



EWES BREEDING

Record Book

4H
Alberta

www.4h.ab.ca

Alberta
Government



The 4-H Motto

"Learn to Do by Doing"



The 4-H Pledge

I pledge

*My **Head** to clearer thinking,*

*My **Heart** to greater loyalty,*

*My **Hands** to larger service,*

*My **Health** to better living,*

For my club, my community, and my country.

The 4-H Grace

(Tune of Auld Lang Syne)

*We thank thee, Lord, for blessings great
on this, our own fair land.*

*Teach us to serve thee joyfully,
with head, heart, health and hand.*

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Check out our web site at: <http://www.4h.ab.ca> for an on-line version of this record book.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Creed of the 4-H Stock Keeper.....	1
Transportation Regulations.....	2
About your Record Book.....	2
Hints for Keeping Good Records.....	2
About Me – Year 1.....	3
About My Club – Year 1.....	4
About My Ewe Project.....	5
Project Planning and Animal Management.....	6
Ewe Pedigree Record.....	7
Photographs.....	8
Project Information and Club Activity Log.....	9
YEAR ONE	
Growth Chart.....	10
Monthly Feed Records.....	11
Yearly Summary of Feed Costs.....	15
Record of My Ewe Lamb’s Progress.....	16
Estrus (Heat) Record.....	18
Sheep Gestation Table.....	19
Ewe Lamb Breeding Record and more photos.....	20
Health Record.....	21
Ewe Lamb Evaluation.....	22
Three Year Accumulated Equipment Inventory.....	23
4-H Project Related Costs.....	24
Other Management Costs.....	24
Financial Summary.....	25
Story of My 4-H Year – Reflections of My Ewe Lamb.....	26
Clipping Page.....	27
Photograph.....	28

continued >

TABLE OF CONTENTS continued

YEAR TWO

- About Me.....29
- About My Club30
- Project Information and Club Activity Log31
- Monthly Feed Records32
- Yearly Summary of Feed Costs36
- Health Record37
- Yearling Ewe Evaluation38
- Record of My Yearling Ewe’s Progress39
- Yearling Ewe Breeding and Production Record and more photos41
- 4-H Project Related Costs42
- Other Management Costs42
- Financial Summary43
- Story of My 4-H Year – Reflections of My Yearling Ewe.....44
- Clipping Page45
- Photographs.....46

YEAR THREE

- About Me47
- About My Club48
- Project Information and Club Activity Log49
- Monthly Feed Records50
- Yearly Summary of Feed Costs54
- Health Record55
- Mature Ewe Evaluation.....56
- Record of My Mature Ewe’s Progress.....57
- Mature Ewe Breeding and Production Record and more photos59
- 4-H Project Related Costs60
- Other Management Costs60
- Financial Summary61
- Story of My 4-H Year – Reflections of My Mature Ewe62
- Clipping Page63
- Photographs.....64
- CSIP RFID tags information65

THE CREED OF THE 4-H STOCK KEEPER

I will:

1. Provide comfortable and sufficient quarters for my livestock.
2. Feed my livestock on time each day.
3. Provide animals with clean water at all times.
4. Keep my animals free from parasites.
5. Strive to keep my livestock in good health.
6. Learn as much as possible about the best methods of feeding and caring for livestock.
7. Strive to improve the breeding and quality of my livestock, and of the livestock in my community, from year to year.
8. Be kind to animals.
9. Always be a good sport in competition.
10. Keep an accurate record of my projects.
11. Strive to fulfill the basic requirements of being a 4-H Club Member.

I have read and agree to abide by this creed.

Member's Signature _____

Parent's Signature _____

ABOUT YOUR RECORD BOOK

Why do we keep records in 4-H?

- To record information about your animal.
- To record the work you have done.
- To record your club activities
- To learn the importance of keeping accurate records in any business.
- So you can see the actual costs involved in completing your project. Without records, you cannot accurately tell how much of a gain or loss you have made on your investment.

What is involved in a good record book?

- **Completeness** - A good record book has all the required information completed.
- **Accuracy** - Your figures and information should be accurate and up-to-date. Be accurate when weighing your feed and your animal.
- **Neatness** - Neatness is important in your record book. We realize that your working on your record book throughout the year and iwill do your best to keep your book neat.
- **Personality** - This is your record book. Be original and personal in the information you keep in your book. Add photographs, pictures, newspaper and magazine articles on you, your club, your project type and 4-H. Your record book will be important to you for many years.

This record book is flexible. Put these pages into your binder. You may want to add extra pages if you need more room. Check with your leader whether your club prefers to have additional information in your record book. Make this your personal record book.

Transportation Regulations

When you transport your livestock within Alberta, the regulations require the livestock to be accompanied by a completed Livestock Manifest. This means that when you transport your livestock from your farm to an event, or any club activity, the manifest must be completed before the vehicle leaves your property.

Livestock owners over the age of 18 are required to have a Premises Identification (PID) account. If you are boarding your animal at someone else's place you are still required to have your own PID account but you will use the landowners PID number on your manifests and other official forms.

All cattle must be ear tagged with a mandatory CCIA (Canadian Cattle Identification Agency) approved tag before being transported.

Looking for the record book online?

On the 4-H Alberta web site, www.4h.ca, click on Resource Log-In, under the category Livestock, this resource is available to be downloaded and saved as a PDF. In order to access this information you will need to log in using `alberta4h` (username) and `cleaver` (password), both are case sensitive.

ABOUT ME

My Name: _____

My Address: _____

Email Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ *Premises ID#:* _____

My age on January 1st of this 4-H year: _____ *This is my* _____ *year in 4-H*

I joined 4-H this year because...

This year in 4-H I hope to accomplish...

This year I will contribute to my club by...

The number and what kinds of animals I will care for...

ABOUT MY CLUB

Club name _____

Number of members _____ My club has been operating for _____ years

4-H district _____ 4-H region _____

Club Leader(s) Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Club e-mail contact: _____

CLUB EXECUTIVE

President Name: _____ Phone: _____

Vice President Name: _____ Phone: _____

Secretary Name: _____ Phone: _____

Treasurer Name: _____ Phone: _____

OTHER CLUB POSITIONS

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

ABOUT MY EWE PROJECT

Name of animal _____

Date of birth _____

Breed _____ Purebred or Crossbred (Circle One)

CSIP Eartag _____ 4-H Eartag or tattoo _____

Dam Breed / Name _____

Sire Breed / Name _____

Date project animal purchased: _____

or

Date project animal was chosen from your flock: _____

Purchased from: Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Postal Code _____

Purchase price or initial value: ^(IV) _____

(If the project animal is home grown, base the value on current market price.)

Include a photograph here, taken within the first two months. Be sure to put a title and date.

(Add more pages to show all of your photographs from throughout the year.)

