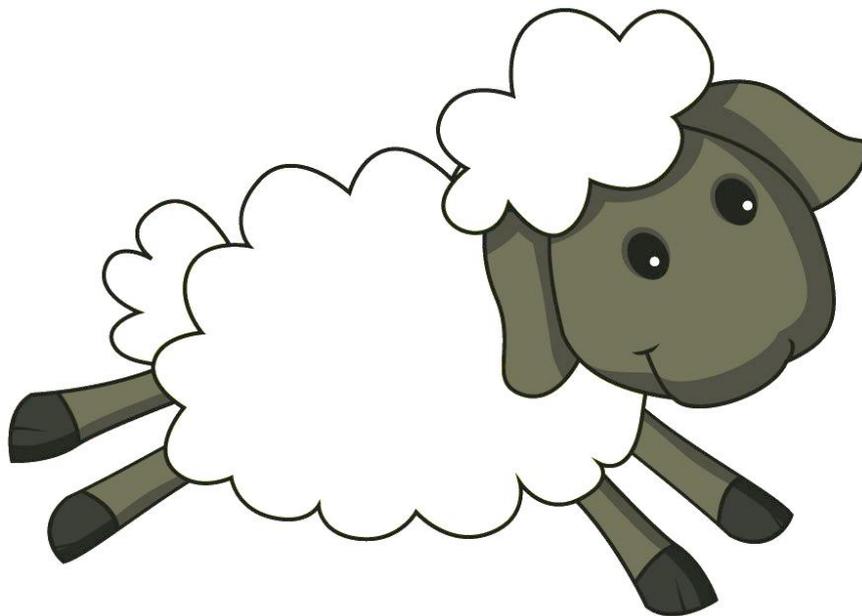


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HINTS

All you need to know for your School's Agricultural/Pet Day



TE AWAMUTU - 565 Mahoe Street | 07 872 0004
HAMILTON - Glenview Shopping Centre, Ohaupo Road | 07 843 8822
OTOROHANGA - 9 Wahanui Crescent | 07 873 7089
PUTARURU - 31-33 Kensington Street | 07 883 7392
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CALF CLUB HINTS

Rearing a Lamb

INTRODUCTION

Generally, a lamb is not difficult to obtain. Many farmers have a few motherless lambs each season. While every effort is made to give these to foster ewes to feed, there are always some lambs that have to be hand fed. These are the ones to have as pets. Pet ram lambs can be very dangerous as adults, so it is recommended they be ringed.

MATERIALS

- AnLamb Milk Powder or whole milk powder-
- Bottle with teat
- Soft brush
- Cloth
- Hay
- Enclosure
- Lead
- Practise ring
- Rope/collar
- Shelter
- Drinking water

CARE OF THE LAMB

1. If the new born lamb is in poor condition, the first task is to make it warm. It is a good idea to place it in a sack-lined box. If the lamb is cold and wet, give it a reasonably warm bath and rub briskly till dry.
2. Give the lamb a name.
3. Make a shelter for the lamb in a sunny position free from draughts. Place hay in the shelter and replace when dirty. Newspaper may be substituted for bedding and it can be burnt as required.

FEEDING

- A new born lamb must have it's mother's milk (colostrum) or a home made mixture of colostrum for 4 days.
In the absence of ewe, doe or cow colostrum a substitute can be prepared as follows:
1 litre milk, 1 beaten egg, 5 ml cod liver oil, 10 g sugar.
Administer 100 ml 4 times daily for 2 days.
- After 4 days, feed four times a day for the first fortnight using Anlamb according to directions on packet.
- As the lamb grows bigger and gets older provide milk while reducing the feed times to three up to the age of one month.
- Continue feeding until the lamb is able to eat sufficient grass. Usually it is necessary to provide two feeds daily up to the age of 12 weeks.
- Keep bottles and teats clean, as dirty equipment will cause scouring.
- Feed the lamb regularly. Observe when it has had enough (the flanks will become level with the sides). Never allow it to have a bloated look.
- Use a damp cloth to clean around its face, under the front legs, on each flank and inside the ears. Only a very light brushing is needed. The crimp must be left in the wool.
- Check the shelter for cleanliness.
- Wash feeding bottle after every meal.
- Soon the lamb will need a tether with a secure stake which can be shifted from time to time. Initially the tether needs to be short.
- Take the lamb for a walk using a collar and lead with a snap hook on one end.

CARE

- **DON'T BATH THE LAMB.** Soap and detergent remove the natural lanolin and water repellent quality of the wool. The lamb could contract pneumonia.
- Lengthen the tether as the lamb gets used to it.
- Loosen the collar gradually as the lamb grows.
- Watch for scouring (diarrhoea). Consult a Vet without delay.
- Have the lamb docked by a sheep farmer or Vet. It will require an anti-tetanus injection at the time.

