



Zimbabwe Herd Book

in collaboration with



proudly brings you

SMALL STOCK SCHOOL 2026

17th September

Zimbabwe Herd Book

Small Stock School 2026 - 17th September

"Efficiency in motion – Genetics for a changing world"

Thursday 17th September

07:00 - 07:30	Registration
07:30 - 07:35	Sponsor Slot
07:35 - 08:25	Practical Sheep Feeding - Willem Augustyn
08:25 - 09:15	Practical Sheep Selection - William Hundermark
09:15 - 09:45	Break
09:45 - 09:50	Sponsor Slot
09:50 - 10:40	Wire Worm in Sheep and Goats - Dr Jesse Steele
10:40 - 11:30	AI In Sheep - Pikkie Uys
11:30 - 12:20	Sheep Dog Demonstration - William Hundermark
12:20 - 12:30	Dorper Awards
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 14:05	Sponsor Slot
14:05 - 14:55	Stockman Procedures - Dr Doug Bruce
14:55 - 15:25	Break
15:25 - 15:30	Sponsor Slot
15:30 - 16:20	Practical Knapsacks and Spray Races - Lozino / Red Dane Agri Solutions
16:20 - 17:10	Electric Fencing and Handling Facilities - Nemtech
17:10	Wrap Up

ZIMBABWE HERD BOOK

BEEF & SMALL STOCK SCHOOLS 2026

Harare

A warm welcome to all farmers, breeders, sponsors, presenters, and stakeholders.

On behalf of the Zimbabwe Herd Book, I am delighted to welcome you to our **Beef & Small Stock Schools** here in Harare.

2026 is a very special year as we celebrate **The Year of the Boran**, and **The Year of the Dorper**. We look forward to showcasing these exceptional adapted breeds and the role they play in building resilient and profitable livestock enterprises in Zimbabwe.

Over the next three days, our program features:

- **2 Days dedicated to the Beef School:** *"Beefing up skills - raising the 'steaks' with adapted cattle"*
- **1 Day dedicated to the Small Stock School:** *"Efficiency in motion - Genetics for a changing world"*

What you can expect:

1. **A special focus on the Boran and Dorper breeds** - with animals on display and expert input on their adaptation, productivity, and contribution to our industry.
2. A showcase of other adapted cattle, sheep, and goat breeds suited to Zimbabwe's environment and markets, with the opportunity to engage directly with breeders.
3. Practical presentations and discussions aimed at "beefing up skills" and improving efficiency across all enterprises.
4. The chance to network with fellow farmers, presenters, sponsors, and service providers, while visiting exhibition stands for solutions to strengthen your operations.
5. A continued focus on genetics as the key to productivity in a changing world.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our hardworking ZHB team, our knowledgeable presenters, and all our generous sponsors for their continued support in making these schools possible.

Let us come together over these three days to learn, share, and raise the "steaks" for the future of our livestock sector.

Thank you,

Anne Cooke

Chairman - Zimbabwe Herd Book



Willem Augustyn



Dr Doug Bruce



William Hundermark



Dr Jesse Steele



Pikkie Uys

Willem Augustyn

- *Practical Sheep Feeding*

Originates from Sutherland in the Northern-Cape, South-Africa. I am an Animal Nutritionist with over six years of experience in the animal nutrition industry. I hold a B.Sc. and M.Sc. Agric. in Animal Nutrition from the University of the Free State. Since relocating to Zimbabwe in September 2023, I have served as the Head of Ruminant Nutrition at Fivet Animal Health, where we provide technical advice and develop practical, science-based nutritional solutions to improve livestock productivity and profitability.

Dr Doug Bruce

- *Stockman Procedures*

A Zimbabwean veterinarian trained at Onderstepoort Veterinary Faculty of Pretoria University in South Africa. He has experience in large animal practice, large scale intensive pig production and has dabbled in ostrich and crocodile production. He has worked in the animal health industry, the corporate world and in practice - always serving farmers and their animals. His main objective is to improve the efficiency of local producers and make them internationally competitive.

William Hundermark

- *Practical Sheep Selection*
- *Sheep Dog Demonstration*

William Hundermark is the owner of Northern Dorper Stud and has been involved in the sheep industry for 20 years. After beginning with a commercial Dorper flock in 2006, he registered Northern Dorper Stud with the Zimbabwe Herd Book in 2021, with a focus on breeding functional, fertile and structurally correct Dorpers that are well adapted to Zimbabwean conditions.

His passion for livestock genetics began growing up around his father's renowned VH Brahman Stud near Gweru, where he developed a lifelong interest in selective breeding and genetic improvement. He has also benefited from the mentorship of respected South African Dorper breeders Daan Bosman and Charl Saunderson of Nooitgedacht Dorper Stud.

William serves as Chairman of the Zimbabwe Dorper Sheep Breeders Association, is a Senior Dorper Breed Inspector, and represents the Small Stock sector on the Zimbabwe Herd Book Council, where he is committed to promoting breed standards and genetic improvement within Zimbabwe's sheep industry.

An enthusiastic Border Collie handler, William also works closely with his dogs—Blu, Bryn and Izzy—to demonstrate low-stress livestock handling and efficient stockmanship.

At the Zimbabwe Herd Book Small Stock School, William will present on Dorper breed standards, selecting breeding stock, culling decisions and mating selection, sharing practical knowledge to help breeders make better breeding decisions and build more productive, profitable flocks.

"Great flocks are never built by chance—they are built one breeding decision at a time."

Dr Jesse Steele

- *Wire Worm in Sheep and Goats*

Descendant from cattle and sheep farmers in Scotland- now third generation of the same born in Zimbabwe, just finished his eighth season of cattle PDs as a Vet in private livestock practice and hoping his sheep survived his long absence.

Pikkie Uys

- *AI In Sheep*

Pikkie farms together with his brother Johan on the main farm Gryshoek in the eastern Highveld of Mpumalanga, where the altitude ranges from 1 350 m to 2 000 m above sea level. Johan's two sons joined the farming operation three years ago and are the sixth generation on the farm. They breed Drakensberger cattle – the oldest herd in South Africa – as well as the oldest Merino flock in the former Transvaal, and also run a flock of Afrino sheep. Pikkie has been farming for 30 years.



PRACTICAL SHEEP FEEDING

WILLEM AUGUSTYN

Your Partner in Profitable Animal Production



OVERVIEW

- Feeding the Ewe
- Feeding the Lamb
- Lamb Fattening



Ewe production stages

1. Ewe maintenance
2. Ewe early gestation
3. Ewe Late gestation
4. Ewe lactating (first 4-6 weeks lactation)
5. Ewe lactating (last 4 weeks of lactation)

Feeding the ewe

Nutritional requirements:

-Maintenance of the ewe

Body weight	DMI	Protein (g)	ME (MJ intake)
50	1.0	95	8.17
60	1.1	104	8.90
70	1.2	113	10.0
80	1.3	122	10.9
90	1.4	132	11.6

(NRC, 1985)

Feeding the ewe

Nutritional requirements:

-Pregnant (first 15 weeks of gestation)

Body weight	DMI	Protein (g)	ME (MJ intake)
50	1.2	112	10.04
60	1.3	121	10.88
70	1.4	130	11.72
80	1.5	139	12.55
90	1.6	148	13.39

(NRC, 1985)

Feeding the ewe

Nutritional requirements:

-Pregnant (last 4 weeks of gestation(130-150% lambing %)

Body weight	DMI	Protein (g)	ME (MJ intake)
50	1.6	175	14.72
60	1.7	184	15.06
70	1.8	193	15.89
80	1.9	202	16.74
90	2	212	17.57

