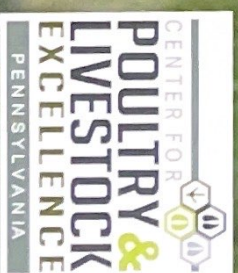


PENNSYLVANIA

Sheep & Goat 2022 Management Calendar



COMMON AILMENTS OF SHEEP AND GOATS

AILMENT	CAUSE	CLINICAL SIGNS	PREVENTION	COMMON TREATMENTS
Bloat	Legume plants or sudden change in diet	Distended left side, breathing difficulty	Dietary management, ionophores and/or surfactants	Kaolin-Pectin, mineral oil, thiamine, stomach tube used to relieve pressure
Blue-Bag (Severe Mastitis)	<i>Pasteurella hemolytica</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Off feed, fever, dark, painful, swollen udder	Clean environment, culling females with previous mastitis or poor udder conformation	Oxytetracycline, penicillin, cefotax hydrochloride (Exocel), intramammary infusions, flunixin meglumine (Banamine) for fever, pain and swelling
Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL)	<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>	Swollen lymph nodes, localized abscesses, weight loss	Sanitation and disinfection. Culling affected animals. Vaccine is available.	Isolate and lance abscess and remain in isolation until healed or surgical excision
Coccidiosis	Protozoal parasites of intestines	Dark bloody scours, dehydration, poor growth, rough hair/wool coat, dry cough	Sanitation, elevated feed and water sources, iono-phores in feed for goats	Sulfonamides (Albon), Amprolium (Daxox, Corid)
Conjunctivitis/ Pinkeye	Chlamydia, other bacteria	Painful eye swelling and redness, clouding of the eye, blindness, abortion	Control of chlamydia, dust and flies	Oxytetracycline, Flunixin meglumine (Banamine)
EAE (Enzootic abortion)	Chlamydia	Abortion "storms", weak kids and lambs	Vaccination	Tetracycline in feed
Enterotoxemia (overeating disease)	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> type C&D	Painful abdomen, convulsions and sudden death	Annual vaccination of reproducing females during last month of gestation, vaccination and booster of lambs/kids	Flunixin meglumine (Banamine), penicillin, IV fluids, usually unsuccessful
Entropion (inverted eyelids)	Inherited eye defect	Eye irritation and watering in newborn kids, results in secondary eye infection	Culling affected animals (record keeping)	Can pinch lid to cause swelling which prevents further inversion. Surgical correction in severe cases.
Foot Rot	Several species of bacteria	Lameness, distinct odor	Culling, hoof trimming, keep feet dry, vaccine available	Oxytetracycline, florfenicol (Nuflor), copper zinc sulfate foot baths
Grain Overload	Animal gets out and overeats grain, drops rumen pH	Off feed, scours, indigestion, bloat, dehydration, may lead to founder or enterotoxemia	Prevent grain over consumption	Mineral oil, penicillin, flunixin meglumine (Banamine), vitamin B complex/thiamine
Milk Fever or Hypocalcemia	Calcium deficiency usually right before or after lambing or kidding	Can be similar to pregnancy toxemia – off feed, abnormal gait and eventually downed animals with head turned back	2:1 calcium to phosphorus ratio in diet, energy supplementation in last 28 days of pregnancy	Intravenous calcium performed by a veterinarian
Listeriosis	Soil borne bacterium, <i>Listeria m.</i>	Early signs are decreased appetite and fever. Signs progress to circling in one direction, facial paralysis, seizures, and death	Prevent access to spoiled feed or moldy hay	Difficult to treat but combinations of penicillin, tetracycline, flunixin meglumine (Banamine) and dexamethasone may work if caught early
Mastitis	Several different bacteria or mycoplasma	Off feed, fever, hard swollen udder, abnormal milk (blood tinged or white clots present)	Clean environment, culling previously affected animals or animals with poor udder conformation	Use antibiotic that causative organism is sensitive to, intramammary infusions, flunixin meglumine (Banamine)

COMMON AILMENTS OF SHEEP AND GOATS

AILMENT	CAUSE	CLINICAL SIGNS	PREVENTION	COMMON TREATMENTS
Pneumonia	Can be viral or bacterial	High fever, off feed, labored breathing, bilateral purulent nasal discharge	Correct animal management, proper ventilation, utilize intranasal vaccines	Florfenicol (Nuflor), tulathromycin (Draxxin), oxytetracycline, flunixin meglumine (Banamine)
Polio	Thiamine (Vitamin B1) deficiency	Off feed, abnormal gait, blindness	Don't overfeed concentrates, minimize stress	Thiamine injections, penicillin
Pregnancy Toxemia	Inadequate energy intake by late gestation ewe or doe	Off feed, lethargy, trouble rising, swollen legs, pneumonia, twitching and eventual coma and death	Body condition of ewes and does. Proper nutrition, especially in the last third of gestation. Extra feeding of ewes and does suspect of carrying twins and triplets	Drenching with propyl-ene glycol and other high energy drenches, vitamin B12, induced parturition or c-section
Salmonellosis	Salmonella bacteria, crowding, unsanitary conditions	Abortions in pregnant animals. Fever, scours, and high mortality in kids and lambs.	Proper sanitation, adequate space, there is a vaccine for cattle	Oxytetracycline or another sensitive antibiotic
Sore Mouth	Pox virus	Blisters on the lips and muzzle. Can appear on the teats of lactating ewes and does. Can spread to humans!	A live vaccine is available, but only recommended after sore-mouth has been introduced on the farm	Usually runs its course. Antibiotics may be required in severe cases when secondary bacterial infections occur
Tetanus	Soil borne bacterium, <i>Clostridium tetani</i> introduced through open wound	Stiffness with rigid jaw, convulsions, often fatal	Tetanus toxoid vaccine is readily available, Tetanus anti-toxin should be given to young animals at castration, tail docking, disbudding	Tetanus anti-toxin, but very difficult to treat once signs appear
Toxoplasmosis	Protozoan parasite (similar to coccidia)	Abortion, stillborn, or weak kids and lambs	Carried by cats, birds, and rodents. Prevent fecal contamination from above in the feed.	Tetracyclines
Urinary Calculi	Improper calcium/phosphorus ratio	Seen in bucks, rams, or wethers fed high concentrate diets. Off feed, teeth grinding, straining to urinate, poor urine flow (dripping)	Diet with 2:1 calcium to phosphorus ratio and 5% ammonium chloride in ration (10 lbs/ton)	Drench with ammonium chloride, most obstructions occur at end of penis therefore veterinarian may be able to clip filiform appendage to allow for calculi to pass
Vibriosis	Campylobacter	Abortion, stillborn or weak kids and lambs	Vaccines are available	Tetracyclines
White Muscle Disease	Selenium and/or Vitamin E deficiency	Newborn kids and lambs are weak, lack a good suck response and unable to stand. Older animals may be stiff and have an arched back or unable to stand.	Proper selenium and vitamin E levels in the diet. Injections of Bo-Se. Do not give to pregnant does or ewes.	Injections of Bo-Se