PROJECT PLANNING AND ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

Your project animal requires regular care and management. Explain what you regularly do for or with your animals on a daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis. Be as specific as possible.

Remember to consider the following:

- Feeding and watering practices
- Bedding
- Grooming
- Vaccinations
- Shearing
- Health check
- Cleaning pens, feed and water containers
- Check and repair fence

What I do for my project animal...

DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY

What skills do you want to learn or improve on?

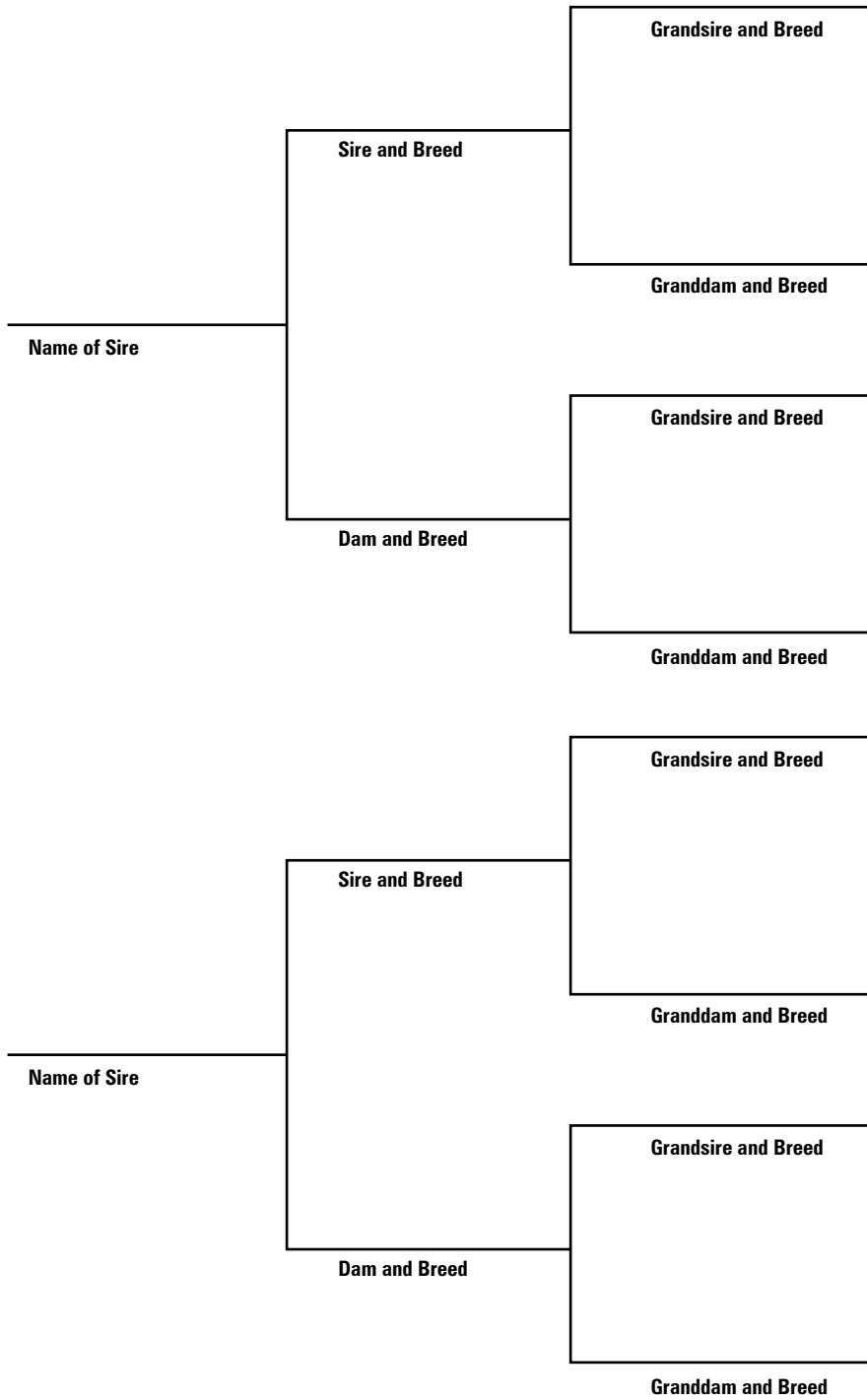
What goals do you want to accomplish with your project?

What other 4-H activities do you want to try?

Complete this page at the beginning of the project year.

EWE PEDIGREE RECORD

Complete this pedigree record if your breeding ewe is a purebred.



PHOTOGRAPHS

GROWTH CHART

Growth Chart

200 lbs													
180 lbs													
165 lbs													
150 lbs													
135 lbs													
120 lbs													
105 lbs													
90 lbs													
75 lbs													
60 lbs													
45 lbs													
30 lbs													
Initial Weigh-In	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	

1. Mark the **initial weight** at the appropriate location on the left-hand side of the table.
2. Mark the **estimated final weight** at the appropriate location for the number of months in the feeding period.
3. Connect these 2 points with either a straight or curved line.

Each time you weigh your animal, record that weight on the **Growth Chart**, connect this point with the previous actual weight.

Your animal should be weighed monthly to keep an accurate account of its growth.

Target Breeding Rate

Ewe lambs are generally ready for reproduction at 70 - 75% of their mature weight.

I estimate my ewe lamb's mature weight will be (kg/lbs)

70 - 75% of her mature weight puts my ewe lamb's breeding target at (kg/lbs)

Mark this target weight on the growth chart at the month you are hoping to expose her to the ram.

MONTHLY FEED RECORD

Include the values of pasture, silage, hay and grain that your project animal eats. If you share feed with someone else, calculate and record only the value of the feed your own animals eat.

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A1)		Total (B1)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A2)		Total (B2)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A3)		Total (B3)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A4)		Total (B4)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A5)		Total (B5)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A6)		Total (B6)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A7)		Total (B7)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A8)		Total (B8)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A9)		Total (B9)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A10)		Total (B10)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A11)		Total (B11)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A12)		Total (B12)

Yearly Summary – Feed Weight and Feed Costs

MONTH	FEED WEIGHT (A1 – A12)	FEED COST/VALUE (B1-B12)
OCT		
NOV		
DEC		
JAN		
FEB		
MAR		
APR		
MAY		
JUN		
JUL		
AUG		
SEP		
TOTALS		(C1)

RECORD OF MY EWE LAMB'S PROGRESS

Monthly Reports

Month	Comment - How did your project do this month, questions, ideas?	
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:

Month	Comment - How did your project do this month, questions, ideas?	
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:

ESTRUS (HEAT) RECORD

Record estrus (heat) cycles on this page. This will help you to calculate when your animal's next estrus will occur. By keeping a record of estrus cycles, you will know when to watch for signs of estrus activity to show that breeding is more likely to be successful. Detecting estrus in ewes can be difficult, using a ram marking harness makes it easy to see when the ewe has stood for the ram.