(NRC, 1985)

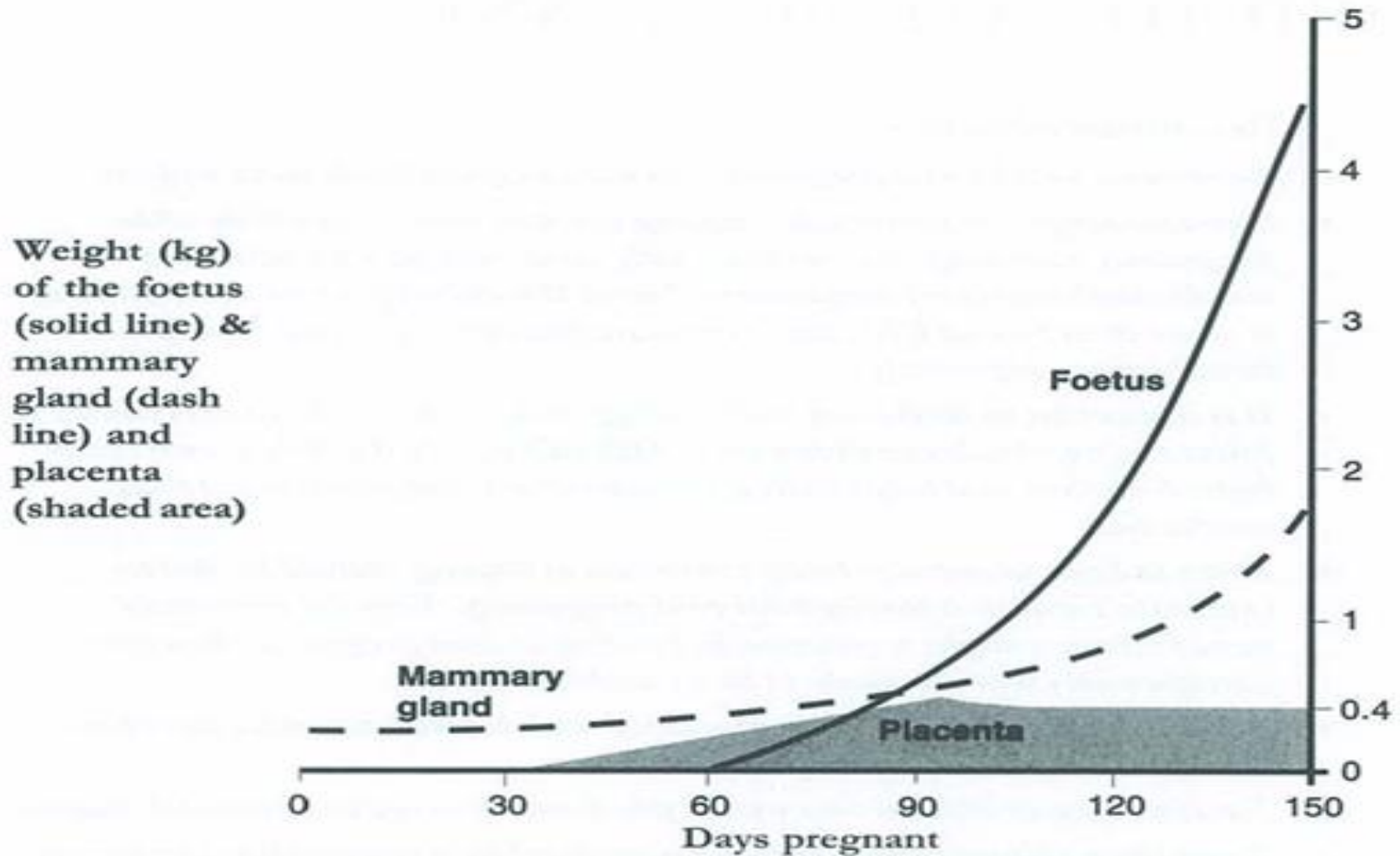


Figure adapted from D.K. Revell; see Revell et al. (2002) and Spencer et al. (2004)

Feeding the ewe

- Late gestation (90-150 days)
 - 72% of fetal growth takes place in the last 42 days of gestation
 - Udder tissue development increase rapidly to secure maximum colostrum and milk production
 - In this phase good quality protein is necessary for optimum production
 - High-quality by-pass protein

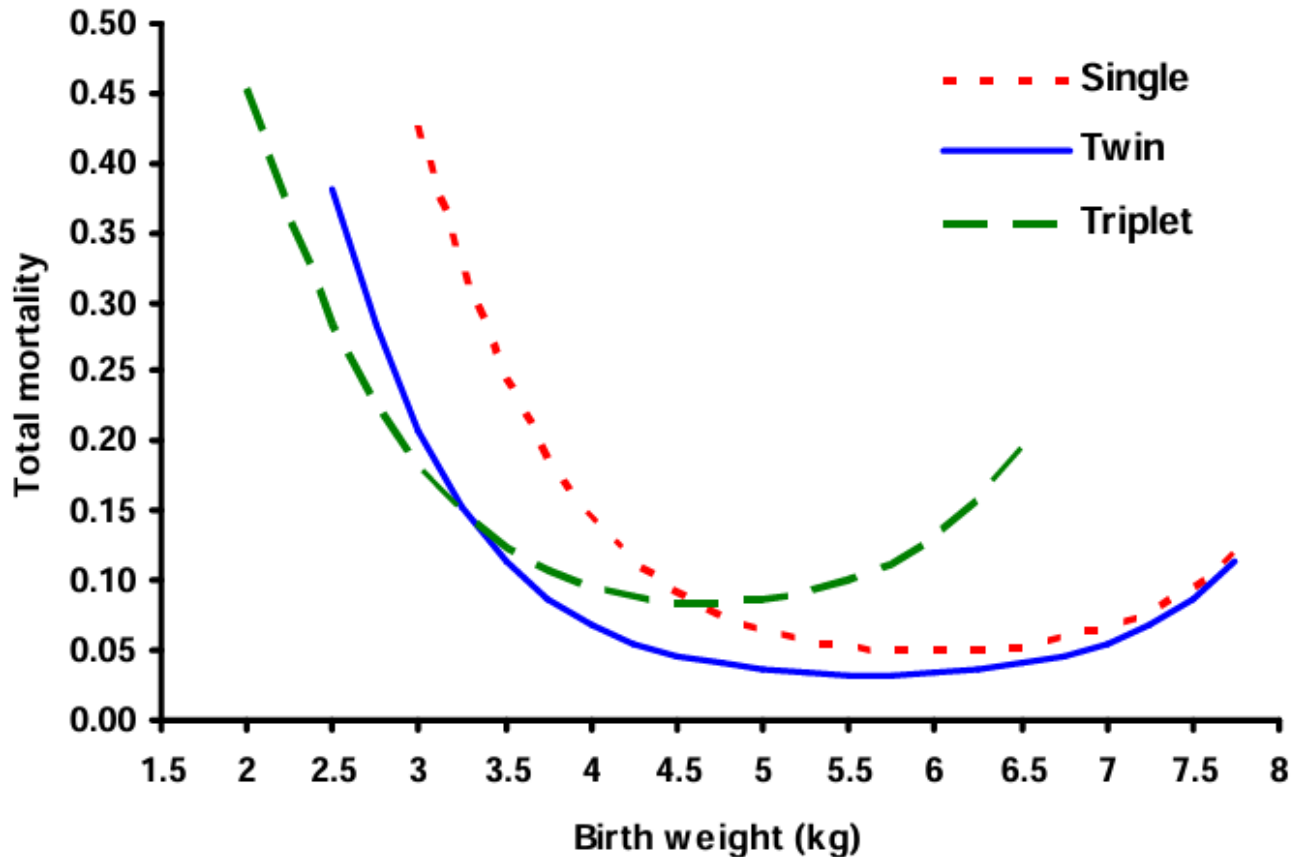


Feeding the ewe

- By-pass protein in late lactation ensure:
 - Target birth weights are met
 - Maximum udder development
 - Better colostrum quality
 - Increase lamb survival rate