Note:
The treatments listed above are common treatments prescribed by Food Animal Veterinarians. However, some may not be approved for use in sheep and goats and may constitute extra label drug use. Please consult your local Food Animal Veterinarian for advice and prescribed usage of all off-label drugs. Follow label directions and withdrawal times for all vaccines, medications, and feed additives.





JANUARY 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
2305 North Cameron Street,
Harrisburg, PA 17110
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
Wiley Labs, University Park, PA 16802
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://padiis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
302 West Street Road,
Kennett Square, PA 18948
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR 	NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 146-day average	Notes:				1 New Year's Day Due May 29
2	3	4	5	6	7 Orthodox Christmas	8 PA Farm Show
Due May 30	Due May 31	Due June 1	Due June 2	Due June 3	Due June 4	Due June 5
9 PA Farm Show	10 PA Farm Show	11 PA Farm Show	12 PA Farm Show	13 PA Farm Show	14 PA Farm Show	15 PA Farm Show
Due June 6	Due June 7	Due June 8	Due June 9	Due June 10	Due June 11	Due June 12
16 PA Farm Show	17	18	19	20	21	22
Due June 13	Due June 14	Due June 15	Due June 16	Due June 17	Due June 18	Due June 19
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Due June 20	Due June 21					
30	31					
Due June 27	Due June 28	Due June 22	Due June 23	Due June 24	Due June 25	Due June 26

Marketing Considerations

- Utilize proven markets throughout the state to market kids and lambs. The most desirable weights for kids are 45-80 pounds. Lambs can be marketed either at lighter weights of 50-90 pounds or in the 100-140-pound range.
- Market prices for all sheep and goats should be strong through the colder months as supply is typically low.
- Always observe withdrawal times on dewormers, antibiotics, and other drugs before sending animals to slaughter.

Winter Feeding Program

- Provide mineral and fresh water at all times.
- Non-lactating females that are open or in early gestation should have access to medium quality hay.
- Late gestation females need access to high quality hay and will likely need some concentrates as lambing and kidding approaches. Ideally, the concentrate feeding rate should be determined by body condition scores and hay analysis, but most late gestation does and ewes will require 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per day of a concentrate mix to meet their growing energy requirements.
- Lactating females should be fed the highest quality hay along with concentrates - 2.0 pounds per day on average - to promote milk production. Females will naturally lose condition during lactation; however, rapid weight loss will decrease milk production and kid/lamb performance.
- Young, nursing lambs and kids should have access to creep feed by 7 days of age.
- Weanlings should have access to high quality hay and will need some supplemental concentrates to meet their growth potential.
- Bucks and rams currently not breeding females need access to medium quality forages as well.

Preparations for Winter Kidding/Lambing

- Vaccinate pregnant does and ewes approximately 30 days prior to kidding or lambing with CD/T (Enterotoxemia Types C, D and Tetanus).
- Shear pregnant wool ewes about 5-6 weeks prior to lambing.
- Trim feet and run through foot bath with 10% zinc sulfate solution.
- De-worm pregnant ewes and does with a FAMACHA score of 3, 4, or 5.
- Keep pregnant females on pasture as long as possible for exercise.
- Check facilities, equipment and supplies to ensure everything is ready for kidding/lambing. See back pages for kidding/lambing supplies list.



FEBRUARY 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
2305 North Cameron Street,
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Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
Wiley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
302 West Street Road,
Kennett Square, PA 18348
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

<http://psdlis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR  POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE <small>PENNSYLVANIA</small>	NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average	1	2 <i>Fastest Day</i>	3	4	5
		Due June 29	Due June 30	Due July 1	Due July 2	Due July 3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Due July 4	Due July 5	Due July 6	Due July 7	Due July 8	Due July 9	Due July 10
13	14 <i>Valentine's Day</i>	15	16	17	18	19
Due July 11	Due July 12	Due July 13	Due July 14	Due July 15	Due July 16	Due July 17
20	21 <i>Mardi Gras Day</i>	22	23	24	25	26
Due July 18	Due July 19	Due July 20	Due July 21	Due July 22	Due July 23	Due July 24
27	28	Notes:				
Due July 25	Due July 26					

Winter Parasite Management

- Deworm females at kidding/lambing as the hormones released at parturition can drastically increase worm populations.
- Does and ewes may be placed on a coccidiostat in the feed or mineral, such as Rumensin (monensin - not approved for use in sheep), Bovatec (lasalocid), or Decox (decoquinatol) to help prevent coccidia outbreaks.
- Kid and lamb creep feed may also contain a coccidiostat as mentioned above. Help prevent direct infection of kids and lambs by keeping feed and water sources clean by elevating them above ground level.
- Lice and mites are readily transferred from the doe/ewe to the offspring following birth, therefore all animals in the herd should be treated with an insecticide twice (14 days between treatments) at least four weeks prior to kidding/lambing. Insecticide dusts, sprays, dips, and pour-ons are available.

