

Paul G.E. Michelsen, M.S., D.V.M.  
P.O. Box 211, Potter Valley, CA, 95469 • 468-VETS

## HERD HEALTH CALENDAR FOR SHEEP

PROCEDURE	PRE BREEDING	BREEDING	TAG/SHEAR	LAMBING	LAMB GROWTH	SHEARING	WEANING
VACCINATION	EAE (Chlamydia) Vibrio (Campylobacter) Bluetongue	Vibrio Booster	<b>Vaccinate bagged ewes with Clostridium CD/T Footrot Vaccine</b>	Footrot booster in yearling ewes Soremouth vacc. to lambs on endemic farms <b>Tetanus antitoxin to lambs @ docking</b>	<b>1st Clost. CD/T @6 to 10 weeks</b> <b>Give Clost. CD/T booster 4 weeks later</b>		<b>Vaccinate feeder lambs against Clostridial agents</b>
PARASITE CONTROL	Deworm		Deworm if needed	<b>Deworm the ewe right after she lambs</b>	Coccidiostat in creep feed or salt to young lambs	Control external parasites	Deworm feeder lambs
SELENIUM	<b>BoSe<sup>®</sup> ewes and Rams</b>	<b>Selenium salt</b>	<b>Selenium salt</b>	<b>Give BoSe<sup>®</sup> to the ewe BoSe<sup>®</sup> lamb @ docking</b>	<b>Selenium salt</b>	<b>Selenium salt</b>	<b>Selenium salt</b>
TREATMENT/ REPRO.	Condition score ewes, separate and flush, check udders, cull Check for lameness, treat or cull	30-60 days after breeding, pregnancy check and cull open ewes Supplement pregnant ewes if thin	Separate ewes in late pregnancy and supplement last 4 weeks of gestation	Dock lamb tails Castrate excess males		Sell fat lambs	ID cull ewes: Thin Missing teeth Chronic mastitis Dry ewes (no lamb) Poor mothers Chronic lameness

The most common treatments/vaccinations (used by most flocks in Mendocino County) are shown in **boldface type**.

Adapted from "Vaccination Programs for Sheep and Goats" by Nancy East in Large Animal Internal Medicine, Bradford Smith, ed., C.V. Mosby Co., 1996