Keep a record of the following information using the indicated symbols:

estrus (E) standing heat (S) bred (B)

January

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

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						

March

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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				

SHEEP GESTATION TABLE (based on a 145 day gestation)

Date of Service	Watch for Lambs	Date of Service	Watch for Lambs	Date of Service	Watch for Lambs	Date of Service	Watch for Lambs	Date of Service	Watch for Lambs	Date of Service	Watch for Lambs	Date of Service	Watch for Lambs
Jan. 1	May 26	Feb. 24	Jul. 19	Apr. 19	Sep. 11	Jun. 12	Nov. 4	Aug. 5	Dec. 28	Sep. 28	Feb. 20	Nov. 21	Apr. 15
Jan. 2	May 27	Feb. 25	Jul. 20	Apr. 20	Sep. 12	Jun. 13	Nov. 5	Aug. 6	Dec. 29	Sep. 29	Feb. 21	Nov. 22	Apr. 16
Jan. 3	May 28	Feb. 26	Jul. 21	Apr. 21	Sep. 13	Jun. 14	Nov. 6	Aug. 7	Dec. 30	Sep. 30	Feb. 22	Nov. 23	Apr. 17
Jan. 4	May 29	Feb. 27	Jul. 22	Apr. 22	Sep. 14	Jun. 15	Nov. 7	Aug. 8	Dec. 31	Oct. 01	Feb. 23	Nov. 24	Apr. 18
Jan. 5	May 30	Feb. 28	Jul. 23	Apr. 23	Sep. 15	Jun. 16	Nov. 8	Aug. 9	Jan. 1	Oct. 2	Feb. 24	Nov. 25	Apr. 19
Jan. 6	May 31	Mar. 1	Jul. 24	Apr. 24	Sep. 16	Jun. 17	Nov. 9	Aug. 10	Jan. 2	Oct. 3	Feb. 25	Nov. 26	Apr. 20
Jan. 7	Jun. 1	Mar. 2	Jul. 25	Apr. 25	Sep. 17	Jun. 18	Nov. 10	Aug. 11	Jan. 3	Oct. 4	Feb. 26	Nov. 27	Apr. 21
Jan. 8	Jun. 2	Mar. 3	Jul. 26	Apr. 26	Sep. 18	Jun. 19	Nov. 11	Aug. 12	Jan. 4	Oct. 5	Feb. 27	Nov. 28	Apr. 22
Jan. 9	Jun. 3	Mar. 4	Jul. 27	Apr. 27	Sep. 19	Jun. 20	Nov. 12	Aug. 13	Jan. 5	Oct. 6	Feb. 28	Nov. 29	Apr. 23
Jan. 10	Jun. 4	Mar. 5	Jul. 28	Apr. 28	Sep. 20	Jun. 21	Nov. 13	Aug. 14	Jan. 6	Oct. 7	Mar. 1	Nov. 30	Apr. 24
Jan. 11	Jun. 5	Mar. 6	Jul. 29	Apr. 29	Sep. 21	Jun. 22	Nov. 14	Aug. 15	Jan. 7	Oct. 8	Mar. 2	Dec. 1	Apr. 25
Jan. 12	Jun. 6	Mar. 7	Jul. 30	Apr. 30	Sep. 22	Jun. 23	Nov. 15	Aug. 16	Jan. 8	Oct. 9	Mar. 3	Dec. 2	Apr. 26
Jan. 13	Jun. 7	Mar. 8	Jul. 31	May 1	Sep. 23	Jun. 24	Nov. 16	Aug. 17	Jan. 9	Oct. 10	Mar. 4	Dec. 3	Apr. 27
Jan. 14	Jun. 8	Mar. 9	Aug. 1	May 2	Sep. 24	Jun. 25	Nov. 17	Aug. 18	Jan. 10	Oct. 11	Mar. 5	Dec. 4	Apr. 28
Jan. 15	Jun. 9	Mar. 10	Aug. 2	May 3	Sep. 25	Jun. 26	Nov. 18	Aug. 19	Jan. 11	Oct. 12	Mar. 6	Dec. 5	Apr. 29
Jan. 16	Jun. 10	Mar. 11	Aug. 3	May 4	Sep. 26	Jun. 27	Nov. 19	Aug. 20	Jan. 12	Oct. 13	Mar. 7	Dec. 6	Apr. 30
Jan. 17	Jun. 11	Mar. 12	Aug. 4	May 5	Sep. 27	Jun. 28	Nov. 20	Aug. 21	Jan. 13	Oct. 14	Mar. 8	Dec. 7	May 1
Jan. 18	Jun. 12	Mar. 13	Aug. 5	May 6	Sep. 28	Jun. 29	Nov. 21	Aug. 22	Jan. 14	Oct. 15	Mar. 9	Dec. 8	May 2
Jan. 19	Jun. 13	Mar. 14	Aug. 6	May 7	Sep. 29	Jun. 30	Nov. 22	Aug. 23	Jan. 15	Oct. 16	Mar. 10	Dec. 9	May 3
Jan. 20	Jun. 14	Mar. 15	Aug. 7	May 8	Sep. 30	Jul. 1	Nov. 23	Aug. 24	Jan. 16	Oct. 17	Mar. 11	Dec. 10	May 4
Jan. 21	Jun. 15	Mar. 16	Aug. 8	May 9	Oct. 1	Jul. 2	Nov. 24	Aug. 25	Jan. 17	Oct. 18	Mar. 12	Dec. 11	May 5
Jan. 22	Jun. 16	Mar. 17	Aug. 9	May 10	Oct. 2	Jul. 3	Nov. 25	Aug. 26	Jan. 18	Oct. 19	Mar. 13	Dec. 12	May 6
Jan. 23	Jun. 17	Mar. 18	Aug. 10	May 11	Oct. 3	Jul. 4	Nov. 26	Aug. 27	Jan. 19	Oct. 20	Mar. 14	Dec. 13	May 7
Jan. 24	Jun. 18	Mar. 19	Aug. 11	May 12	Oct. 4	Jul. 5	Nov. 27	Aug. 28	Jan. 20	Oct. 21	Mar. 15	Dec. 14	May 8