- If the lamb limps or kneels down to eat it may have foot rot, a bacterial disease. This needs prompt treatment. Contact your Vet for further advice.
- Begin drenching for worms when the lamb has been eating grass for 2 – 3 weeks. - consult a Vet for product choice, dose rates and frequency required. Check for lice and keds.
- Ensure the lamb is vaccinated for Pulpy Kidney - Free vaccinations of Lamb vaccine and Ultravac 5 in 1 are available from **VETORA** clinics. Your lamb should be vaccinated as soon as possible after you get it and a repeat injection 4 weeks later.

5in1 covers Clostridial diseases; enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney disease), tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema and blackleg.

Lamb Vaccine provides protection against Tetanus and Pulpy kidney in lambs.

PREPARING A LAMB FOR CLUB DAY

Commence training the lamb from an early age. Make some time each day to play with the lamb and caress it. Talk to it quietly when feeding and playing with it.

Call and Follow – Most obvious pet

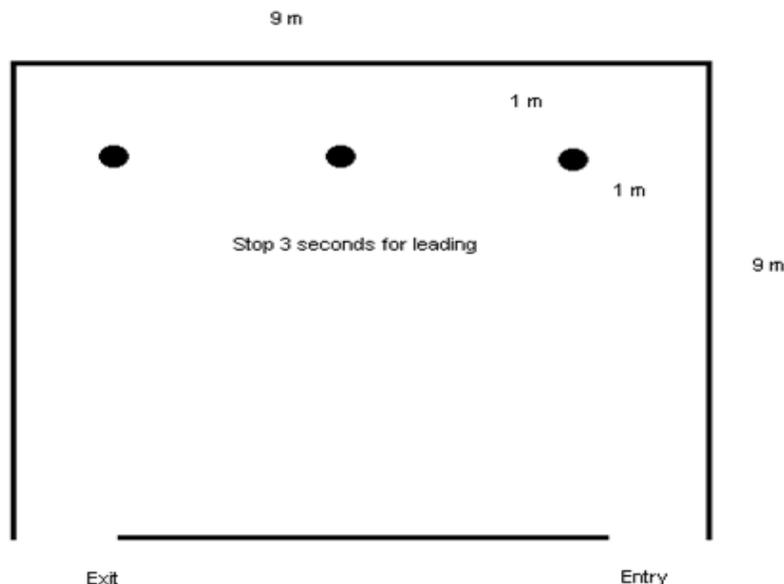
- To train the lamb to call, stand some distance from it with a bottle of milk held behind the back. Call it by name. When it comes give it a gentle pat and feed it. By the time of the school Ag day the lamb should come when called, whether or not it is given a bottle of milk.
- Practice over and over again around the same kind of ring as will be used for the school field day.
- Have someone hold the lamb. Move to the first peg and call it. When it comes give it a pat.
- Walk to the next corner peg with the lamb following close behind.
- Run along to the next peg with the lamb running behind. Practise catching the lamb quietly near the ring exit.

NOTE: These three stages can be taught by giving the lamb a drink at each stage while it is young. When it gets older, give it a drink at the finish only and then gradually dispense with the drink altogether.

Leading

- Daily practise can result in a perfect lead at the school Ag day.
- Lead the lamb anti-clockwise round the ring stopping at the stop peg to count 1,2,3, before moving on. If left handed, lead clockwise round the ring.
- Walk at the same pace as the lamb, walk upright and keep to a straight line. Lamb and child needs to move in tandem with right/left legs in line.
- Steer the lamb moving the hand that is holding the lead to the left or right. Make sure the lead from the rope/collar around its neck is not too tight or too loose.

Diagram of ring



Rearing

- This section of the lamb project is usually assessed at the Ag day under the following headings:
 - Care
 - Cleanliness
 - Condition
- Have a name for the lamb and know its birthday
- On the day, be prepared to discuss rearing, management and common diseases.
- Make sure the lamb's ears, face, legs, hooves, flanks and under the stomach are clean for the show day.

Common Illnesses in Lambs

Disease	Prevention
Navel ill	Spray iodine on navel when born
* Redness/swelling and discharge Around navel	
Joint ill	Spray navel at birth with iodine and keep clean
* Hot swollen painful joints and Lameness	
Pneumonia	Insure had access to colostrum, keep warm and dry
* Increased breathing rate and difficulty breathing, nasal discharge, sometimes raspy breathing	
Lumpy wool (Strawberry foot rot)	Treat for ecto parasites, keep dry and avoid humidity
* Dermatitis with clumping of wool	
Scours	Ensure has colostrum, do not change diet abruptly, Clean bottles and teats carefully, do not over feed
* Bad smelling liquid faeces	
Bloat – painful gaseous swelling of flanks	Regular feeding – yogurtising of milk
Lice	
* Hair loss/rough coat and itching	Ensure housing is cleaned thoroughly eggs from infected stock can live for 2-3 weeks in the environment
Poisoning	Limit access to poisness plant.
*Pain, swollen abdomen Kicking at stomach, frothing at mouth and regurgitation	

Toxic Plants & Flowers

Rhubarb leaves
Rhododendron
Oleander
Butter cup
Poro Poro
Delphiniums

Daphne
Acorns
Nightshade
Thorn apple
Aconite
Ranunculus

Yew
Irises
Ragwort