



EWE LAMB INSERT

ABOUT MY EWE LAMB PROJECT

Name of Animal _____ Date of Birth ____ / ____ / ____

PID # _____ Location of PID # _____

CSIP Eartag _____ 4-H Eartag _____

Date project purchased, or chosen from your flock _____

Breed of lamb _____ Purebred Crossbred

Dam Breed/Name _____

Sire Breed/Name _____

Date project animal purchased, or chosen from your flock _____

Purchased from _____

Purchase price or initial value: (B) _____

Tip: Round to two decimal places. For example: use 2.96 lbs instead of 2.956 in your calculations.

Tip: Use consistent units of weight throughout your record book - either imperial or metric. You may want to discuss this with your project leader.

Conversions to use: 1 lb = 0.454 kg or 1 kg = 2.2 lbs

Examples: 600 lbs x 0.454 kg/lb = 272 kg

250 kg x 2.2 lb/kg = 550 lbs

EWE PEDIGREE RECORD

Complete this pedigree record for your ewe.

Purebred? Complete the sire/dam information. Crossbred? Complete breed information only.

Name of Sire	Sire or Breed	Grandsire or Breed
		Granddam or Breed
	Dam or Breed	Grandsire or Breed
		Granddam or Breed

Name of Dam	Sire or Breed	Grandsire or Breed
		Granddam or Breed
	Dam or Breed	Grandsire or Breed
		Granddam or Breed

PHOTOGRAPHS

Include two photos: One taken of your ewe lamb within 2 weeks of your club's weigh-in / registration and the second at Achievement Day. (Label and include date)

PROJECT PLANNING

Why did you choose this project?

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?

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
- Trimming
- Vaccinations
- Shearing
- Health check
- Cleaning pens, feed and water containers
- Check and repair fence

What I will do for my project animal...

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly

BUDGET - For Senior Members Only

A budget is important for planning. Budgets can help ensure that your expenditures are not greater than your available finances, or expected income, particularly if a loan is required.

Based in previous years in the project, and/or the advice of your leaders and parents, create a budget for this year. Additionally, you may want to think about:

1. Is the value of the learning worth a loss? Will it lead to a more balanced projection in the future?
2. Is there a way to decrease expenses?
3. Is there a way to generate more income?

Budget

Projected Price (initial value) of Animal			
Projected Feed Expense	+		
Projected Equipment Depreciation	+		
Projected Maintenance / Repair Expense	+		
Projected Education / License Expense	+		
Projected Other Expense	+		
Total Projected Expense	=		
Projected Project Income			
Projected Other Income	+		
Total Projected Income	=		
Total Projected Income			
Total Projected Expense	+		
Budgeted Profit/Loss	=		

RECORD OF MY EWE LAMB'S PROGRESS

Fill out the monthly project reports only for those months when you are working on your project.

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:

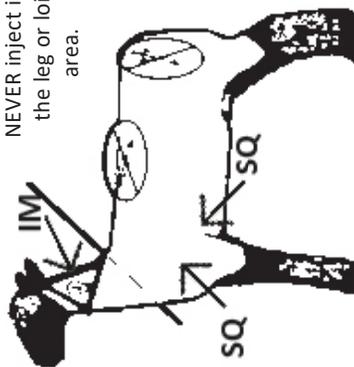
HEALTH RECORD

Date	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Administered (Example: Penicillin O.1 cc IM)	Medication Lot #	Person Giving Treatment	Withdrawal Period	Withdrawal Complete Date	Cost (\$)
TOTAL HEALTH COST (F)								

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

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

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.

Prohibited Feed Affidavit

I, _____ (print), of the _____ 4-H Club, attest that to the best of my knowledge, the ration fed to sheep under my authority, direction or ownership and which are supplied to any packer in Canada have not been fed "prohibited material" as defined in the Mammalian to Ruminant Feeding Ban SOR/97-362 (Amendments to the Regulations Respecting the Health of Animals, SOR/91-525), made pursuant to the Health of animals Act S.C. 1990, c21. (To be signed the day of the sale.)

4-H Member's Signature	Date
Parent or Guardian Signature	Date

FEED RECORD EXPLANATION

Important Feed Terms

- Nutrients – Needed for maintenance, growth, production and reproduction. Animals require water, protein, carbohydrates (energy), vitamins, and minerals.
- Balanced Ration – A feed mixture that supplies an animal’s entire daily nutritional needs.
- Roughage – High fibre feed. Example: hay, silage, straw, green feed.
- Concentrate – High energy feed. Example: barley, oats, corn.
- Supplements – A combination of nutrients added to feed to balance a ration. Examples: salt, minerals, limestone, molasses, etc.
- Feed additives – Other ingredients added to a ration to improve feed efficiency and weight gain. Example: Rumensin

Example

MONTH: May

Feed Type	Days on Feed	Weight per Day (lbs)	Monthly Weight (lbs)	Cost per lb	Cost per Month
Barley	31	4	(31 days x 4 lbs) 124 lbs	\$0.08	(124 x \$0.08) \$9.92
Hay	31	1	31	\$0.05	\$1.55
Salt	31	0.1	3.1	\$0.09	\$0.28
		Total Feed This Month	158.1	Total Cost this Month	\$11.75

TIP: If you need more space under feed type, put in items such as salt and supplements in “Other Project Related Costs”.