Jan. 25	Jun. 19	Mar. 20	Aug. 12	May 13	Oct. 5	Jul. 6	Nov. 28	Aug. 29	Jan. 21	Oct. 22	Mar. 16	Dec. 15	May 9
Jan. 26	Jun. 20	Mar. 21	Aug. 13	May 14	Oct. 6	Jul. 7	Nov. 29	Aug. 30	Jan. 22	Oct. 23	Mar. 17	Dec. 16	May 10
Jan. 27	Jun. 21	Mar. 22	Aug. 14	May 15	Oct. 7	Jul. 8	Nov. 30	Aug. 31	Jan. 23	Oct. 24	Mar. 18	Dec. 17	May 11
Jan. 28	Jun. 22	Mar. 23	Aug. 15	May 16	Oct. 8	Jul. 9	Dec. 1	Sept. 1	Jan. 24	Oct. 25	Mar. 19	Dec. 18	May 12
Jan. 29	Jun. 23	Mar. 24	Aug. 16	May 17	Oct. 9	Jul. 10	Dec. 2	Sept. 2	Jan. 25	Oct. 26	Mar. 20	Dec. 19	May 13
Jan. 30	Jun. 24	Mar. 25	Aug. 17	May 18	Oct. 10	Jul. 11	Dec. 3	Sept. 3	Jan. 26	Oct. 27	Mar. 21	Dec. 20	May 14
Jan. 31	Jun. 25	Mar. 26	Aug. 18	May 19	Oct. 11	Jul. 12	Dec. 4	Sept. 4	Jan. 27	Oct. 28	Mar. 22	Dec. 21	May 15
Feb. 1	Jun. 26	Mar. 27	Aug. 19	May 20	Oct. 12	Jul. 13	Dec. 5	Sept. 5	Jan. 28	Oct. 29	Mar. 23	Dec. 22	May 16
Feb. 2	Jun. 27	Mar. 28	Aug. 20	May 21	Oct. 13	Jul. 14	Dec. 6	Sept. 6	Jan. 29	Oct. 30	Mar. 24	Dec. 23	May 17
Feb. 3	Jun. 28	Mar. 29	Aug. 21	May 22	Oct. 14	Jul. 15	Dec. 7	Sept. 7	Jan. 30	Oct. 31	Mar. 25	Dec. 24	May 18
Feb. 4	Jun. 29	Mar. 30	Aug. 22	May 23	Oct. 15	Jul. 16	Dec. 8	Sept. 8	Jan. 31	Nov. 1	Mar. 26	Dec. 25	May 19
Feb. 5	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Aug. 23	May 24	Oct. 16	Jul. 17	Dec. 9	Sept. 9	Feb. 1	Nov. 2	Mar. 27	Dec. 26	May 20
Feb. 6	Jul. 1	Apr. 1	Aug. 24	May 25	Oct. 17	Jul. 18	Dec. 10	Sept. 10	Feb. 2	Nov. 3	Mar. 28	Dec. 27	May 21
Feb. 7	Jul. 2	Apr. 2	Aug. 25	May 26	Oct. 18	Jul. 19	Dec. 11	Sept. 11	Feb. 3	Nov. 4	Mar. 29	Dec. 28	May 22
Feb. 8	Jul. 3	Apr. 3	Aug. 26	May 27	Oct. 19	Jul. 20	Dec. 12	Sept. 12	Feb. 4	Nov. 5	Mar. 30	Dec. 29	May 23
Feb. 9	Jul. 4	Apr. 4	Aug. 27	May 28	Oct. 20	Jul. 21	Dec. 13	Sept. 13	Feb. 5	Nov. 6	Mar. 31	Dec. 30	May 24
Feb. 10	Jul. 5	Apr. 5	Aug. 28	May 29	Oct. 21	Jul. 22	Dec. 14	Sept. 14	Feb. 6	Nov. 7	Apr. 1	Dec. 31	May 25
Feb. 11	Jul. 6	Apr. 6	Aug. 29	May 30	Oct. 22	Jul. 23	Dec. 15	Sept. 15	Feb. 7	Nov. 8	Apr. 2		
Feb. 12	Jul. 7	Apr. 7	Aug. 30	May 31	Oct. 23	Jul. 24	Dec. 16	Sept. 16	Feb. 8	Nov. 9	Apr. 3		
Feb. 13	Jul. 8	Apr. 8	Aug. 31	Jun. 1	Oct. 24	Jul. 25	Dec. 17	Sept. 17	Feb. 9	Nov. 10	Apr. 4		
Feb. 14	Jul. 9	Apr. 9	Sep. 1	Jun. 2	Oct. 25	Jul. 26	Dec. 18	Sept. 18	Feb. 10	Nov. 11	Apr. 5		
Feb. 15	Jul. 10	Apr. 10	Sep. 2	Jun. 3	Oct. 26	Jul. 27	Dec. 19	Sept. 19	Feb. 11	Nov. 12	Apr. 6		
Feb. 16	Jul. 11	Apr. 11	Sep. 3	Jun. 4	Oct. 27	Jul. 28	Dec. 20	Sept. 20	Feb. 12	Nov. 13	Apr. 7		
Feb. 17	Jul. 12	Apr. 12	Sep. 4	Jun. 5	Oct. 28	Jul. 29	Dec. 21	Sept. 21	Feb. 13	Nov. 14	Apr. 8		
Feb. 18	Jul. 13	Apr. 13	Sep. 5	Jun. 6	Oct. 29	Jul. 30	Dec. 22	Sept. 22	Feb. 14	Nov. 15	Apr. 9		
Feb. 19	Jul. 14	Apr. 14	Sep. 6	Jun. 7	Oct. 30	Jul. 31	Dec. 23	Sept. 23	Feb. 15	Nov. 16	Apr. 10		
Feb. 20	Jul. 15	Apr. 15	Sep. 7	Jun. 8	Oct. 31	Aug. 1	Dec. 24	Sept. 24	Feb. 16	Nov. 17	Apr. 11		
Feb. 21	Jul. 16	Apr. 16	Sep. 8	Jun. 9	Nov. 1	Aug. 2	Dec. 25	Sept. 25	Feb. 17	Nov. 18	Apr. 12		
Feb. 22	Jul. 17	Apr. 17	Sep. 9	Jun. 10	Nov. 2	Aug. 3	Dec. 26	Sept. 26	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Apr. 13		
Feb. 23	Jul. 18	Apr. 18	Sep. 10	Jun. 11	Nov. 3	Aug. 4	Dec. 27	Sept. 27	Feb. 19	Nov. 20	Apr. 14		

