



Fit &
Well Fed

- ✓ Good body condition
- ✓ Quality balanced diet
- ✓ Fully vaccinated
- ✓ Sound in foot
- ✓ Dagged & clean

Colostrum
Quality Quantity
Timing

Protect

- ✓ Analyse forage & arrange quality diet
- ✓ Sort care of new-borns
 - Maximise colostrum
 - Minimise stress
- ✓ Monitor colostrum quality & transfer
- ✓ Keep good records

Plan



Lambing Success



Prevent

- ✓ Sufficient shelter outside
- ✓ Clean, dry, draught-free inside
- ✓ Plenty of fresh bedding
- ✓ Turn-out as soon as possible
- ✓ Good hygiene
- ✓ Clean & disinfect equipment



Hygienic
Appropriate



Colostrum - two vital parts -

1. Immunoglobulins - IgG

Ewe colostrum is 50g IgG/litre at lambing

But it declines rapidly & by 24-36 hours old, a lamb cannot absorb more IgG

A 4kg lamb requires 20g IgG as quickly as possible for adequate passive transfer

2. Energy

Ewe colostrum is 15% fat

At birth lambs have a store of energy in their brown fat but this diminishes after 5 hours so they require 200ml/kg colostrum in the first 24 hours simply to keep warm

All lambs should receive 50ml/kg colostrum as soon as possible & a total of 200ml/kg before end of 24 hours

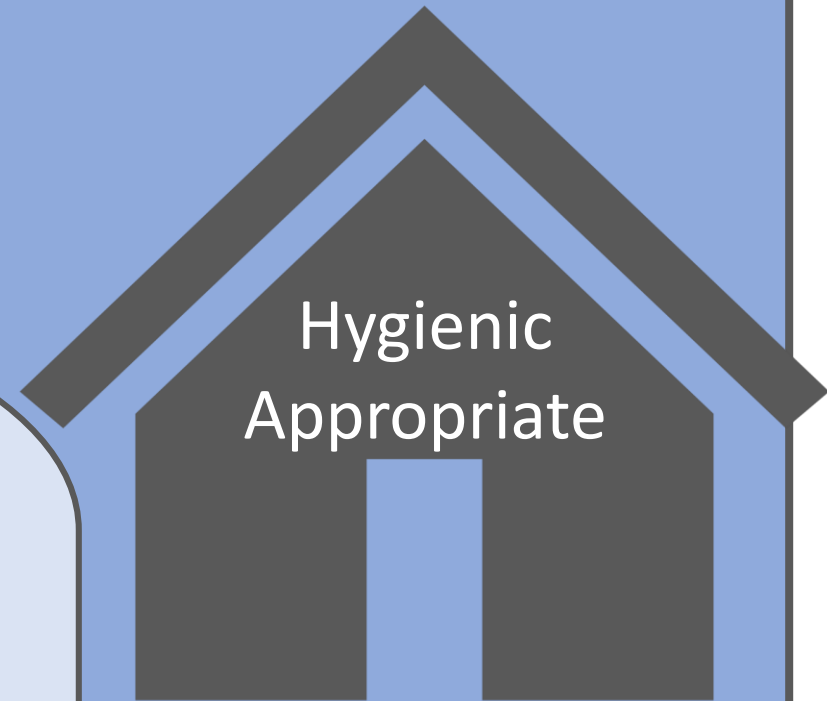
Plan



Prevent

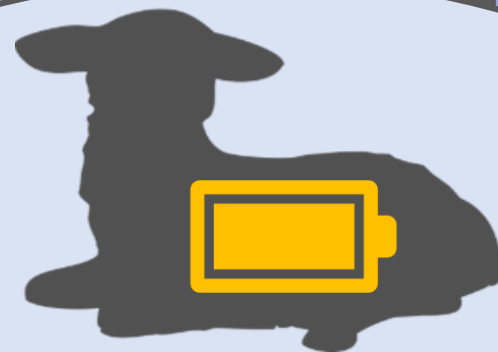


Hygienic
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Lambing Success



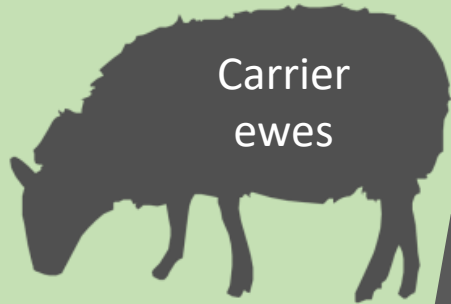
Protect



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Sources



Birth canal

On teats
& in milk

Stomach tubes,
& bottle teats

Dirty hands

SD survives well
on dry straw

Joint III

caused by *Strep dysgalactiae* (SD)

Routes for entry

Ear tagging

Nose,
mouth,
tonsils

Docked tail

Navel


Castration wound

What to do –

1. Plan-Protect-Prevent

Consider all practices

2. Stringent hygiene

- ✓ Wear gloves 
- ✓ Wash hands
- ✓ Sterilise ALL equipment

3. Use targeted antibiotics

- where necessary
- risk-based
- active vet involvement
- review regularly