Feed Efficiency (feed conversion ratio)

Feed efficiency is defined as a ratio of feed intake to weight gain. The smaller the ratio, the more efficient the animal.

$$\text{total feed} \div \text{total weight gain} = \text{feed conversion ratio}$$

Example: 240 lbs of feed \div 60 lbs of gain = 4

A ratio of 4:1 means the lamb needs 4 lbs of feed in order to gain 1 lb

A lamb that has a ratio of 3.5:1 is more efficient than one with a ratio of 4:1 and therefore should be more profitable.

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 (\$)
			Total (G1)		Total (H1)

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 (\$)
			Total (G2)		Total (H2)

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 (\$)
			Total (G3)		Total (H3)

MONTHLY FEED RECORD CONTINUED

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 (\$)
			Total (G4)		Total (H4)

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 (\$)
			Total (G5)		Total (H5)

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 (\$)
			Total (G6)		Total (H6)

MONTHLY FEED RECORD CONTINUED

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 (\$)
			Total (G6)		Total (H6)

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 (\$)
			Total (G7)		Total (H7)

Total Cost of Feed* - Add the cost of each month's feed.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 \boxed{} & + & \boxed{} \\
 \text{H1} & & \text{H2} & & \text{H3} & & \text{H4} & & \text{H5} & & \text{H6} \\
 \\
 \boxed{} & + & \boxed{} & = & \boxed{} \\
 \text{H7} & & \text{H8} & & \text{Total Feed Cost (H)}
 \end{array}$$

Total Amount of Feed* - Add the cost of each month's feed.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 \boxed{} & + & \boxed{} \\
 \text{G1} & & \text{G2} & & \text{G3} & & \text{G4} & & \text{G5} & & \text{G6} \\
 \\
 \boxed{} & + & \boxed{} & = & \boxed{} \\
 \text{G7} & & \text{G8} & & \text{Total Amount of Feed (G)}
 \end{array}$$

GROWTH CHART

Growth Chart (Ewe Lamb Weigh in - Sept 30)

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

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

Each time you weigh your animal, record that weight on the **Growth Chart**, connect this point with the previous actual weight or weight estimated using Girth Method on the next page.

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)

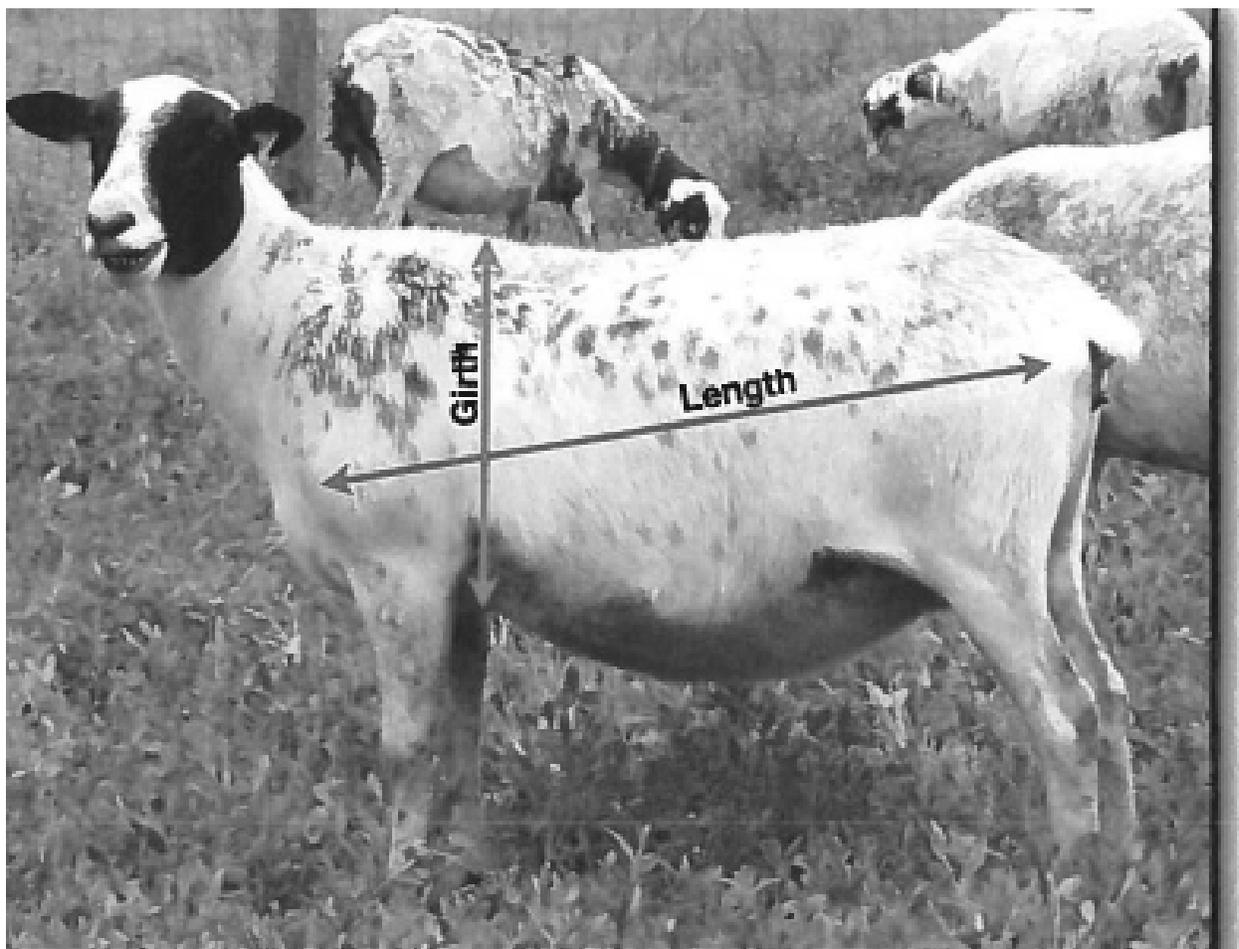
- Mark this target weight on the growth chart at the month you are hoping to expose her to the ram, with a red dot.