Ewe Lamb Breeding Record

Bred By or To	Date First Exposed to Ram	Date Last Exposed to Ram	Projected Due Date	Comments


Area For More Photos

HEALTH RECORD

Date	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Administered <i>(Example: Penicillin 0.1 cc IM)</i>	Medication Lot #	Person Giving Treatment	Withdrawal Period	Withdrawal Complete Date	Cost (\$)
TOTAL HEALTH COST (JI)								

Medicated Feeds - Remember to document ALL medicated feed and withdrawal times

Dates Fed	Medication Name <i>(Medication added/included in feed and approximate amount of medication)</i>	Withdrawal Time <i>(Instructed)</i>	Withdrawal Complete <i>(Date)</i>



NEVER inject into the leg or loin area.

Give Subcutaneous (Sub-Q) injections under loose skin of neck or front flank using tented method. Give Intramuscular (IM) injections in the neck. If label indicates a choice, use Sub-Q (under the skin) injections.

EWE'S EVALUATION

When evaluating the flock for culling purposes, the ewes' teeth, feet and udders should be considered. Those ewes' with unsound conformation pass their genetics on to their offspring and thus the problem may persist. Culling unproductive ewes reduces the flock's carry costs.

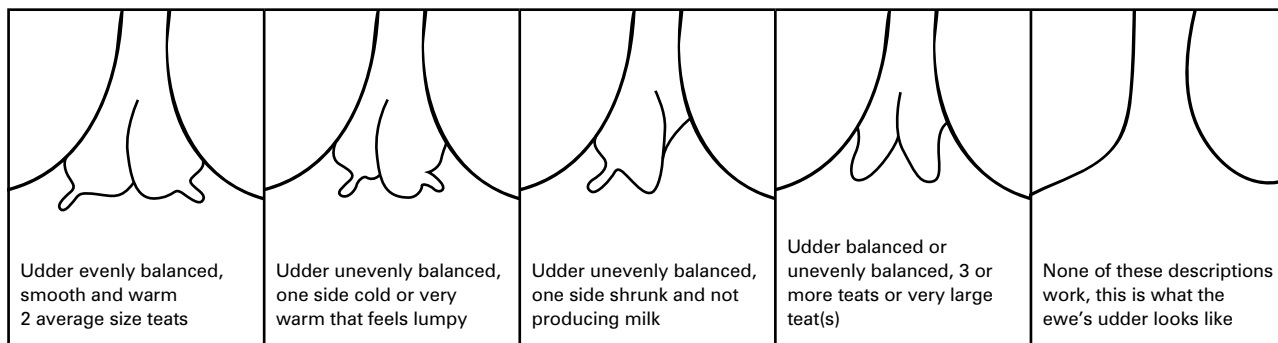
Udder and Teat

A sound udder is one that is free from any structural defects and allows the lamb(s) to easily suckle. When a ewe's udder is not sound, the milk yield may be less which means the lamb(s) growth rate and survival is decreased. The incidence of udder abnormalities tends to increase with age.

Udder checks are done by hand about the same time their offspring have their tails docked, are castrated and ear tagged. Udder checks should be done by hand to fully understand what is happening. Reach down and cup the udder in your hand; feel for the size, warmth and density of the udder and if both sides are equal. Check the teat lengths and widths. As you are learning to check udders, if there is something that feels different, tip the ewe on her rump to see the whole udder and determine what is happening.

Circle the udder below that best describes your ewe's udder conformation.

View from behind.



Feet

Ewes kept for breeding stay in the flock longer, so their hoof and foot conformation is more important. Lameness can't move around as easily to find food and water so their condition can deteriorate. Lameness can also severely affect fertility in both the males and females. Animals that are prone to lameness are also more susceptible to foot rot which is contagious.

This ewe has had to have: (circle)

No hoof trimming

Some hoof trimming

Extensive hoof trimming

Teeth

A sheep's teeth do a lot of tearing and pulling of fibrous plants so its teeth are subject to lots of mechanical stresses. Given that a breeding animal is kept in the flock longer than feeder animals, a breeding animal's teeth and mouth conformation should be evaluated to ensure the health of the animal and offspring.

This ewe has: (circle)

No teeth issues

Is showing some teeth issues

Has trouble with her teeth

Did You Know?...

According to the National Farm Animal Care Council "Code of Practice"

Castration - by rubber rings must be done within 1-10 days of birth in a confined – semi confined area and 1-6 weeks for pastures.

Tail Docking - using rubber rings must be done before 6 weeks of age. Tails must be docked no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold of the lamb's tail.

(See the Canadian Sheep code of Practice for more details.)

3 Year Accumulated Equipment History

This page will be used to keep track of all equipment that the member owns and all the items will be assigned a value. The Equipment Inventory will be continuous from year to year and should be transferred to the current Record Book each year. Do not include items that you put in Other Costs. Ad more pages if needed.

Example

Date	Equipment Item	Value of Purchased Equipment
Oct. 1, 20XX	Rope halter	\$10.00
Nov. 5, 20XX	Lost rope halter	-\$10.00
Nov. 8, 20XX	New rope halter	\$10.00
Dec. 1, 20XX	New show halter	\$60.00
Year 1 Total (D1)		
Year 2 Total (D2)		
Year 3 Total (D3)		

4-H PROJECT RELATED COSTS

Examples: Gas, meals, lodging, show supplies, show shirts, project event fees and workshops. The cost of new equipment, that you will use for more than one year, is recorded in the Equipment Inventory. You assume that material such as show spray or shampoo are used up yearly, so you would record them here. Cash prizes at fairs and related shows. Also include the dollar value of prizes won.

Date	Items Purchased, Expenses or Money Earned	Expense	Income
April 15	Grooming workshop - gas, entry fee, lunch, cash prize	\$ 42.00	\$10.00
Totals		(E1)	(F1)

Date	Other Management Costs Include costs such as bedding, trucking, insurance, yardage, etc.	Expense
Totals		(G1)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Income:

Sale price or estimated value of animal at end of project		
Income (4-H Project Related Costs, Page 24)	+	(F1)
Total Income	=	(H1)

Expenses:

Purchase Price or initial value of animal (Page 5)		(IV)
Equipment Cost (Page 23)	+	(D1)
Feed Cost (Feed Record, Page 15)	+	(C1)
Total Health Costs (Page 21)	+	(J1)
Other Management Costs (Page 24)	+	(G1)
4-H Project Related Costs (Page 24)	+	(E1)
Total Project Expense	=	(K1)

Profit or Loss Calculation:

Total Income – Total Project Expense = **Profit or Loss**

(H1)	–	(K1)	=	
------	---	------	---	--

1. Did you make a profit or loss? _____

Current *Market Price per weight unit* (Check with your local auction market)

(L1)

2. If you had sold this animal at today's market price, would you have made a profit or loss?

Market Price – Total Project Expense = **Profit or Loss**

(L1)	–	(K1)	=	
------	---	------	---	--

CLIPPING **PAGE**

PHOTOGRAPHS

ABOUT ME

My age on January 1st of this 4-H year: _____ This is my _____ year in 4-H

I joined 4-H this year because...

This year in 4-H I hope to accomplish...

This year I will contribute to my club by...

The number and what kinds of animals I will care for...