Feeding the ewe

Figure 1. Relationship between lamb birth weight and total mortality



(Hanrahan and Keady, 2013)

Feeding the ewe

Nutritional requirements:

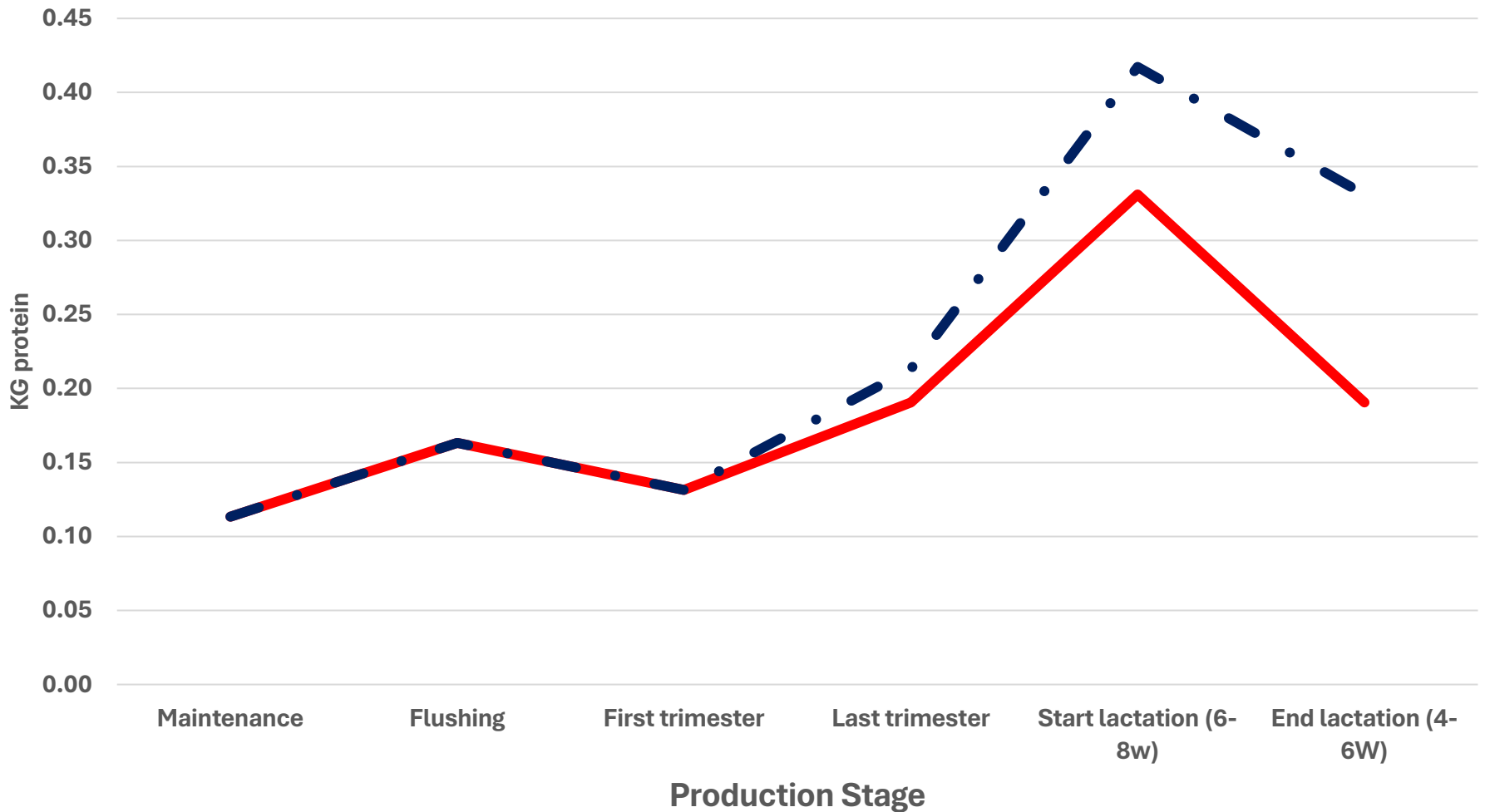
-Lactating (First 6-8 weeks of lactation- suckling singles)

Body weight	DMI	Protein (g)	ME (MJ intake)
50	2.1	304	20.5
60	2.3	319	22.59
70	2.5	334	24.68
80	2.6	344	25.52
90	2.7	353	26.35

(NRC, 1985)



Protein requirement for ewe cycle (70kg)



— Protein requirement for ewes (LP)

- - Protein requirement for ewes (HP)

(NRC, 1985)

Nutrient solutions

EXAMPLE:

70kg ewe on extensive grazing

CP intake on winter grazing (3.5% CP)

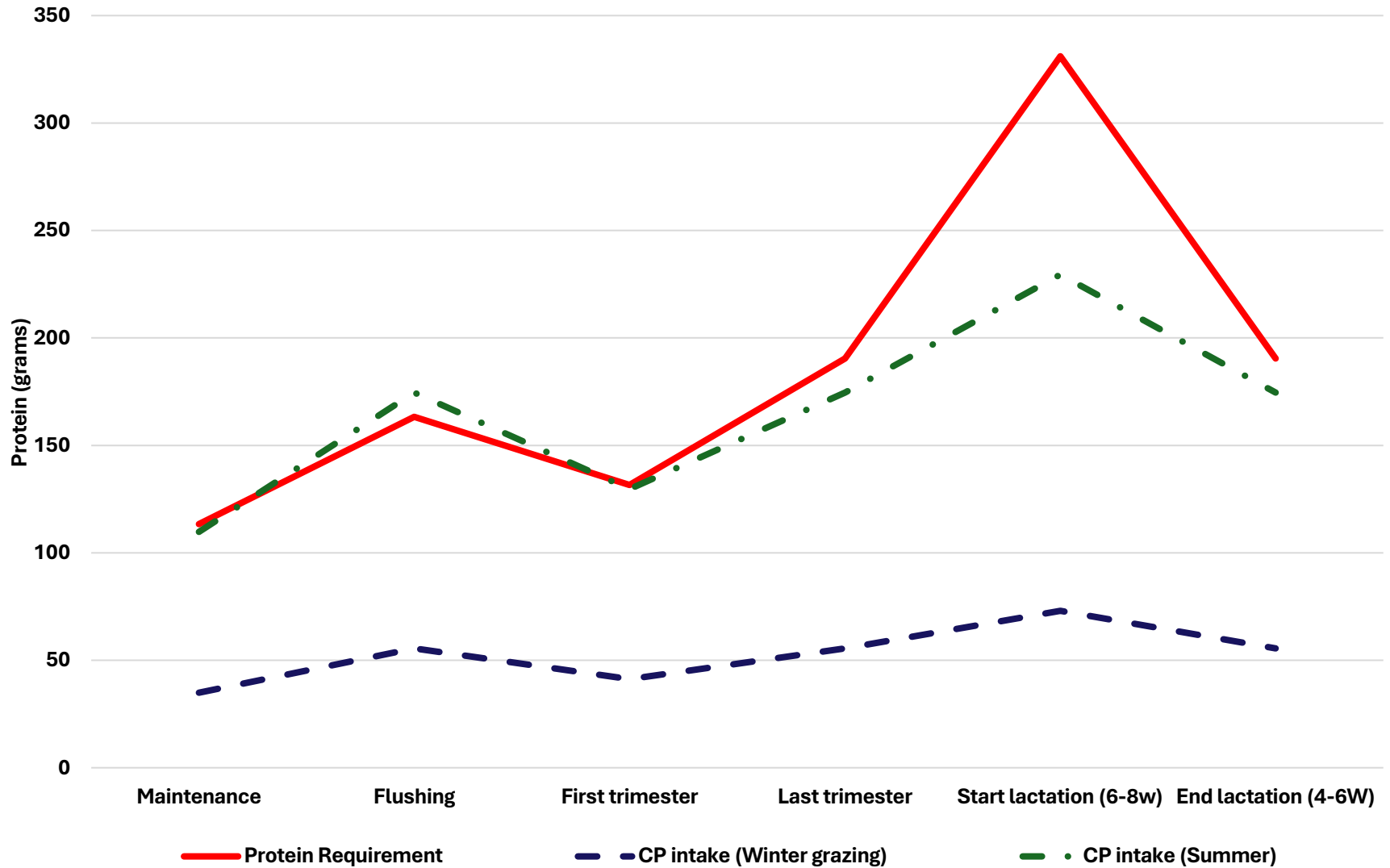
CP intake on summer grazing (11% CP)

