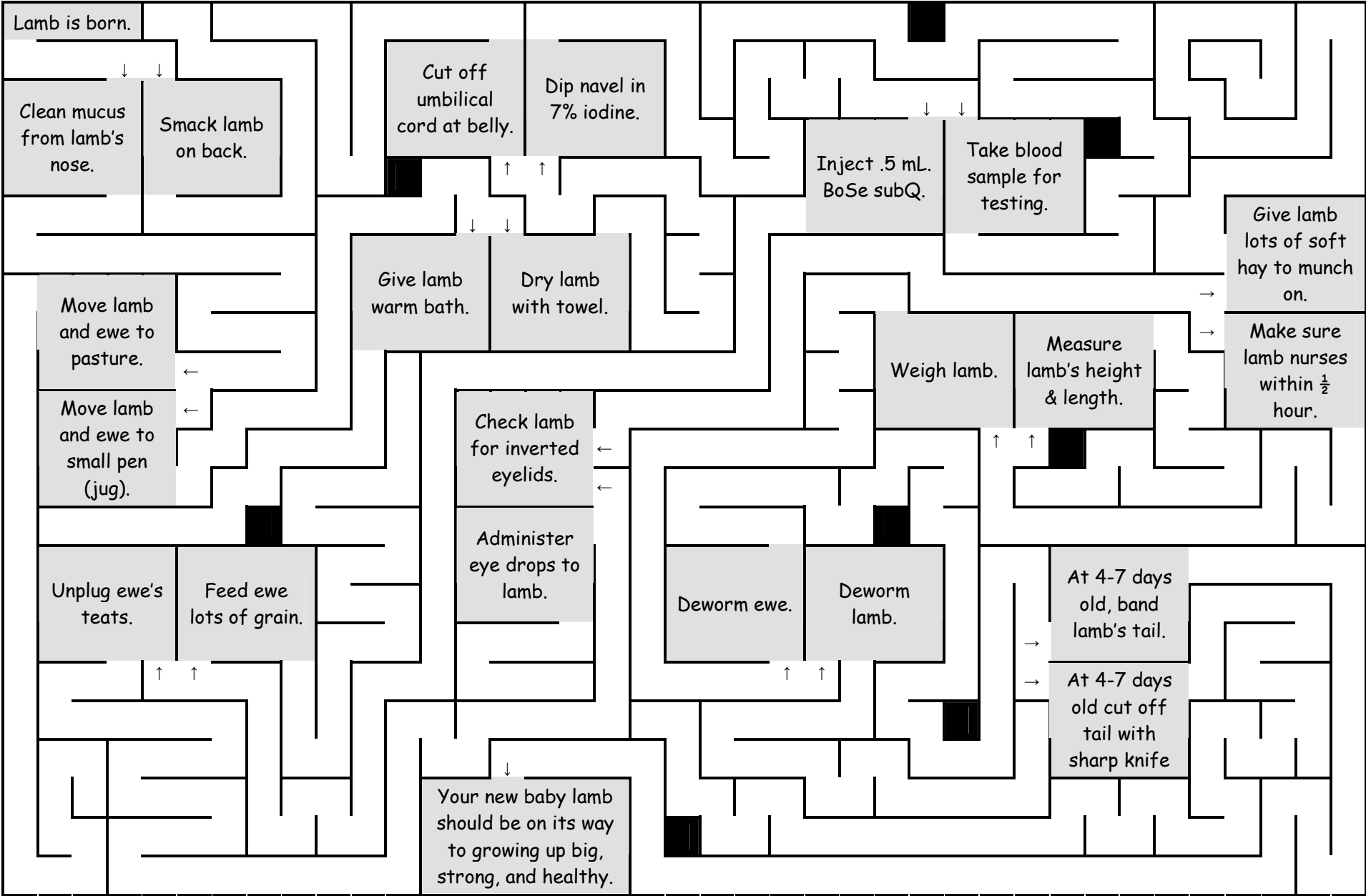


Newborn Lamb Care Maze!



www.emsofflivestockcompany.com

This maze outlines the steps to take during the first week of life for helping a newborn lamb get a good start.



Additional Lamb Care

Be careful with water troughs!: Lambs can fall in water troughs and drown or freeze. Make sure troughs are too tall for lambs to jump into. Provide lambs with their own water bucket that is low enough for them to get out if they fall in. Slippery metal or plastic should be avoided. Small rubber tubs are ideal.

Ear tag: Normal sheep tags are okay in baby lambs but do not use large cattle tags.

Cut off tail: After one week, tail can be cut off below band to keep lamb cleaner and reduce risk of tetanus.

Creep feed: A creep is an area where lambs can go, but ewes cannot. Provide fine textured feed such as soybean meal and cracked corn or commercial lamb creep feed plus leafy alfalfa free choice. Make sure feed is always fresh. It should be at least 18% protein. Creep feeding increases growth rate and gets lambs on feed faster.

Castrate: Castration prevents unwanted breeding and “rammy” behavior. Show lambs must be castrated. Castration can be done at banding up to about one month old. Older lambs can be banded but it is more stressful later. Banding too early can increase the risk of urinary calculi.

Vaccinate: Vaccinate for overeating C and D and tetanus at one month. Administer booster a month later. Some sources recommend another in another month.

Wean: Wean lambs at 60 days or 60 lbs, whichever comes last. If a creep was provided, lambs should be eating well by this time.