ABOUT MY CLUB

Club name _____

Number of members _____ My club has been operating for _____ years

4-H district _____ 4-H region _____

Club Leader(s) Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Club e-mail contact: _____

CLUB EXECUTIVE

President Name: _____ Phone: _____

Vice President Name: _____ Phone: _____

Secretary Name: _____ Phone: _____

Treasurer Name: _____ Phone: _____

OTHER CLUB POSITIONS

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

MONTHLY FEED RECORD

Include the values of pasture, silage, hay and grain that your project animal eats. If you share feed with someone else, calculate and record only the value of the feed your own animals eat.

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A1)		Total (B1)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A2)		Total (B2)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A3)		Total (B3)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A4)		Total (B4)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A5)		Total (B5)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A6)		Total (B6)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A7)		Total (B7)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A8)		Total (B8)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A9)		Total (B9)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A10)		Total (B10)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A11)		Total (B11)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A12)		Total (B12)

Yearly Summary – Feed Weight and Feed Costs

MONTH	FEED WEIGHT (A1 – A12)	FEED COST/VALUE (B1-B12)
OCT		
NOV		
DEC		
JAN		
FEB		
MAR		
APR		
MAY		
JUN		
JUL		
AUG		
SEP		
TOTALS		(C2)

HEALTH RECORD

Date	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Administered <i>(Example: Penicillin 0.1 cc IM)</i>	Medication Lot #	Person Giving Treatment	Withdrawal Period	Withdrawal Complete Date	Cost (\$)
TOTAL HEALTH COST (J2)								

Medicated Feeds - Remember to document ALL medicated feed and withdrawal times

Dates Fed	Medication Name <i>(Medication added/included in feed and approximate amount of medication)</i>	Withdrawal Time <i>(Instructed)</i>	Withdrawal Complete <i>(Date)</i>



Give Subcutaneous (Sub-Q) injections under loose skin of neck or front flank using tented method. Give Intramuscular (IM) injections in the neck. If label indicates a choice, use Sub-Q (under the skin) injections.

EWE'S EVALUATION

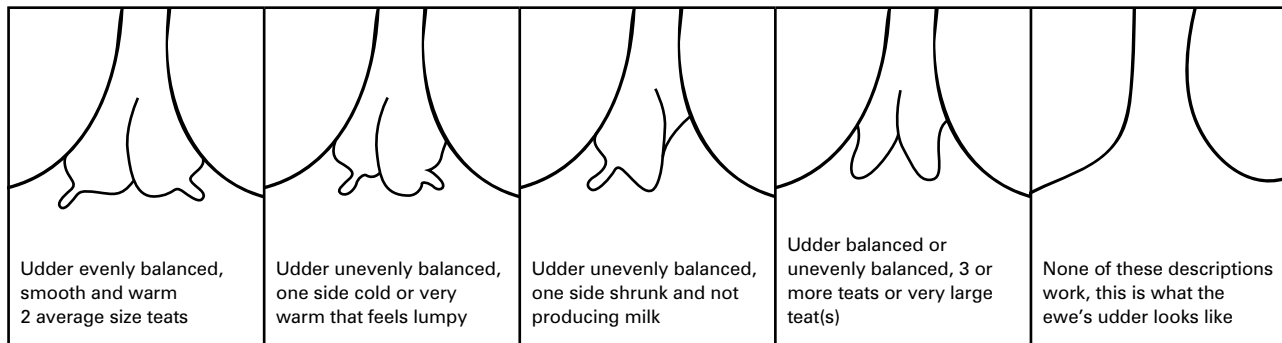
When evaluating the flock for culling purposes, the ewes' teeth, feet and udders should be considered. Those ewes' with unsound conformation pass their genetics on to their offspring and thus the problem may persist. Culling unproductive ewes reduces the flock's carry costs.

Udder and Teat

A sound udder is one that is free from any structural defects and allows the lamb(s) to easily suckle. When a ewe's udder is not sound, the milk yield may be less which means the lamb(s) growth rate and survival is decreased. The incidence of udder abnormalities tends to increase with age.

Udder checks are done by hand about the same time their offspring have their tails docked, are castrated and ear tagged. Udder checks should be done by hand to fully understand what is happening. Reach down and cup the udder in your hand; feel for the size, warmth and density of the udder and if both sides are equal. Check the teat lengths and widths. As you are learning to check udders, if there is something that feels different, tip the ewe on her rump to see the whole udder and determine what is happening.

Circle the udder below that best describes your ewe's udder conformation. View from behind.



Feet

Ewes kept for breeding stay in the flock longer, so their hoof and foot conformation is more important. Lameness can't move around as easily to find food and water so their condition can deteriorate. Lameness can also severely affect fertility in both the males and females. Animals that are prone to lameness are also more susceptible to foot rot which is contagious.

This ewe has had to have: (circle)

No hoof trimming

Some hoof trimming

Extensive hoof trimming

Teeth

A sheep's teeth do a lot of tearing and pulling of fibrous plants so its teeth are subject to lots of mechanical stresses. Given that a breeding animal is kept in the flock longer than feeder animals, a breeding animal's teeth and mouth conformation should be evaluated to ensure the health of the animal and offspring.

This ewe has: (circle)

No teeth issues

Is showing some teeth issues

Has trouble with her teeth

Did You Know?...

According to the National Farm Animal Care Council "Code of Practice"

Castration - by rubber rings must be done within 1-10 days of birth in a confined – semi confined area and 1-6 weeks for pastures.

Tail Docking - using rubber rings must be done before 6 weeks of age. Tails must be docked no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold of the lamb's tail.

(See the Canadian Sheep code of Practice for more details.)

RECORD OF MY YEARLING EWE'S PROGRESS

Month	Comment - How did your project do this month, questions, ideas?	
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:

Month	Comment - How did your project do this month, questions, ideas?	
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:

Yearling Breeding Record

Bred By or To	Date First Exposed to Ram	Date Last Exposed to Ram	Projected Due Date	Comments

Yearling Production Record

Offspring ID or Name	Date of Birth	Weaning Wt and Date	Other Information (birthing difficulty, etc.)

Area for another photo

Did you know?

According to the National Farm Animal Care Council "Code of Practice"

Castration - by rubber rings must be done within 1-10 days of birth in a confined/semi-confined area and 1-6 weeks for pastures.

Tail docking - using rubber rings must be done before 6 weeks of age. Tails must be docked no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold of the lambs tail. *(see the Canadian Sheep Code of Practice for more details)*

4-H PROJECT RELATED COSTS

Examples: Gas, meals, lodging, show supplies, show shirts, project event fees and workshops. The cost of new equipment, that you will use for more than one year, is recorded in the Equipment Inventory. You assume that material such as show spray or shampoo are used up yearly, so you would record them here. Cash prizes at fairs and related shows. Also include the dollar value of prizes won.