Protein gap to fill

- 35% protein lick
- 16% Lactating nuts
- 12% Maintenance nuts



Protein Requirement vs Protein intake (grazing) (70kg Ewe)



(NRC, 1985)



Supplementary protein need in the summer

Production stage	CP Short (g)	12% CP pellets intake (g)	16% CP Pellets intake (g)
Maintenance	3.6	30	22
Flushing	0	0	0
First trimester	1.8	15	12
Last trimester	16	135	100
Start of Lactation (6-8W)	102	845	635
End of Lactation (4-6W)	16	135	100

(NRC, 1985)



Supplementary protein need in the winter

Production stage	CP Short (g)	35% CP Lick intake (g)	16% CP Pellets intake (g)
Maintenance	78	225	490
Flushing	107	310	673
First trimester	90	257	565
Last trimester	135	385	845
Start of Lactation (6-8W)	258	737	1600
End of Lactation (4-6W)	135	385	840

(NRC, 1985)



Ewe nutrition summary

1. Record data (Weights/BCS)
2. Feed the ewe for the specific stage which she is in
3. The last 4-6 weeks before lambing is critical
4. Nutrition affects lamb survival
 - Poor nutrition can contribute to low birth weights and weak lambs
5. Do preventative supplementation, and not corrective feeding

Feeding the lamb



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Feeding the lamb

Why Creep feeding:

- Unlocking the full potential of the lamb
- At the age of 4 to 6 weeks 50% of the lambs' nutritional demands can come from other sources, other than the dam's milk alone (*Schoenian, 2007*)
- Young lambs have excellent feed conversion rate

Feeding the lamb

- Young lambs have excellent feed conversion rate (Vosloo, 1982)

Age (Days)	Weight	Kg creep feed : kg weight gain
0-42	4.5-15	1:1
42-60	15-20	3:1
60-80	20-25	3.5:1
80-100	25-30	4.0:1
100-120	30-35	4.5:1



Feeding the Lamb

Why creep feed:

- Wean a heavier lamb at 3 months of age
- Opportunity to wean earlier
 - Improved ADG and FCR
 - Less stress on ewe
- Reduced weaning stress
- Direct from wean to feedlot
 - Already adapt to concentrate feed

(Coetzee, J. 2020)

Feeding the Lamb

When to start creep feed:

- Ad lib available from day 0
- Expected creep feed intakes:
 - 2 weeks of age 3-5g/day
 - 4 weeks of age 80-100g/day
 - 8 weeks of age 350-550g/day
 - Total intake of 15-25kg over 3 months

(Coetzee, J. 2020)

Feeding the Lamb

Creep feed pen design:

1. Lamb should not be able to stand in the troughs (contamination)
2. 20-25cm wide opening
3. 40-50cm in height
4. 5cm/lamb feeding space

(Coetzee, J. 2020)



Feeding the Lamb

What to feed:

1. Creep should be high in starch (grains)
 - Rumen needs volatile fatty acids to develop rumen papillae
 - Butyric acid and propionic acid is the main VFA needed for lamb rumen development
2. Creep feed should have good texture to stimulate rumen function
 - Not excessive undigestible roughage

(Coetzee, J. 2020)

Feeding the Lamb

What to feed:

3. Creep feed should be of good quality protein
 - 16-18% with high amount of bypass to provide sufficient levels of essential amino acids to the lamb
4. Small amount of highly digestible fiber
 - Good quality lucerne

(Coetzee, J. 2020)

Lamb Fattening



Lamb Fattening

Sheep feed lotting is an intensive system where lambs are finished on a high-energy diet under controlled conditions to maximise growth rate, feed efficiency and carcass value

(Ríos-Rincón et al., 2014)

Lamb Fattening

Profit drivers:

- Feed conversion rate (FCR)
 - Amount(kg) of feed consumed to gain 1kg
 - Target of 4.5
- Average Daily gain
 - Target of 350g
- Daily feed intake
- Days in feedlot
- Dressing percentage

(Coetzee, J. 2020)

Lamb Fattening

- Adaption to feedlot diet is key
 - Feed digestible hay (lucerne/good quality grass hay) for the first 10-14 days
 - Start with 100g of Fattener feed for the first day and increase every second day with 200g until 14 days where they reach their target intake of 4-4,5% of live weight



Lamb Fattening

Days	Pen Fattening feed intake	Roughage
1-2	100g	Ad lib
3-4	300g	Ad lib
5-6	500g	Ad lib
7-8	700g	Ad lib
9-10	900g	Ad lib
11-12	1100g	Ad lib
13-14	1300g	Ad lib
15-	Ad lib	0

Lamb Fattening

- Feedlot facility:
 - 5-8m² per lamb
 - 0.5-1m² shade per lamb
 - Feeding intake is correlated with feed trough space
 - 16cm minimum
 - 25-30cm ideal
 - Feed more minimum of 2 times a day
 - Clean drinking water
 - 75cm for 100 lambs
 - Provision of 4-7 liter of water/lamb/day

(Coetzee, J. 2020)



Lamb Fattening

- Feed options
 1. Complete feed
 2. Concentrates
 - Add carbohydrates on farm
 3. Base mix/mineral pack
 - Add protein, carbohydrates on farm
 4. Veld fattening
 - Feed energy, protein
 - Roughage they consume from grazing