Winter Herd/Flock Management

- Vaccinate winter born kids and lambs for enterotoxaemia and tetanus (COT) at 5 weeks of age by injection and follow with a booster at 8 weeks of age. An additional booster may be given at 11 weeks of age.
- Males not castrated in the lambing/kidding pen may be banded at 30-60 days of age if desired, however most meat kids and lambs that will be marketed young and at lighter weights do not have to be castrated - in fact, they may sell better if they remain intact.
- Wean fall born kids/lambs from 2-4 months of age and record weaning weights. They should be eating and drinking well and fast-growing kids/lambs may be ready for market.
- Remove concentrates from ewes and does 7 days before weaning and withhold feed and water for 24 to 48 hours after separation.

Winter Kidding and Lambing

- Observe late gestation females and feed at the same time every day to promote a routine.
- Move does/ewes to individual pens following kidding/lambing for nursing and bonding (2-5 days if possible).
- Trim navel cord if needed and dip in 7% iodine solution.
- Check teats to make sure they are functional and make sure kids and lambs nurse as soon as possible after birth.
- Record birth weights, date, sex of newborn kids/lambs, and dam ID.
- Check newborn kids and lambs often (every 2 to 4 hours).
- After 2 to 5 days, kids and lambs can be ear tagged and moved to larger group pens (25 sq ft per doe/ewe). They may also be castrated at this time if desired and lambs should have their tails docked.
- If possible, separate single and multiple birth families and feed accordingly.



MARCH 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2202 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wiley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://pdlis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 302 West Street Road,
 Kennett Square, PA 19348
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 146-day average	1	2	3	4	5	
	Due July 27	Due July 28	Due July 29	Due July 30	Due July 31	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Due August 1	Due August 2	Due August 3	Due August 4	Due August 5	Due August 6	Due August 7
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Due August 8	Due August 9	Due August 10	Due August 11	Due August 12	Due August 13	Due August 14
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Due August 15	Due August 16	Due August 17	Due August 18	Due August 19	Due August 20	Due August 21
27	28	29	30	31	PURIM - Purim is a Jewish festival commemorating the survival of the Jews who were marked for death by their Persian rulers in 5th century BC.	
Due August 22	Due August 23	Due August 24	Due August 25	Due August 26		

Spring Feeding Program

- Provide mineral and fresh water at all times.
- Lactating females should have access to high quality hay or pasture and should be fed some supplemental concentrates (2 to 3 pounds per day on average) at this time to promote heavy milk production. If placed on pasture, it should be the highest quality available. Rotate pastures often and avoid overstocking to prevent parasite infestations.
- Nursing, young kids and lambs should have access to creep feed by 7 days of age.
- Weanlings should have access to high quality hay and will need some supplemental concentrates to meet their growth potential. Producers wishing to market heavy lambs in May and June should feed a high concentrate diet with minimum roughage (10%) to maximize growth.
- Late gestation females need access to high quality hay or pasture and will likely need some concentrates as lambing/kidding approaches. Ideally, concentrate feeding rates should be determined by body condition score and hay/pasture analysis, but most late gestation does and ewes will require 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per day of a concentrate to meet their growing energy requirements.
- Non-lactating females that are open or in early gestation should have access to medium quality hay or pasture.
- Bucks and rams not currently breeding females need access to medium quality forages.
- Bucks and rams actively breeding females need higher quality hay or pasture as well as concentrate supplementation.

Preparations for Spring Kidding and Lambing

- Vaccinate pregnant does and ewes approximately 30 days prior to kidding or lambing with CD/T (Enterotoxemia Types C, D and Ieftanus).
- Shear pregnant wool ewes about 5-6 weeks before lambing.
- Trim feet and run through foot bath with 10% zinc sulfate solution.
- De-worm pregnant ewes and does with a FAMACHA score of 3, 4, or 5.
- Keep pregnant females on pasture as long as possible for exercise.
- Check facilities, equipment and supplies to ensure everything is ready for kidding/lambing. See back pages for kidding/lambing supplies.

Marketing Considerations

- Market prices for slaughter goats are typically strong in the spring as supply is low.
- A peak in demand for kids and lambs, especially light weights, may occur around Easter.
- Be prepared for a potential market drop in late May, especially on kids and lightweight lambs.
- Always observe proper withdrawal times on de-wormers, antibiotics, and other drugs.




APRIL 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2305 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wiley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://paatls.agriculture.pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 352 West Street Road,
 Kennett Square, PA 19348
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR  POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE PENNSYLVANIA	PASSOVER - Passover is a Jewish holiday commemorating their liberation by God from slavery in ancient Egypt and their freedom as a nation under the leadership of Moses. RAMADAN - Ramadan is a Muslim holiday signified by fasting from sunrise to sunset. It celebrates the creation of the Quran, which is the holy book for people who practice the Islamic faith.				1	2 Start of Ramadan
					Due August 27	Due August 28
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Due August 29	Due August 30	Due August 31	Due September 1	Due September 2	Due September 3	Due September 4
10 Palm Sunday	11	12	13	14	15 Passover April 15-23 / Good Friday	16
Due September 5	Due September 6	Due September 7	Due September 8	Due September 9	Due September 10	Due September 11
17 Easter Day	18	19	20	21	22 Earth Day	23
Due September 12	Due September 13	Due September 14	Due September 15	Due September 16	Due September 17	Due September 18
24 Orthodox Easter	25	26	27	28	29	30
Due September 19	Due September 20	Due September 21	Due September 22	Due September 23	Due September 24	Due September 25

Spring Kidding and Lambing

- Observe late gestation females and feed at the same time every day to promote a routine.
- If weather permits, kids does and lamb ewes outside on clean, parasite free pasture made up of winter annuals or pasture not grazed in the past 6 months.
- Trim navel cord if needed and dip in 7% iodine solution.
- Check teats to make sure they are functional and make sure kids and lambs nurse as soon as possible after birth.
- Record birth weights, date, and sex of newborn kids and lambs as well as dam ID.
- Check newborn kids and lambs often (every 2 to 4 hours).