Date	Items Purchased, Expenses or Money Earned	Expense	Income
April 15	Grooming workshop - gas, entry fee, lunch, cash prize	\$ 42.00	\$10.00
Sept 23	Sale of 2 wether lambs.		\$320.00
Totals		(E2)	(F2)

Date	Other Management Costs Include costs such as bedding, trucking, insurance, yardage, etc.	Expense
Totals		(G2)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Income:

Sale price or estimated value of animal at end of project		
Income (4-H Project Related Costs, Page 42)	+	(F2)
Total Income	=	(H2)

Expenses:

Purchase Price or initial value of animal (Page 5)		(IV)
Equipment Cost (Page 23)	+	(D2)
Feed Cost (Feed Record, Page 36)	+	(C2)
Total Health Costs (Page 37)	+	(J2)
Other Management Costs (Page 42)	+	(G2)
4-H Project Related Costs (Page 42)	+	(E2)
Total Project Expense	=	(K2)

Profit or Loss Calculation:

Total Income – Total Project Expense = **Profit or Loss**

(H2)	–	(K2)	=	
------	---	------	---	--

1. Did you make a profit or loss? _____

Current *Market Price per weight unit* (Check with your local auction market) (L2)

2. If you had sold this animal at today's market price, would you have made a profit or loss?

Market Price – Total Project Expense = **Profit or Loss**

(L2)	–	(K2)	=	
------	---	------	---	--

CLIPPING **PAGE**

PHOTOGRAPHS

ABOUT ME

My age on January 1st of this 4-H year: _____ This is my _____ year in 4-H

I joined 4-H this year because...

This year in 4-H I hope to accomplish...

This year I will contribute to my club by...

The number and what kinds of animals I will care for...

ABOUT MY CLUB

Club name _____

Number of members _____ My club has been operating for _____ years

4-H district _____ 4-H region _____

Club Leader(s) Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Club e-mail contact: _____

CLUB EXECUTIVE

President Name: _____ Phone: _____

Vice President Name: _____ Phone: _____

Secretary Name: _____ Phone: _____

Treasurer Name: _____ Phone: _____

OTHER CLUB POSITIONS

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

_____ Name: _____ Phone: _____

MONTHLY FEED RECORD

Include the values of pasture, silage, hay and grain that your project animal eats. If you share feed with someone else, calculate and record only the value of the feed your own animals eat.

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A1)		Total (B1)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A2)		Total (B2)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A3)		Total (B3)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A4)		Total (B4)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A5)		Total (B5)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A6)		Total (B6)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A7)		Total (B7)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A8)		Total (B8)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A9)		Total (B9)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A10)		Total (B10)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A11)		Total (B11)

Monthly Record For:

Feed (Grains, Hay, Supplements, Pasture)	Days on Feed	Weight per Day kgs/lbs	Monthly Weight kgs/lbs	Price per Weight Unit	Monthly Feed Cost (\$)
Sub Totals			Total (A12)		Total (B12)

Yearly Summary – Feed Weight and Feed Costs

MONTH	FEED WEIGHT (A1 – A12)	FEED COST/VALUE (B1-B12)
OCT		
NOV		
DEC		
JAN		
FEB		
MAR		
APR		
MAY		
JUN		
JUL		
AUG		
SEP		
TOTALS		(C3)

HEALTH RECORD

Date	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Administered <i>(Example: Penicillin 0.1 cc IM)</i>	Medication Lot #	Person Giving Treatment	Withdrawal Period	Withdrawal Complete Date	Cost (\$)
TOTAL HEALTH COST (J3)								

Medicated Feeds - Remember to document ALL medicated feed and withdrawal times

Dates Fed	Medication Name <i>(Medication added/included in feed and approximate amount of medication)</i>	Withdrawal Time <i>(Instructed)</i>	Withdrawal Complete <i>(Date)</i>



Give Subcutaneous (Sub-Q) injections under loose skin of neck or front flank using tented method. Give Intramuscular (IM) injections in the neck. If label indicates a choice, use Sub-Q (under the skin) injections.

EWE'S EVALUATION

When evaluating the flock for culling purposes, the ewes' teeth, feet and udders should be considered. Those ewes' with unsound conformation pass their genetics on to their offspring and thus the problem may persist. Culling unproductive ewes reduces the flock's carry costs.

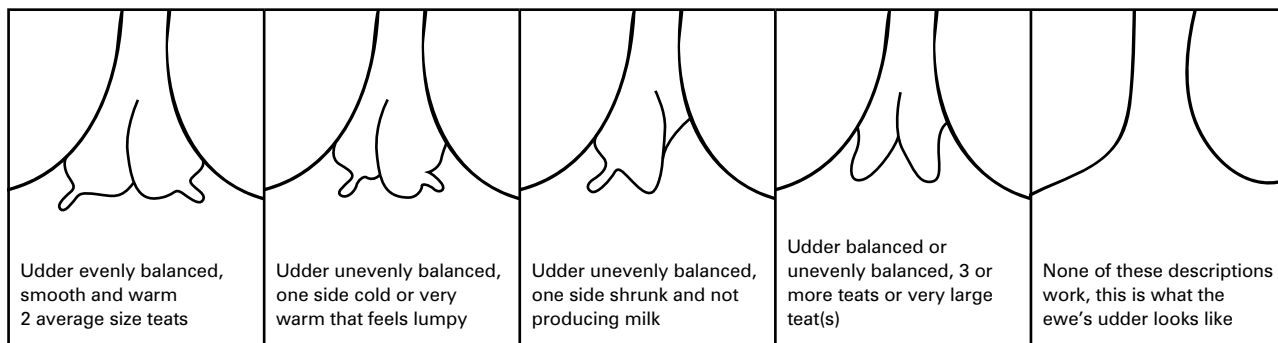
Udder and Teat

A sound udder is one that is free from any structural defects and allows the lamb(s) to easily suckle. When a ewe's udder is not sound, the milk yield may be less which means the lamb(s) growth rate and survival is decreased. The incidence of udder abnormalities tends to increase with age.

Udder checks are done by hand about the same time their offspring have their tails docked, are castrated and ear tagged. Udder checks should be done by hand to fully understand what is happening. Reach down and cup the udder in your hand; feel for the size, warmth and density of the udder and if both sides are equal. Check the teat lengths and widths. As you are learning to check udders, if there is something that feels different, tip the ewe on her rump to see the whole udder and determine what is happening.

Circle the udder below that best describes your ewe's udder conformation.

View from behind.



Feet

Ewes kept for breeding stay in the flock longer, so their hoof and foot conformation is more important. Lameness can't move around as easily to find food and water so their condition can deteriorate. Lameness can also severely affect fertility in both the males and females. Animals that are prone to lameness are also more susceptible to foot rot which is contagious.