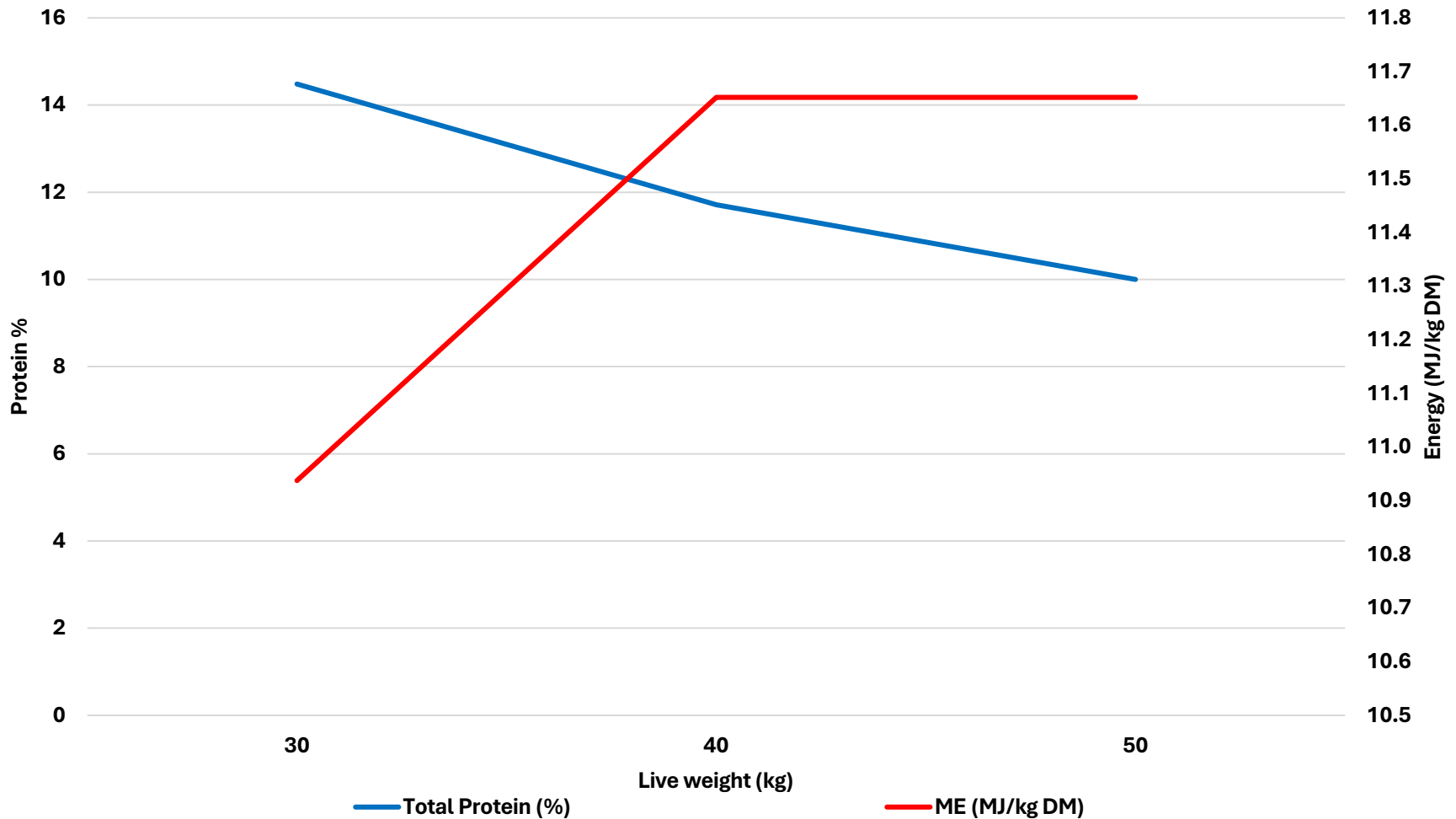
Lamb Fattening

BW	DMI	Protein (g)	MJ	Protein % DM	MJ/kg DM
10	0.6	157	7.11	26.0%	11.85
20	1.2	205	13.81	17.1%	11.51
30	1.4	216	16.73	15.4%	11.95
40	1.5	234	17.15	15.6%	11.43
50	1.7	240	19.66	14.1%	11.56

(NRC, 1985)



Dietary ME (MJ/kg DM) and protein requirement of finishing lambs (NRC, 2007)



Lamb Fattening

- Summary:
 - Quality lambs used for fattening most critical aspect of pen fattening
 - Adapt lambs properly
 - Feed for efficient growth
 - Good quality feed, good results
 - Record feed intake and weight data
 - Calculate FCR and Tract profitability



THANK YOU



References

- National Research Council, 1985. Nutrient requirements of sheep (Vol. 5). National Academies Press.
- Coetzee, J. 2020. *Handleiding vir winsgewende skaapboerdery*. 1st ed. Plaas Media.
- <https://www.karooexports.com/sheep-exports/dorper-sheep/>
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- <https://studiokitchen.com.au/discovering-dorper-lamb-in-australia/>
- National Research Council. 2007. *Nutrient Requirements of Small Ruminants: Sheep, Goats, Cervids, and New World Camelids*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press

SELECTION OF DORPER EWES & RAMS

Dorper Breed Standards



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW:

- Understand Dorper breed standards
- Assess structure and functionality
- Select breeding animals that improve the flock



THE DORPER BREED

Purpose: hardy, fertile, efficient meat sheep adapted to extensive conditions.



FIVE AREAS TO ASSESS WHEN SELECTING YOUR RAMS AND EWES...

1. Conformation
2. Size
3. Fat
4. Colour
5. Cover



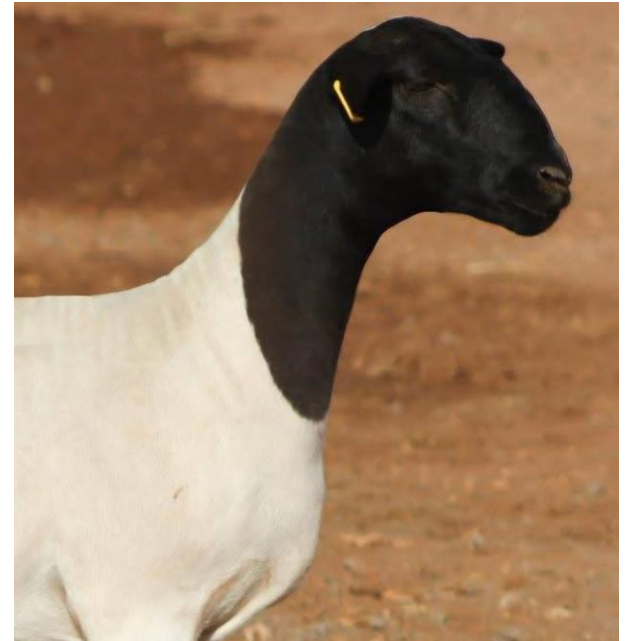
WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR IN OUR DORPERS?

Functional, proportional, free-moving animals with femininity (ewes) and masculinity (rams).



THE HEAD

Strong head, correct mouth, alert eyes, broad muzzle.



NECK, SHOULDERS & FOREQUARTERS

Smooth attachment, strong shoulders, good chest width.



TOPLINE & BODY

Strong level topline, long loin, deep body, spring of rib.



HINDQUARTERS

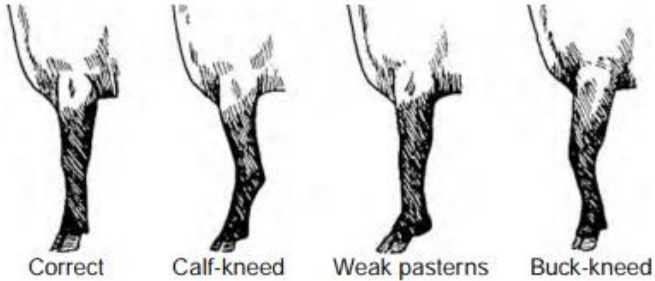
Long, well-muscled rump and correct tail setting.