Spring Parasite Management

- Deworm does and ewes at lambing and kidding as the hormones released at kidding can drastically increase worm populations.
- Does/ewes and kids/lambs should be on a coccidiostat placed in the feed or mineral like Rumensin (monensin - not approved for use in sheep), Bovatec (lasalocid), or Dectox (decoquinate) to help prevent coccidia outbreaks.
- Creep feed should also contain a coccidiostat as mentioned above. Help prevent direct infection of kids and lambs by keeping feed and water sources clean by elevating them above ground level.

Spring Breeding Preparations for Fall Kids and Lambs

- Have a breeding soundness exam performed on bucks and rams.
- Check udders and cull females with noticeable problems.
- Trim feet.
- De-worm ewes/does with FAMACHA scores of 3, 4, or 5.
- Begin nutritionally flushing 2 weeks prior to breeding and 3 weeks into breeding with either 5 pound of concentrate mix or shelled corn per head per day or fresh, high-quality pasture.

Notes:



MAY 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2305 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Willey Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 302 West Street Road,
 Kennett Square, PA 19348
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

<http://perdis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 Eid al-Fitr May 2 and 3 / End of Ramadan	3	4	5 Cinco de Mayo	6	7
Due September 26	Due September 27	Due September 28	Due September 29	Due September 30	Due October 1	Due October 2
8 Mother's Day	9	10	11	12	13	14
Due October 3	Due October 4	Due October 5	Due October 6	Due October 7	Due October 8	Due October 9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Due October 10	Due October 11	Due October 12	Due October 13	Due October 14	Due October 15	Due October 16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Due October 17	Due October 18	Due October 19	Due October 20	Due October 21	Due October 22	Due October 23
29	30 Memorial Day	31	SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR  POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE <small>ENTERED FOR PENNSYLVANIA</small>		NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average	
Due October 24	Due October 25	Due October 26	EID AL-FITR - Eid al-Fitr is the Muslim festival celebrating the breaking of the Ramadan fast.			

Spring Herd/ Flock Management

- Vaccinate spring born kids/lambs for enterotoxaemia and tetanus (COT) at 5 weeks of age by injection and follow with a booster at 8 weeks of age. An additional booster may be given at 11 weeks of age.
- Males not castrated in the lambing/kidding pen may be banded at 30-60 days of age if desired, however most meat kids and some lambs that will be marketed young and at light weights do not have to be castrated - in fact, they may sell better if they are intact.
- Wean winter born kids and lambs from 2 to 4 months of age and record weaning weights. They should be eating and drinking well and fast-growing kids/lambs may be ready for market at this time.
- Remove concentrates from ewes and does 7 days before weaning and withhold feed and water for 24 to 48 hours after separation.
- Monitor kids and lambs closely for coccidia or parasite infestation during warm, wet weather!

Spring Breeding

- Put marking harness on bucks and rams.
- Give mature bucks/rams access to 35 females, yearlings access to 25 females, and ram lambs and buck kids access to 15 females.
- Check and record marks daily.
- Change marking harness color every 14 to 16 days.
- Note - some sheep and goats may not readily cycle this time of year.

Record Keeping

- Record inventory of females kidding/lambing along with sire ID, date, kid/lamb ID, number and sex of kids/lambs, birth weights and weaning weights.
- Record health problems such as mastitis, kidding or lambing problems, poor milking ability, underweight kids/lambs, as well as does/ewes failing to breed. Females with consistent problems should be culled.

Notes:



JUNE 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2305 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wiley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 352 West Street Road,
 Kennett Square, PA 19348
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

<http://paafis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Notes:			1	2	3	4
			Due October 27	Due October 28	Due October 29	Due October 30
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Due October 31	Due November 1	Due November 2	Due November 3	Due November 4	Due November 5	Due November 6
12	13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17	18
Due November 7	Due November 8	Due November 9	Due November 10	Due November 11	Due November 12	Due November 13
19 Father's Day	20	21	22	23	24	25
Due November 14	Due November 15	Due November 16	Due November 17	Due November 18	Due November 19	Due November 20
26	27	28	29	30	SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average	
Due November 21	Due November 22	Due November 23	Due November 24	Due November 25		

Questions to Consider Going Into the Second Half of 2022

- Were there any noticeable issues during lambing/kidding that could be avoided in the next season?
- Are there any ewes/does that should be culled to avoid further complications?
- Are there any supplies required for lambing/kidding or everyday operations that need to be restocked?
- Do any changes need made to this year's breeding program based on this past year's lambing/kidding?
- Was your feeding program as successful as you would have liked it to be?

