Plan

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

Prevent

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

Fit & Well Fed

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

Colostrum

Quality Quantity

Timing

Lambing Success

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
Prevent Fit & Well fed

Protect

Plan

Lambing Success

Hygienic Appropriate

© Flock Health Ltd 2017
Joint Ill caused by *Strep dysgalactiae* (SD)

**Sources**
- Carrier ewes
- Birth canal
- On teats & in milk
- Stomach tubes, & bottle teats
- Dirty hands

**Routes for entry**
- Ear tagging
- Docked tail
- Navel
- Castration wound
- Nose, mouth, tonsils

**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

**SD survives well on dry straw**

© Flock Health Ltd 2017