



## Fit & Well Fed

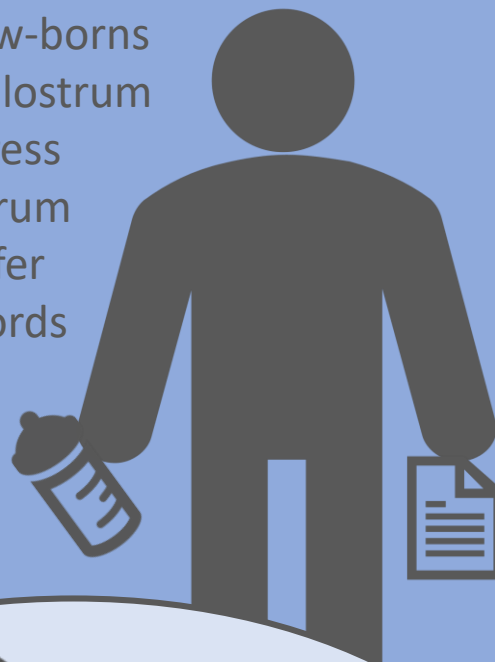
- ✓ Good body condition
- ✓ Quality balanced diet
- ✓ Fully vaccinated
- ✓ Sound in foot
- ✓ Dagged & clean

**Colostrum**  
Quality Quantity  
Timing

## Protect

## Plan

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



## 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**

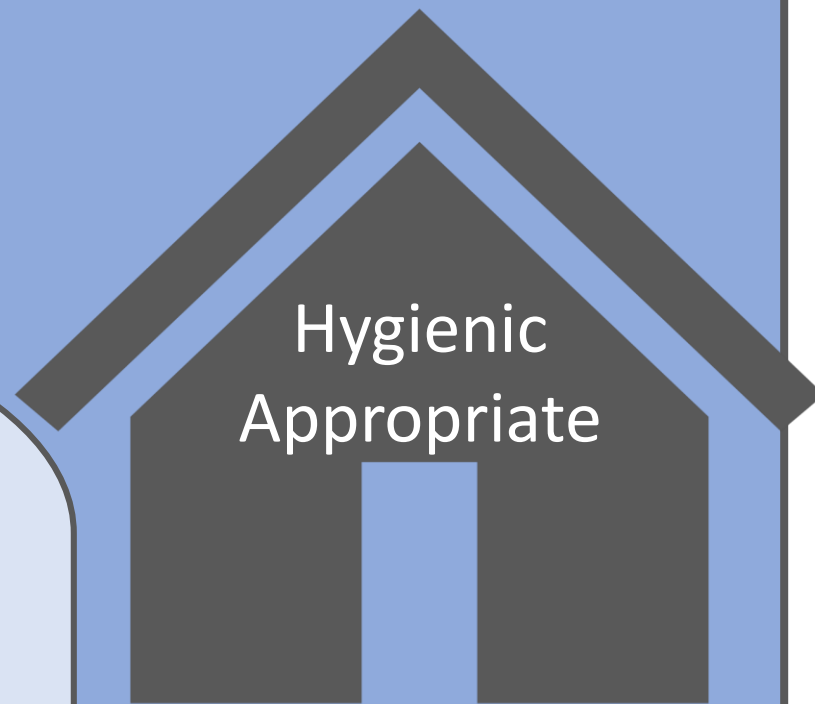
# Plan



# Prevent



Hygienic  
Appropriate



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Fit &  
Well fed



# Protect



# Lambing Success



## 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