Summer Parasite Management

- Evaluate dewormers - June is a good time to evaluate the de-wormer you are presently using. This is necessary because worms on some Pennsylvania small ruminant farms are resistant to some de-wormers. In such cases, the de-wormer may not effectively remove the parasites. If your de-wormer is not effective, it is best to learn that as soon as possible and PRIOR TO THE HIGH-RISK MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST. Each year, deaths due to worms peak in August. Knowledge obtained by testing allows time to change the de-worming program if needed and prevent loss of valuable animals. When temperatures rise in July, conditions become ideal for the rapid development of high levels of pasture contamination due to Barberpole worms (*Haemonchus contortus*). Thus, it is important to determine that the de-wormers used by farmers are actually removing these damaging worms. Worm egg counts are an inexpensive and practical means to evaluate your de-wormer.
- Check animals daily for signs of internal parasite problems and rotate pastures often to help break worm life cycles.
- Sheep and goats are susceptible to a number of annoying pests, including sheep keds (ticks), lice, wool maggots (fleece worms), and sheep scab (mange). Check daily for signs of external parasites and use fly spray and other treatments as necessary.
- Use FAMACHA to examine each animal in the herd/flock for anemia every two to three weeks beginning in June through September. De-worm as needed.
- Note - Animals recently de-wormed can become reinfested quickly during hot, humid weather!



JULY 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
2305 North Cameron Street,
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Office Hours:
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Penn State Animal
Diagnostic Laboratory
Wiley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://padtis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
382 West Street Road,
Kennett Square, PA 19348
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR</p> <p>POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM</p> <p>ALL DUE DATES are based on 140-day average</p>	<p>EID AL-ADHA - Eid al-Adha is a Muslim holiday celebrating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son. During this holiday, Muslims are supposed to sacrifice a goat and/or sheep and distribute it amongst their neighbors, relatives, and those less fortunate.</p>			1	2
					Due November 26	Due November 27
3	4 <i>Independence Day</i>	5	6	7	8	9 <i>Eid al-Adha July 9 & 10</i>
Due November 28	Due November 29	Due November 30	Due December 1	Due December 2	Due December 3	Due December 4
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Due December 5	Due December 6	Due December 7	Due December 8	Due December 9	Due December 10	Due December 11
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Due December 12	Due December 13	Due December 14	Due December 15	Due December 16	Due December 17	Due December 18
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Due December 19						
31						
Due December 26	Due December 20	Due December 21	Due December 22	Due December 23	Due December 24	Due December 25

Marketing Considerations

- Expect market prices for all classes of sheep and goats to be lower during the summer and fall months.
- Always observe proper withdrawal times on de-wormers, antibiotics, and other drugs before sending any animal to slaughter.

Late Summer Breeding Preparations for Winter Kids and Lambs

- Have a veterinarian perform a breeding soundness exam on bucks and rams.
- Check udders and cull females with noticeable problems.
- Trim feet.
- De-worm ewes and does with FAMACHA scores of 3, 4, or 5.
- Make sure all females are properly identified.
- Begin nutritionally flushing 2 weeks prior to breeding and continue 3 weeks into breeding with either 5 pound of concentrate mix per head per day or fresh, high-quality pasture.

Late Summer Breeding

- Put marking harness on bucks and rams.
- Give mature bucks/rams access to 35 females, yearlings access to 25 females, and ram lambs/buck kids access to 15 females.
- Check and record marks daily.
- Change marking harness color every 14-16 days.

Notes:



AUGUST 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2305 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wiley Labs, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://padis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 382 West Street Road,
 Kennel Square, PA 16848
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR Due December 27	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Due January 2	Due January 3	Due January 4	Due January 5	Due January 6	Due January 7	Due January 8
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Due January 9	Due January 10	Due January 11	Due January 12	Due January 13	Due January 14	Due January 15
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Due January 16	Due January 17	Due January 18	Due January 19	Due January 20	Due January 21	Due January 22
28	29	30	31	NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average	Social Media Influencers Ewe Should Check Out @RedShepherdess @CylonRollingAcres @SheepishyMe	
Due January 23	Due January 24	Due January 25	Due January 26			

Summer Feeding Program

- Provide minerals, fresh water, and shade at all times.
- Weanlings should have access to high quality pasture and will likely need some supplemental concentrates to meet their growth potential (2% of body weight/head/day).
- Non-lactating females that are open or in early gestation should have access to medium quality pasture.
- Bucks and rams currently not breeding females need access to medium quality forages.
- Bucks and rams actively breeding females need higher quality pasture as well as some concentrate supplementation to meet their energy requirements

Summer Herd/Flock Management

- Wean spring born kids and lambs from 2 to 4 months of age and record weaning weights. They should be eating and drinking well and fast-growing kids and lambs may be ready to market at this time.
- Remove concentrates from ewes and does 7 days before weaning and withhold feed and water for 24 to 48 hours after separation.
- Hot, humid weather may increase the incident of respiratory and digestive diseases. Observe animals closely. Animals that have diarrhea or are not eating normally should be evaluated and treated immediately.

Notes:



SEPTEMBER 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2200 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wylie Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://paedis.agriculture.pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 302 West Street Road,
 Kennel Square, PA 16848
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
ROSH HASHANAH - Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and commemorates the creation of the world.				1	2	3
				Due January 27	Due January 28	Due January 29
4	5 <i>Labour Day</i>	6	7	8	9	10
Due January 30	Due January 31	Due February 1	Due February 2	Due February 3	Due February 4	Due February 5
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Due February 6	Due February 7	Due February 8	Due February 9	Due February 10	Due February 11	Due February 12
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Due February 13	Due February 14	Due February 15	Due February 16	Due February 17	Due February 18	Due February 19
25	26 <i>Rosh Hashanah Sept 25-27</i>	27	28	29	30	
Due February 20	Due February 21	Due February 22	Due February 23	Due February 24	Due February 25	

Fall Feeding Program

- Provide minerals and fresh water at all times.
- Non-lactating females that are open or in early gestation should have access to medium quality pasture or hay.
- Late gestation females need access to high quality pasture or hay as pasture runs out and will likely need some concentrates as lambing/kidding approaches. Ideally, concentrate feeding rates should be determined by body condition scoring and hay analysis, but most late gestation does and ewes will require 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per day of a concentrate mix to meet their growing energy requirements.
- Lactating females should have access to the highest quality pasture or hay available and should be fed some supplemental concentrates (2.0 pounds per day on average) at this time to promote heavy milk production.
- Young, nursing kids and lambs should have access to creep feed by 7 days of age.
- Weanlings should have access to high quality pasture or hay and will likely need supplemental concentrates to meet their growth potential (2% of their body weight/head/day or self-feeding).
- Bucks and rams not currently breeding females need access to medium quality forages.
- Bucks and rams actively breeding females need higher quality pasture or hay as well as concentrate supplementation.

