



LAMBING & KIDDING KIT PREPARATION

Lambing & Kidding Kit—Essential Components

These are the aspects of what would be considered essential when going into the lambing and kidding season. It is best to have these items on hand at least four weeks prior to the date the first lamb or kid is expected.

Items to include for Pre – Birth

- The Farm Veterinarian's Phone Number - Don't be afraid to use it if needed!
- Warm clothing - bibs and coat.
- GREAT light, preferably a headlight to keep hands free.
- A clean area for lambing/kidding.
- A restraining device - such as a halter to restraining the animal to allow you to check her.
- Disinfectant - Udder wash diluted in warm water or a suitable iodine preparation can be used to wash the plastic gloves and ewe or doe vulva.
- Long plastic gloves - These should be worn when examining the ewe and doe to protect you and the animal. If these are not available, be sure to wash your hands and arms thoroughly, keeping all materials as clean as possible.
- Rubber Gloves
- A pail for warm water.
- Clean towels and paper towels.

- Lubricant - Use a veterinary/OB lubricant. Don't let it freeze. There are also dry types.
- OB chains. Put one loop above the dewclaw and the other below the dewclaw. Use one chain for each leg. Put the large link on top of the foot, so the pull is on the topline.
- Iodine (7%) and scissors for the navel cord.
- Dental Floss - to tie off navel cord if it doesn't quit bleeding.
- Clean straw to tickle the nose - If straw doesn't work, a bulb syringe works to clean out the nose and throat.
- Prolapse retainer or "spoon" (sheep).

Items to include for Post – Birth

- The Farm Veterinarian's Phone Number.
- Heat lamps - type with protective guard that is safe around hay and straw.
- Colostrum - Have a supply of fresh, frozen or commercial colostrum available for lambs/kids: first time moms, thin ewes, does with large teats, triplets and quads, premature, born from difficult or cesarean deliveries and/or uterine prolapses.
- Esophageal feeder and 60 mL syringe to ensure that the lamb/kid gets colostrum. Try the nipple bottle first but make sure that at least 2-4 oz. per feeding (4 feedings) of colostrum are given to the kid or lamb within 6-12 hours after birth. 24 hours after birth switch from colostrum to regular milk.

- Nipple bottle – Pritchard nipple for young newborns. Other options are available when they get bigger. Clean soda bottle works as well.
- Lamb/kid claim products – grain, mother up, etc.
- Syringes and needles 3-10 cc and 20 ga x 1” lamb/kid, 18 ga x 1” ewe/doe.
- Tags and marker, tagger, record-book and pencil.
- Tail docker
- Castration bander and bands
- Rectal Thermometer
- Calcium Drench – For milk fever, most common in does that are high milk producing.
- Keto Gel – most commonly needed in ewes or does that are overweight or severely underweight and can occur from about 2 weeks pre-birth to 2 weeks post-birth. Especially common in highly prolific females.
- Probiotic

Items to include in your Medicine Cabinet

Basic:

- Discuss with your Veterinarian
- Vitamin E & Selenium *
- Vitamin B Complex
- Iron
- Vitamin A & D
- Oxytocin – for milk let down *
- Penicillin – minor infections
- Stronger antibiotic *
- Scour tablets and balling gun
- Electrolytes
- Baby Lamb Strength

Advanced:

- Lidocaine – local anesthetic *
- Calcium Gluconate
- Dextrose
- IV setup
- Saline
- Dexamethasone *
- Lutalyse *

** These items require prescriptions, therefore discuss them with your farm veterinarian.*

Contact

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