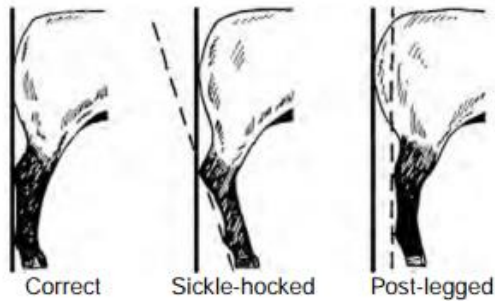
FEET & LEGS

Strong pasterns, legs and sound movement.

SIDE VIEW FRONT LEGS



SIDE VIEW REAR LEGS



Correct



Too much angle



Too straight



SELECTING EWES

Fertility, femininity, udder quality, mothering ability, structural correctness.



SELECTING RAMS

Masculinity, testicles, libido, muscling, structural soundness.



DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

Poor mouth, weak legs, severe structural defects, poor breed character.

DORPER BREEDING REFERENCE

Cull faults override every other strength

Remove defects that compromise function, fertility, movement or productive longevity.

01 STRUCTURE & SOUNDNESS

- Overshot or undershot jaws
- Sickie, bandy or straight hocks
- Severely weak or skew pasterns
- Crooked legs, unsound feet or poor movement

02 REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION

- Abnormal, small, unequal or retained testicles
- Scrotal split deeper than 1.5 cm
- Non-functional udder or teat defects
- Vaginal or anal prolapse

03 BREED CHARACTER

- Coarse mane; exclusively hair or dense wool
- Extreme colour or missing pigmentation
- Severe size, fat or balance defects
- Any hereditary defect reducing fertility or longevity

BREEDING RULE

Do not retain a definite functional or hereditary cull fault for stud breeding.

Faults assessed "according to degree" must be judged on severity, functionality and the current official standard.

USING A SCORING SYSTEM



DORPER BREED STANDARD

FIVE SCORING CATEGORIES

A practical reference for selection, inspection and classification

THE FIVE CATEGORIES

B**CONFORMATION**

Head, jaws, neck, shoulders, barrel, topline, rump, legs, feet, pasterns and reproductive organs.

G**SIZE OR GROWTH RATE**

Size and weight appropriate for the animal's age and environment.

D**DISTRIBUTION OF FAT**

Even fat distribution, firmness and muscularity without excessive localised fat.

P**COLOUR & PIGMENTATION**

Correct Dorper or White Dorper colour pattern and pigmentation.

H**COVERING**

The quality and balance of hair and wool, including a naturally clean underline.

CATEGORY SCORING

5

VERY GOOD

4

ABOVE AVERAGE

3

AVERAGE

2

POOR / BELOW
AVERAGE

1

VERY POOR / CULL

TYPE CLASSIFICATION

T5

Excellent stud type

T4

Good stud type

T3

Flock / commercial
breeding type

T2

Poor type

T1

Cull

SELECTION PRIORITY

Conformation carries the greatest importance, followed by size and fat distribution. Colour and covering are secondary, although serious faults can still restrict the final Type score.

PRACTICAL APPRAISAL

Compare animals side by side.
Select for function before fashion.



FINAL NOTE!

Breed functional sheep that thrive, reproduce and produce profitable lambs.



Matoppie - 2250230023



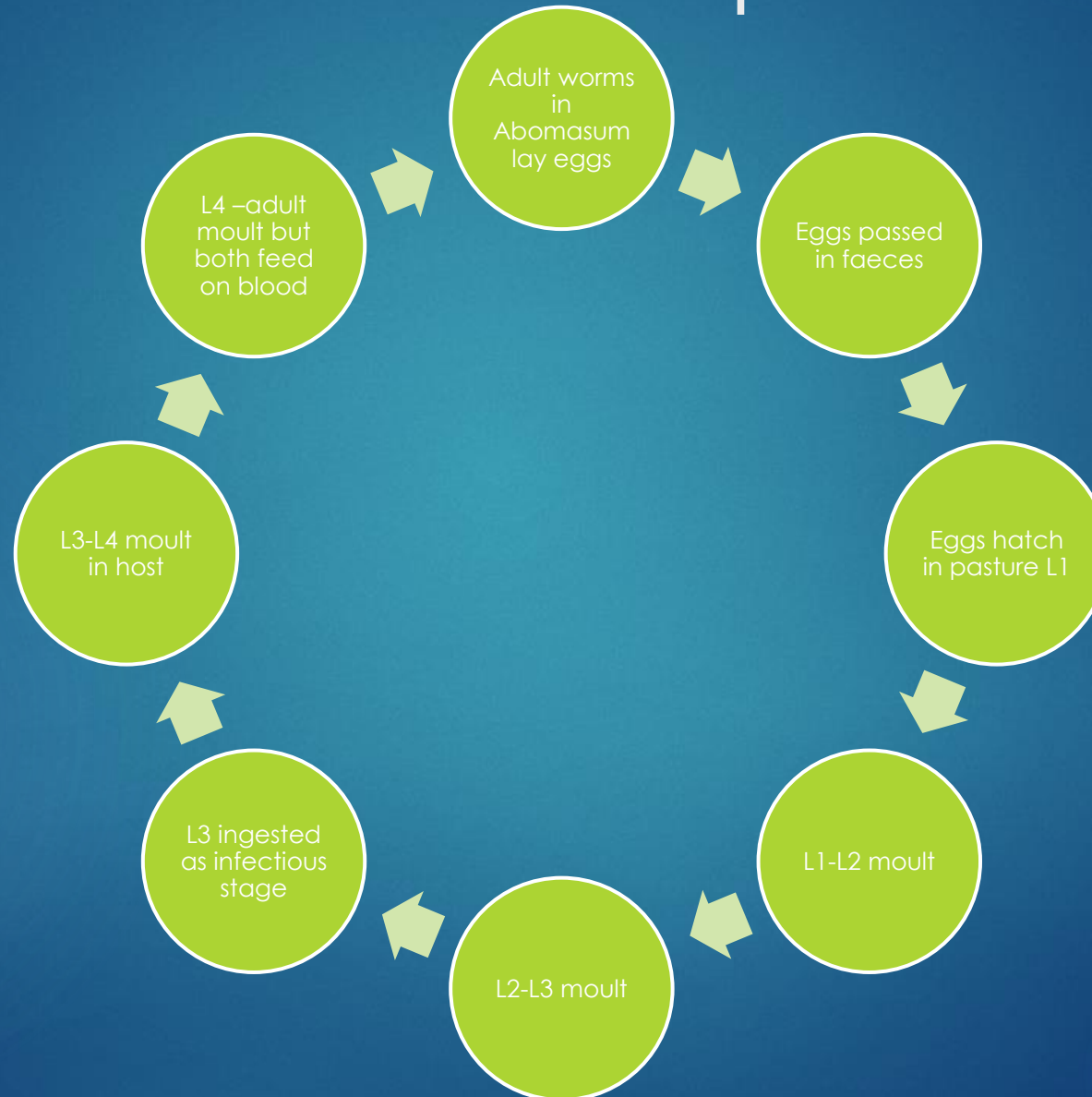
Wireworm in Sheep And Goats

DR JESSE STEELE BVSC (UZ)

Haemonchus contortus

- ▶ The Barber's pole worm- often called the wireworm is a parasitic nematode that affects small ruminants, sucking blood from the walls of the abomasum and causing anaemia, hypoproteinemia and death.
- ▶ The simple direct life-cycle means this parasite can propagate rapidly and result in deadly infestations very quickly.
- ▶ This is the single most important cause of death in sheep in our environment.

