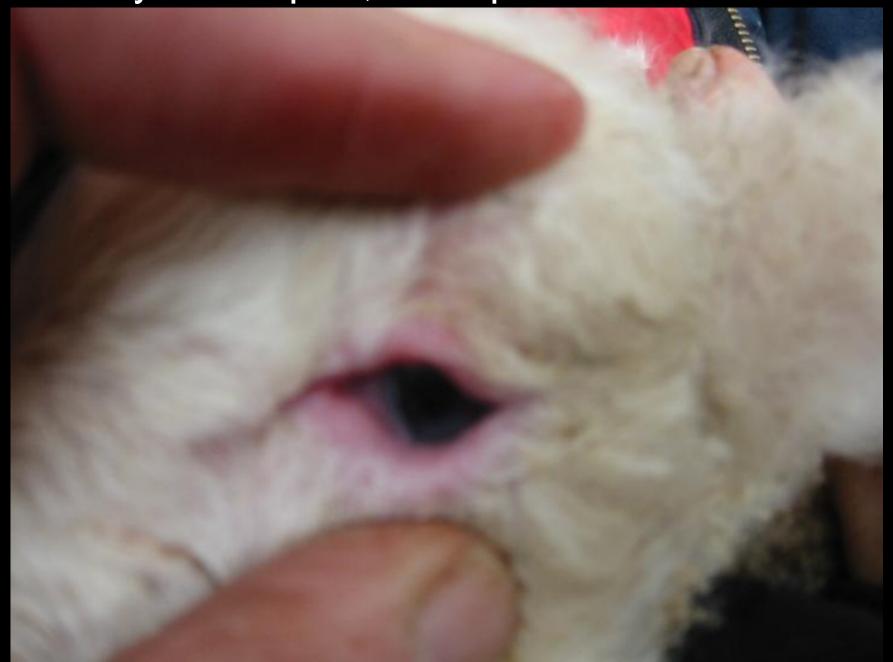
Introduction to creep feed



Watch for and treat entropic eyes



Pull eye lids apart; use opthalmic ointment or



Inject very carefully penicillin under the bottom lid subQ-





Ear Tagging - Watch placement









Tail Docking – Watch position, Avoid docking too short!





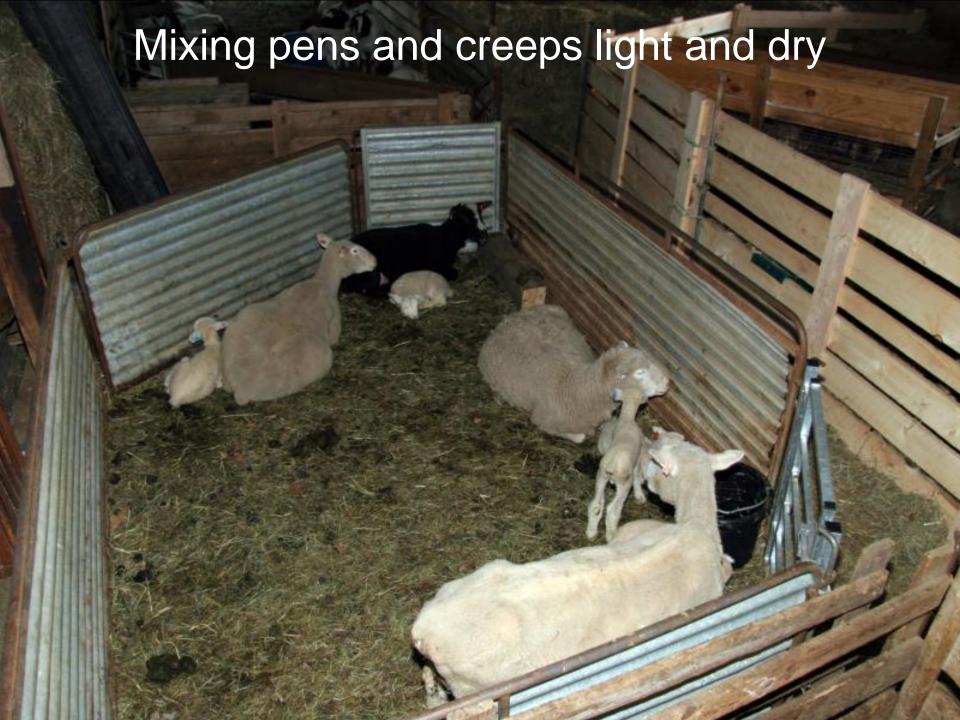
Try to minimize movement





Shake Blood Stopper on the wound Check Udders – soft, pliable, not exceedingly hot or ice cold









To check lamb health daily, wake lambs and watch that they stretch and urinate. Most will then seek their dams to nurse.





And Ewes