This ewe has had to have: (circle)

No hoof trimming

Some hoof trimming

Extensive hoof trimming

Teeth

A sheep's teeth do a lot of tearing and pulling of fibrous plants so its teeth are subject to lots of mechanical stresses. Given that a breeding animal is kept in the flock longer than feeder animals, a breeding animal's teeth and mouth conformation should be evaluated to ensure the health of the animal and offspring.

This ewe has: (circle)

No teeth issues

Is showing some teeth issues

Has trouble with her teeth

Did You Know?...

According to the National Farm Animal Care Council "Code of Practice"

Castration - by rubber rings must be done within 1-10 days of birth in a confined – semi confined area and 1-6 weeks for pastures.

Tail Docking - using rubber rings must be done before 6 weeks of age. Tails must be docked no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold of the lamb's tail.

(See the Canadian Sheep code of Practice for more details.)

RECORD OF MY **MATURE EWE'S** PROGRESS

Month	Comment - How did your project do this month, questions, ideas?	
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:

Month	Comment - How did your project do this month, questions, ideas?	
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:
	Member:	
	Leader:	Leader Initials:

Mature Ewe Breeding Record

Bred By or To	Date First Exposed to Sire	Date Last Exposed to Sire	Projected Due Date	Comments

Mature Ewe Production Record

Offspring ID or Name	Date of Birth	Weaning Wt and Date	Other Information (birthing difficulty, etc.)

Area for another photo

Did you know?

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Castration - by rubber rings must be done within 1-10 days of birth in a confined/semi-confined area and 1-6 weeks for pastures.

Tail docking - using rubber rings must be done before 6 weeks of age. Tails must be docked no shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold of the lambs tail. *(see the Canadian Sheep Code of Practice for more details)*

4-H PROJECT RELATED COSTS

Examples: Gas, meals, lodging, show supplies, show shirts, project event fees and workshops. The cost of new equipment, that you will use for more than one year, is recorded in the Equipment Inventory. You assume that material such as show spray or shampoo are used up yearly, so you would record them here. Cash prizes at fairs and related shows. Also include the dollar value of prizes won.

Date	Items Purchased, Expenses or Money Earned	Expense	Income
April 15	Grooming workshop - gas, entry fee, lunch, cash prize	\$ 42.00	\$10.00
Sep 23	Sale of 2 whether lambs		\$320.00
Totals		(E3)	(F3)

Date	Other Management Costs Include costs such as bedding, trucking, insurance, yardage, etc.	Expense
Totals		(G3)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Income:

Sale price or estimated value of animal at end of project		
Income (4-H Project Related Costs, Page 60)	+	(F3)
Total Income		= (H3)

Expenses:

Purchase Price or Initial value of animal (Page 5)		(IV)
Equipment Cost (Page 23)	+	(D3)
Feed Cost (Feed Record, Page 54)	+	(C3)
Total Health Costs (Page 55)	+	(J3)
Other Management Costs (Page 60)	+	(G3)
4-H Project Related Costs (Page 60)	+	(E3)
Total Project Expense		= (K3)

Profit or Loss Calculation:

Total Income – Total Project Expense = **Profit or Loss**

(H3)	–	(K3)	=	
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1. Did you make a profit or loss? _____

Current *Market Price per weight unit* (Check with your local auction market) (L3)

2. If you had sold this animal at today's market price, would you have made a profit or loss?
 Market Price – Total Project Expense = **Profit or Loss**

(L3)	–	(K3)	=	
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CLIPPING **PAGE**

PHOTOGRAPHS

CSIP RFID tags

The Canadian Sheep Identification Program (CSIP) is a mandatory identification program for sheep in Canada, implemented January 1, 2004. All sheep and lambs must bear a CSIP ear tag before they leave the farm of birth or other location; even temporarily such as shows, veterinarian, community pasture.

There are two Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) ear tags currently approved for use on the Canadian Sheep Identification Program (CSIP).

Allflex Button Tags

- Are sold as a two-part set – ensure front and back numbers match



Shearwell Loop Tags

- Put the tag on the top of the ear.
- Leave room for the ear to grow when tagging baby lambs.



Images © Tracy Lamb, Mopani Communications

For best tag retention and readability

- Follow the manufacturer's directions
- Use the right RFID tag applicator (tagger)
- Apply the tags in right position (close to the head)
- Apply the tags between the cartilage (ribs) of the animal's right ear
- The tag transponder should be on the inner side of the ear
- Animals must have only one RFID tag

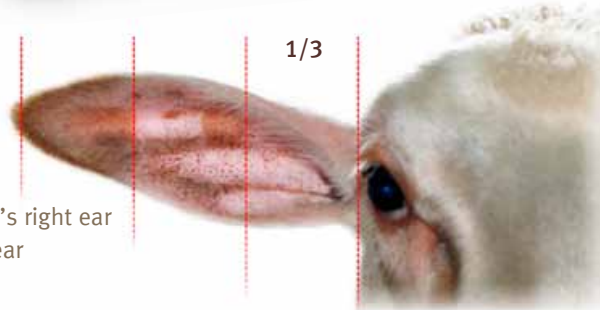


Image © AARD

CSIP Pink metal Kurl-lock tags are no longer available for purchase. Existing stocks may be used up until the Canadian Food Inspection Agency revokes this tag. Once the tag is revoked it can no longer be used as a CSIP tag.

Don't leave home without one –

- All sheep and lambs must bear a CSIP tag before leaving the farm of origin or any subsequent premises.
- It is illegal to transport or accept sheep and lambs without CSIP tags.
- When buying sheep or lambs privately, make sure they have a CSIP tag.
- CSIP is a national program, retagging is only necessary when an animal loses its tag.
- Keep a record of:
 - All sheep or lambs entering your premises for breeding, feeding or even temporary holding.
 - All sheep 18 months or older leaving your farm, other than those sold directly to a federally or provincially inspected abattoir. Retain records of all animals shipped to slaughter.
- Imported sheep and lambs must have a CSIP applied within 7 days of arrival.
- All sheep and lambs entering Quebec must bear a CSIP approved paired tag.
- Full information on CSIP is available from the Canadian Sheep Federation website www.cansheep.ca
- In Alberta, Premises Identification is mandatory – it is a unique identifying number assigned to a specific piece of property. To apply for your PID visit www.agriculture.alberta.ca/premises or call the Ag-Info Centre at 310-FARM (3276)
- All sheep are required to be accompanied by an Alberta livestock manifest when transported. Manifests are available at auction markets or from Livestock Identification Services Ltd. at 1-866-509-2088 www.lis-alberta.com.

To order your CSIP tags please call: Canadian Cooperative Woolgrowers at 1-800-567-3693

July 2013