Life Cycle of a Barber's pole worm





Reproduction

- ▶ Adult female wireworm consume blood and lay eggs- over 10000 eggs per day.
- ▶ There is no intermediate host so there is no need for any special factors for the worm to be successful.
- ▶ The moulting process from egg to L3 takes as little as 7-10 days in ideal conditions
- ▶ L3-L4 moulting can take as little as 48 hours
- ▶ Within three weeks one adult pair can produce thousands of offspring that are producing thousands of eggs- so pasture contamination and infestation levels get exponentially worse.

Cause of losses

- ▶ Blood loss can result in death within a few days of infection when large numbers of eggs are ingested
- ▶ Lower number of worms may cause gradual anaemia, hypoproteinaemia and edema- which can kill by fluid build up in the lungs
- ▶ Lamb losses due to poor milk production of affected ewes
- ▶ Lambs easily overcome when they start grazing

Treatment

- ▶ Due to rapid exponential growth of the population- propagation of resistant genes is fast.
- ▶ Anthelmintics are rapidly becoming useless
- ▶ Combination anthelmintics may have more scope for continued success
- ▶ Development of new drugs is slower than resistance seems to develop

Control- must be a systematic approach

Animal

Breed resistant sheep

Grow stock effectively

Monitor animals and treat where necessary(FAMACHA)

Pasture

Rotate away from infestations(every week)

Allow adequate rest(at least 7 weeks)

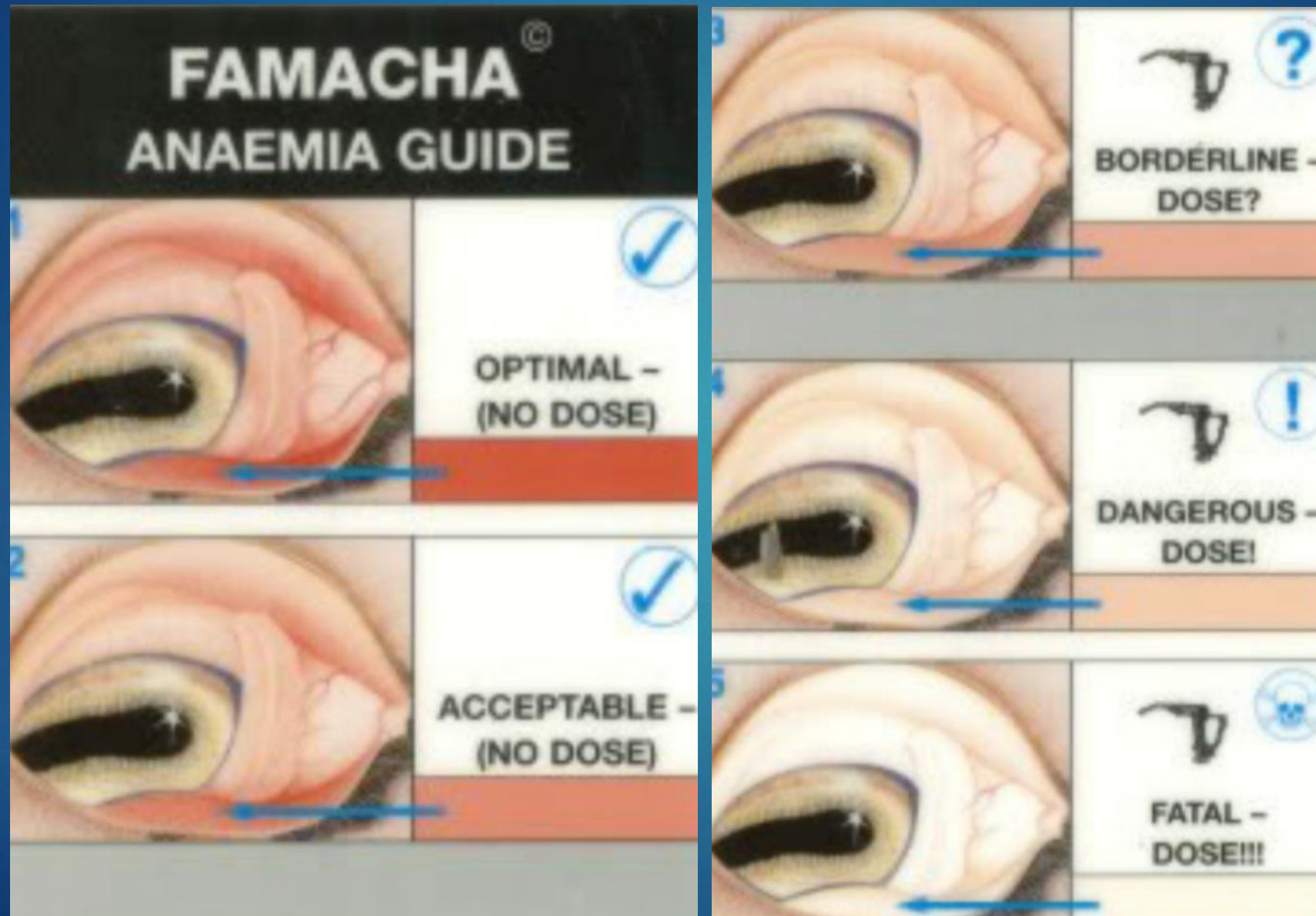
Graze with cattle between sheep rotations

Worm

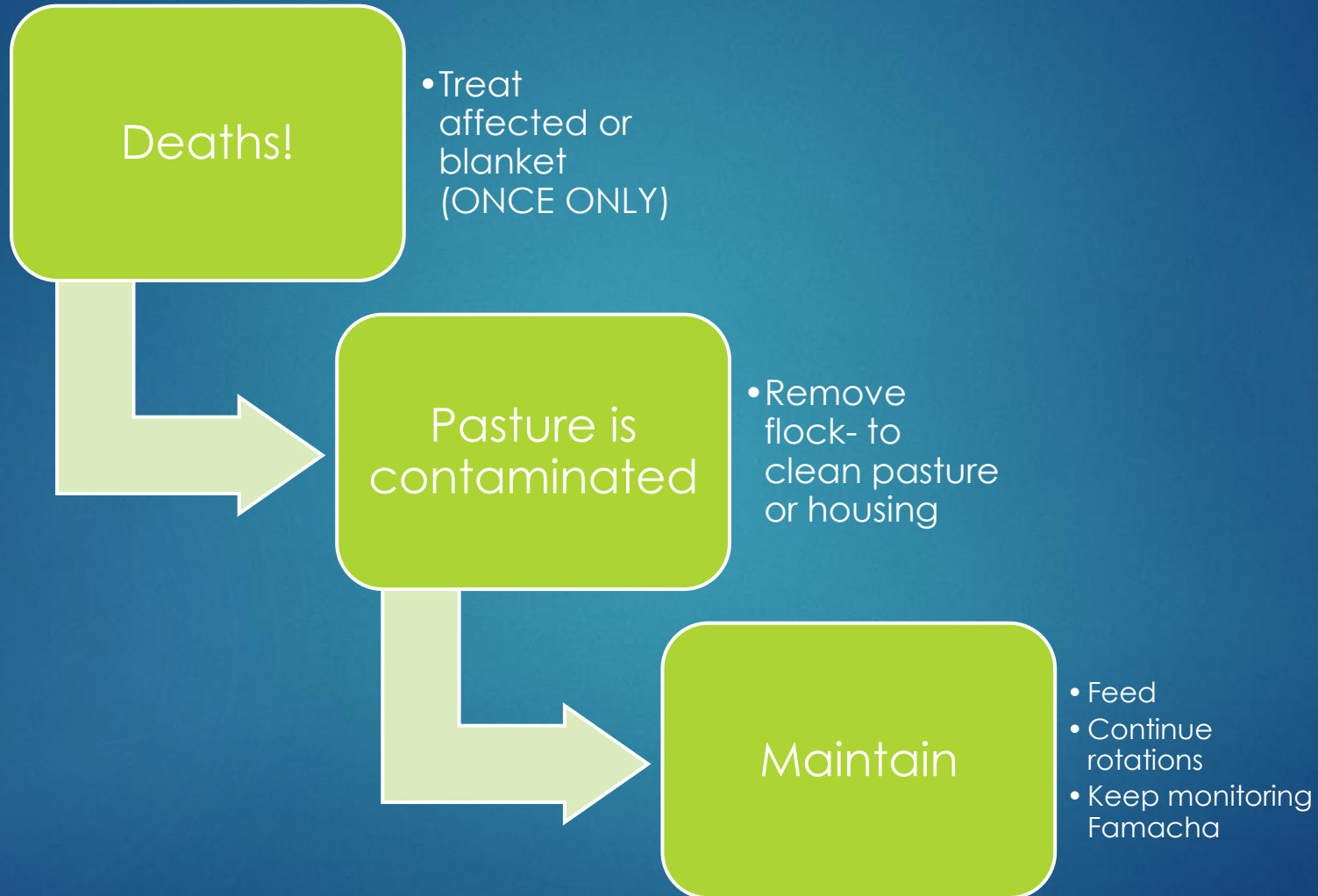
Allow low levels of infection to preserve naïve populations