Fall Breeding Preparations for Late Winter and Spring Kids/Lambs

- Have a veterinarian perform a breeding soundness exam on bucks and rams.
- Check udders and cull females with noticeable problems.
- Trim feet and use foot bath as needed.
- De-worm ewes and does with FAMACHA scores of 3, 4, or 5.
- Make sure all females are properly identified.
- Begin nutritionally flushing 2 weeks prior to breeding and 3 weeks into breeding with either .5 pound of concentrate mix per head per day or fresh, high-quality pasture.

Notes:

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR





OCTOBER 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
2305 North Cameron Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
Wiley Hall, University Park, PA 16802
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://pdaia.agriculture.psu.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
302 West Street Road,
Kennel Square, PA 19348
Office Hours:
Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR</p> <p>CENTER FOR POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM</p> <p>ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average</p>	<p>MAWLID AL-NABI - Mawlid al-Nabi is a Muslim holiday celebrating the birth of the Prophet Mohammad.</p>				<p>1</p> <p>Due February 26</p>
2	3	4	5 Yom Kippur	6	7 Mawlid al-Nabi Oct. 7 & 8	8
Due February 27	Due February 28	Due March 1	Due March 2	Due March 3	Due March 4	Due March 5
9	10 Columbus Day	11	12	13	14	15
Due March 6	Due March 7	Due March 8	Due March 9	Due March 10	Due March 11	Due March 12
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Due March 13	Due March 14	Due March 15	Due March 16	Due March 17	Due March 18	Due March 19
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Due March 20	Due March 21					
30	31 Halloween					
Due March 27	Due March 28	Due March 22	Due March 23	Due March 24	Due March 25	Due March 26

Fall Breeding

- Put marking harness on bucks and rams.
- Give mature males access to 35 females, yearlings access to 25 females, and ram lambs and buck kids access to 15 females.
- Check and record marks daily.
- Change marking harness color every 14 to 16 days.

Preparations for Fall Kidding/Lambing

- Vaccinate pregnant does and ewes approximately 30 days prior to kidding or lambing with CD/T (Enterotoxemia types C, D, and Tetanus).
- Shear pregnant wool ewes about 5-6 weeks prior to lambing.
- Trim feet and run through a foot bath with 10% zinc sulfate solution.
- De-worm pregnant ewes and does with a FAMACHA score of 3, 4, or 5.
- Keep pregnant females on pasture as long as possible for exercise.
- Check facilities, equipment, and supplies to ensure everything is ready for kidding/lambing.

Fall Kidding and Lambing

- Closely observe late gestation does and ewes and feed at the same time every day to promote routine.
- Move females to individual pens following birthing for nursing and bonding (2-5 days).
- Trim navel cord if needed and dip in 7% iodine solution.
- Check teats to make sure they are functional and make sure kids and lambs nurse as soon as possible after birth.
- Record birth weights, date, sex of newborn kids as well as dam ID.
- Check newborn kids/lambs often (every 2-4 hours).

Notes:



NOVEMBER 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2305 North Cameron Street
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wyley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
<http://psu.edu/agriculture/pa.gov/>

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 382 West Street Road
 Kennett Square, PA 19345
 Office Hours
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR  POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE <small>ESTABLISHED 1988</small>	NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average	1	2	3	4	5
		Due March 29	Due March 30	Due March 31	Due April 1	Due April 2
6 Daylight Saving Time Ends	7	8 Election Day	9	10	11 Veteran's Day	12
Due April 3	Due April 4	Due April 5	Due April 6	Due April 7	Due April 8	Due April 9
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Due April 10	Due April 11	Due April 12	Due April 13	Due April 14	Due April 15	Due April 16
20	21	22	23	24 Thanksgiving	25	26
Due April 17	Due April 18	Due April 19	Due April 20	Due April 21	Due April 22	Due April 23
27	28	29	30			
Due April 24	Due April 25	Due April 26	Due April 27			

Record Keeping

- Record inventory of females kidding/lambing along with sire ID, date, kid/lamb ID, number and sex of kids/lambs, birth weights and weaning weights.
- Record health problems such as mastitis, kidding or lambing problems, poor milking ability, underweight kids/lambs, as well as does/ewes failing to breed. Females with consistent problems should be culled.

Marketing Considerations

- Market goat and lamb prices may be on the rise.
- Closely monitor weights of spring born kids and lambs to market at the optimum market weight.
- Utilize proven livestock markets to market lambs and kids. The most desirable weights for kids are 45-60 pounds. Lambs can be marketed either at lighter weights of 50-90 pounds or in the 100-140 pound range.
- Always observe proper withdrawal times on de-wormers, antibiotics, and other drugs before sending any animal to slaughter.