Maintain closed herds(no new worm genetics) where possible

Famacha- credit Dr Faffa Malan



In the face of disaster



Recognise Risks

Single pasture flocks/No Rotation

Green grass near housing

Grass on walkways

Common drainage

Clean &
Clear

Management is key!

- ▶ Fence clever- minimum 8 paddocks
- ▶ Identify pastures clearly- signage and numbers
- ▶ Rotate with a plan
- ▶ Feed hay when necessary- its better than infected grass

Management is key!

- ▶ Clean housing weekly at a minimum
- ▶ Stronger better grown sheep are less susceptible
- ▶ Dose when necessary but keep it minimal-around lambing may be necessary
- ▶ Take dung samples to monitor flock – worm egg counts and veterinary advice

Acknowledgements

- ▶ Dr Faffa Malan - Famacha scoring
- ▶ Dr Doug Bruce - 7x7 rotation

A high-angle, grayscale photograph of a massive flock of sheep. The sheep are densely packed and appear to be moving in a coordinated, circular or spiral pattern, creating a sense of motion and efficiency. The perspective is from directly above, looking down on the herd.

EFFICIENCY IN MOTION

GENETICS FOR A CHANGING WORLD

Stocking rate drives profit

- Stocking Rate Is Driven by **ADAPTABILITY**
- **FERTILITY**- The “TOOL” to measure adaptability
 - Both dependent on nutritional adaptation and environmental adaptation



IMPROVING GENETICS??

- Identify best animals
- **Multiply Superior Genetics**
 - Not by culling, but by identifying
 - Selection by outcome and not prediction
 - Advance genetics by using better rams



PRACTICAL AND FUNCTIONAL SELECTION

- HORMONAL BALANCE!!! MALE/FEMALE

- ABSOLUTE DIMORPHISM!!!

= EXACT OPPOSITE

- The most masculine ram breeds the most feminine ewes (VISA)

- Ram growth : testosterone (MUSCLE)

- Female growth : oestrogen (FAT)

- **NB! Both sexes or sexual hormones stop growth of the long bones**



A ram should look and
act like a ram from a
very young age.



High-Fertility Ram

- Visual characteristics of high fertility in a young ram(indication of potential performance)
- Visual characteristics of high fertility in a mature ewe (indication of reproductive history)
- Low fertile “LOOKS” in ewe (over supply of energy
 - Open ewe
 - Dead lamb
 - Low Milk production
 - High energy diet
- **“EWE MUST PRODUCE MEAT NOT NECESSARILY CARRY MEAT”**



Key Phenotype Characteristics

- Desirable phenotype.
 - Head and muzzle .
 - Neck and shoulders.
 - Wedge shape (side , top , and rear).
 - Reproductive organs.
- **Note: Both sexes exhibit the same survival and fitness characteristics**
 - Muzzle.
 - Athleticism and functional movement (forms follows function).
 - Hoof growth.









Important Measurements

- Relative growth
- Relative scrotum
- Contition

Importance of scrotum shape and substance EBV ???

- All traits: select against underperformance apart from fertility traits.
- Birth weight / lambing difficulty.
- Milk /too low milk
- Growth / non-growers

Importance of lambing ease

- Low temperature
- Unfit
- High energy diet
- Heavy bone structure

Epigenetics



“The environment influences how genes are expressed.”

Practical Ram Management

- Veld-raised.
- First selection : 7-9 months.
- Unproven single-sire mating.
- Identify alpha males.
- When in doubt , **trust nature**.

Multiply good genes by AI

- Extremely effective (especially phenotype)
- Be sure
- Inbreeding / linebreeding
- Use once and sell

AI in practice

- Young ewes
- **Methods:**
 - cervical / transcervical
(fresh semen)
 - Laparoscopic
- **Follow-up**
 - 14-21 days (5% rams)



Bargrove

Veterinary Group



Livestock Production
CONSULTANTS

SMALL STOCK SCHOOL

2026

Stockman Procedures

Practical Sheep Care

- Vaccination & cold chain
- Dosing
- Injections-IV, IM, SC
- Tagging
- Checking the penis
- Stomach tubing
- BCS
- Breeding/tupping
- Hoof care
- Dystocia

Practical Sheep Care

- Udders/mastitis
- Lambing
- Orphan lambs
- Tail docking
- Bloat
- Castration
- Abscesses
- Mouthing a sheep
- Trimming horns
- Vetbox

Sheep tools

- Clippers
- Hoof scissors
- Rubber rings
- Elastrator
- Tagging pliers & tags
- Thermometer
- Lambing crutch
- Needle & syringes
- Tyre for sitting a sheep

Castration

- Reasons
- Methods
- Burdizzo
- Elastrator
- Problems

Injectons

- Tools
 - needles [gauges], syringes, luer/record
- Dosage calculation
- Hygiene-sterilizing and storage
- Intramuscular
- Subcutaneous
- Intravenous
- Problems

Identification

- Ear tattoo
- Ear tags
- Metal tags
- Microchip

Bloat

- Types
- Free gas
- Frothy
- Treatment
- Stomach tube

Dosing

- Reason
- Tools – dosing gun, 60ml syringe
- Deworming
- Rumen stimulants
- Method
- Problem

Stomach tubing

- Reason
- Tools - stomach tubes, funnel, gag, bucket, plastic jug
- Method
- Problems

Hoof trimming

- Reasons
- Tools- hoof clippers, hoof knives
- Treatments
- Problems

Postmortem

- Do not waste an opportunity to make a diagnosis-acute and chronic diseases
- Method
- Tools-scalpel, knives, bottles, slides, formalin
- Samples

Dystocia

- Reason
- Tools - lambing crutch, lubricant, disinfectant, pessaries
- Raise the forequarters
- Demonstration

Thankyou

- Any questions????

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