Notes:



DECEMBER 2022

Pennsylvania Veterinary Laboratory
 2300 North Cameron Street,
 Harrisburg, PA 17110
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Penn State Animal Diagnostic Laboratory
 Wiley Lane, University Park, PA 16802
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

New Bolton Center Toxicology Laboratory
 302 West Street Road,
 Kennett Square, PA 19348
 Office Hours:
 Mon - Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

<http://paids.agriculture.pa.gov/>

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSOR  POULTRY & LIVESTOCK EXCELLENCE PENNSYLVANIA	NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES' SHEEP AND GOAT AUCTIONS take place every Monday at 9:00 AM & Thursday at 2:00 PM ALL DUE DATES are based on 148-day average	CHANUKAH - Chanukah is the Jewish festival of rededication, also known as the festival of lights. It is an eight-day festival beginning on the 25th day of the Jewish month of Kislev.		1	2	3
				Due April 28	Due April 29	Due April 30
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Due May 1	Due May 2	Due May 3	Due May 4	Due May 5	Due May 6	Due May 7
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Due May 8	Due May 9	Due May 10	Due May 11	Due May 12	Due May 13	Due May 14
18 Hanukkah Dec. 18-26	19	20	21	22	23	24 Christmas Eve
Due May 15	Due May 16	Due May 17	Due May 18	Due May 19	Due May 20	Due May 21
25 Christmas Day	26 Kwanzaa	27	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve
Due May 22	Due May 23	Due May 24	Due May 25	Due May 26	Due May 27	Due May 28

Winter Feeding Program

- Provide mineral and fresh water at all times
- Non-lactating females that are open or in early gestation should have access to medium quality hay
- Late gestation females need access to high quality hay as lambing/kidding approaches. Ideally, concentrate feeding rates should be determined by body condition scores and hay analysis, but most late gestation does and ewes will require 0.5-1.5 pounds per day of a concentrate mix or shelled corn to meet their growing energy requirements.
- Lactating females should be fed the highest quality hay along with concentrates - 2.0 pounds per day on average - to promote milk production. Females will naturally lose condition during lactation; however, rapid weight loss will decrease milk production and kid/lamb performance.
- Young lambs and kids should have access to creep feed by 7 days of age
- Weanlings should have access to high quality hay and will need some supplemental concentrates to meet their growth potential. Producers wishing to market heavy lambs in May and June should feed a high concentrate diet with minimum roughage to maximize growth.
- Bucks currently not breeding females need access to medium quality forages.

Marketing Considerations

- Market prices for all sheep and goats should be on the rise as supplies decrease and demand peaks.
- Utilize proven livestock markets to sell kids and lambs. The most desirable weights for kids are 45-80 pounds. Lambs can be marketed either at lighter weights of 50-90 pounds or can be fed and marketed in the 100 to 140-pound range.
- Watch for potentially strong markets for cull males/females during the winter months.
- Always observe proper withdrawal times on dewormers, antibiotics, and other drugs before sending any animal to slaughter.

Notes:



MAINTENANCE – Dry Does and Ewes – First 15 Weeks of Gestation

Pounds of daily dry matter needed by weight (weight of doe/ewe when dry and open)	% Protein	% TDN	Examples of Diets that Meet Requirements
110 lbs – 2.2 lbs per day	8-10%	55%	Most medium quality grass pastures and grass hays
130 lbs – 2.4 lbs per day			
155 lbs – 2.6 lbs per day			
175 lbs – 3.0 lbs per day			

GESTATION – Last 4 Weeks, 180-225% Lambing/Kidding Rate Expected

Pounds of daily dry matter needed by weight (weight of doe/ewe when dry and open)	% Protein	% TDN	Examples of Diets that Meet Requirements
110 lbs – 3.7 lbs per day	11-12%	66%	High quality grass or medium quality legume hay or pasture supplemented with a 0.5 to 1.5 lbs of shelled corn or other concentrate (needed to meet high TDN requirements)
130 lbs – 4.0 lbs per day			
155 lbs – 4.2 lbs per day			
175 lbs – 4.4 lbs per day			

LACTATION – First 6-8 Week, Nursing Twins

Pounds of daily dry matter needed by weight (weight of doe/ewe when dry and open)	% Protein	% TDN	Examples of Diets that Meet Requirements
110 lbs – 3.7 lbs per day	15-16%	65%	High quality grass or medium quality legume hay or pasture supplemented with 2-3 lbs of 18% protein concentrate mix or high quality legume hay with shelled corn or other grain
130 lbs – 4.0 lbs per day			
155 lbs – 4.2 lbs per day			
175 lbs – 4.4 lbs per day			

WEANLING – Moderate Growth, .4-.6 lbs. per day

Pounds of daily dry matter needed by weight	% Protein	% TDN	Examples of Diets that Meet Requirements
45-65 lbs – 2.0-3.0 lbs per day	14.5-16%	75-80%	High quality grass or medium quality legume hay or pasture supplemented with a 15-16% protein concentrate mix
65-90 lbs – 3.0-3.5 lbs per day	13.5-15%	75-80%	

FEEDING MEAT GOATS & SHEEP

As a general rule, sheep and goats will consume 4-5% of their body weight per day on a dry matter basis. This number will vary significantly based on size, age, stage of production, weather, etc. and therefore should be used in conjunction with body condition scoring and forage analysis to be certain sheep and goats are not over or under fed.

For both economic and health reasons, forage should make up the majority of daily intake and in the case of adult, non-lactating animals, may be nutritious enough to constitute the entire diet. Growing animals and late gestation or lactating females will need additional supplements to meet their higher nutritional needs. Use the charts provided to help determine whether or not you are meeting the nutritional requirements of your sheep flock or goat herd.



NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF COMMON FEEDSTUFFS – DRY MATTER BASIS

FEEDSTUFF	% DRY MATTER	% PROTEIN	% TDN
Fescue pasture (not mature)	22%	12%	70%
Fescue pasture, stockpiled (Nov-Dec)	49%	15%	65%
Fescue hay (not mature)	90%	11%	54%
Alfalfa hay (mid-bloom)	91%	18%	58%
Orchardgrass hay	89%	13%	65%
Shelled corn	88%	10%	88%
Soybean meal (44%)	89%	50%	84%
Soybean hulls	91%	12%	80%
Distiller's grain (dried w/ solubles)	89%	30%	88%

BODY CONDITION SCORING (BCS)

BCS 1 – VERY THIN

Animal will be emaciated and possibly weak. The backbone is highly visible and forms a continuous ridge. The area is hollow and ribs are clearly visible. There is no fat cover and fingers easily penetrate intercostal spaces (between the ribs).

BCS 2 – THIN

Animal will be thin with backbone visible and forming a continuous ridge. Ribs can be seen but there is a small amount of fat cover. Ribs are easily felt and intercostal spaces are smooth but can still be penetrated.

BCS 3 – GOOD

The animal will start to look smooth and the backbone will not be prominent. Ribs are barely discernable with an even layer of fat covering them. Intercostal spaces are felt using pressure.

BCS 4 – FAT

The animal's backbone and ribs cannot be seen. Ribs can only be felt with firm pressure. The animal is smooth and sleek in appearance.

BCS 5 – OBESE

The animal's backbone and ribs are covered in excessive fat. The ribs may not even be felt with firm pressure.

BODY CONDITION RECOMMENDATIONS

BREEDING

At breeding, does and ewes should have a body condition score in the 2.0 to 2.5 range. These females should flush successfully and breed easily.

KIDDING/LAMBING

By this time, does and ewes should have gradually increased their BCS to the 3.5 to 4.0 range with the majority of gain occurring during the last third of gestation. These females will lose condition quickly during lactation so some extra fat cover is desirable at this time; however, overly fat ewes and does are at increased risk of developing pregnancy toxemia. Never allow a doe or ewe's BCS to decrease during the final weeks of gestation.

LACTATION

Heavy milking females will lose condition quickly during lactation. Ideally, they should maintain a BCS of 2.0 or greater during lactation; however, some does and ewes may fall to a BCS of 1.5 by weaning time. These females may need extra nutrition to return them to the desired BCS by breeding season.

NEEDED SUPPLIES FOR KIDDING/LAMBING

- Lamb/kid snare
- Disinfectant
- OB gloves
- Feeding tube
- Frozen colostrum or colostrum replacer
- Bottles and nipples
- Iodine
- Scissors
- Lube
- Old towels
- Thermometer
- Scales
- Needles and syringes
- Antibiotics
- Hormones such as Lutalyse and Oxytocin
- Energy sources such as propylene glycol or corn syrup
- Ear tags and tagger
- Record book or phone

CLASSES OF COMMON DEWORMERS

Anthelmintic Group	Sub Group	Drug	Trade Name
Benzimidazole		Fenbendazole	SafeGuard® Panacur®
		Albendazole	Valbazen®
		Oxybendazole	Synathic®
Nicotinic Agonist	Imidazothiazole	Levamisole	Prohibit®
		Morantel	Rumatel®
	Tetrahydropyrimidine	Pyrantel	Strongid®
Macrocyli Lactone	Avermectin	Ivermectin	Ivomec®
		Doramectin	Dectomax®
		Eprinomectin	Eprinex®
	Milbimycin	Moxidectin	Cydetin®

Note: Not all anthelmintics and formulations are FDA-approved for use in sheep and goats

REPRODUCTION INFORMATION

- Normal Body Temperature
102-103 degrees F
- Estrous Cycle
16-18 days
- Estrus (Standing Heat)
24 to 48 hour
- Gestation
145-150 days (average)



Reasons to Eat Goat

Goat meat is widely considered to be amongst the healthiest meats as it is lower in fat than chicken, but higher in protein than beef. Goat meat outshines traditional meat sources in several areas as it is low in calories, total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol. The low levels of saturated fat and cholesterol, combined with its high iron and protein content, make goat meat a good choice for anyone looking for a healthy, lean red meat.

Benefits of Eating Lamb

Lamb is a flavorful, nutrient-rich, all-natural food that you can feel good about eating. A 3-ounce serving of lamb is packed with an array of essential nutrients including selenium, riboflavin, vitamin B12, niacin, iron, and zinc – plus, it also contains 47% of your daily value of protein. Lamb fits easily within the daily fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol recommendations of the dietary guidelines for Americans. Additionally, lamb is available to meet a range of preferences – from natural or organic lamb, to lamb that has been exclusively grass-fed or grain finished.

Small Ruminant Quality Assurance

Quality assurance is a pledge or promise to 1) provide a food animal product preferred by consumers, and 2) provide a safe, wholesome food animal product. Food safety is paramount to animal agriculture, assuring consumer acceptance and confidence in a market where competing proteins and other alternatives are emerging, rivaling food products of animal origin, and ultimately, by providing quality assurance in your operation, you can guarantee increased profits because you will be raising animals that are at the peak of health, ready to produce products that are abundant and consistent.

The Pennsylvania Small Ruminant Quality Assurance Program (SRQA) is a 1.5-hour certification program that helps producers understand:

- The goals of quality assurance
- Proper equipment needed
- How to read a medicine label
- How to read a medicated feed tag
- Veterinary Feed Directives
- Antibiotic stewardship
- Record keeping
- Biosecurity issues
- Scrapie tag information
- Animal welfare issues

To receive your SRQA certificate, just complete these 4 steps:

- 1) Register for the course
- 2) Take the pre-test
- 3) Review the worksheets
- 4) Take the post-test. Participants must receive an 80% or higher on the post-test to receive credit for the course. Once you have graduated, you will receive your certificate.

2023

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31					

FEBRUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28

MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31			

APRIL

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31					

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30			

JULY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30		

OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30				

DECEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	