GIRTH METHOD

With hair sheep this system is quite accurate in determining weight within 1 or 2 pounds. With wool sheep it's difficult to know how tight to pull the tape to get a measurement on the size of the sheep under the wool, so getting accurate inches to do the math is harder.

Measure from the point of the shoulder to the pin bone, and around the heart girth. Pull tape snugly around heart girth.

- Accurately Dose Dewormers & Medications
- Know Market Lamb Weights For Sales
- Know Average Weight of Rams & Ewe Flock



GIRTH X GIRTH X LENGTH ÷ 300 = WEIGHT WITHIN 2 lbs.

COMPETITION / SHOW RECORD

Name of Competition/ Show, Date, Location	Goal for attending, type of competition / show	Classes entered, placings, name(s) of judge(s), organizing group, prize(s) won	Value of Prize(s) Won
Total Value of Prize(s) Won			\$

PROJECT INVENTORY

To complete your 4-H project you may acquire equipment, tools, and supplies you will continue to use throughout your 4-H career. Keep an inventory listing including the item, date of purchase, and cost/value. Include equipment that was added, lost, or broken through the year. Don't forget to include equipment purchased in previous years (ie from your last book). This list may also be valuable in case of an insurance claim for loss or damage.

The first part of the equipment inventory is for equipment you share between projects and/ or animals. For example, a wheelbarrow may be used to clean stalls for 2 beef projects, 3 sheep projects, a goat project, and to move targets for archery; or a sewing machine may be used for both a quilting project and a clothing project.

The second part of the equipment inventory is for equipment used only for the project in this particular insert. For example, a horse halter will not be shared with a market beef project; nor will an archery bow be shared with a photography project.

Depreciation

The value of a fixed asset decreases over time, mainly due to wear and tear. This decrease in value is measured as **depreciation**. The depreciation rate is the percentage of the initial value that will be lost with each year of an item's useful life.

In accounting, the depreciation rate is calculated by dividing 1 by the estimated life of the asset (in years).

For example:

- You purchase a new club jacket for \$100. It can be passed down and worn for 8 years before the club purchases new ones. The jacket will be worth less each year it is worn.
 1. The depreciation rate is calculated as $1 \div 8 = 0.125$ or 12.5%
 2. Year 1 starting value = \$100
 3. Year 1 depreciation is $\$100 \times 0.125 = \12.50 . Year 1 final value is \$87.50.
 4. Year 2 starting value is \$87.50. Depreciation is \$10.94 (87.50×0.125). Year 2 final value is \$76.56.
 5. Year 3 starting value is \$76.56. Depreciation is \$9.57 (76.56×0.125). Year 3 final value is \$66.99.
 6. Year 4 starting value is \$66.99. Depreciation is \$8.37 (66.99×0.125). Year 4 final value is \$58.63.
 7. Etc.

TIP: To make calculations simple, 4-H record books use a 10% depreciation rate.

TIP: If an item is a complete loss (lost, or broken and cannot be fixed) show it with 100% depreciation and a final value of \$0.00.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR MY EWE LAMB PROJECT

Note: Record the cost of new equipment, which you will use for more than one year, in the 4-H Project Inventory Summary on the previous page.

EDUCATION / LICENSES EXPENSE: (grooming workshops, etc.)

	Cost
Total	(L)

OTHER EXPENSES: (bedding, trucking, tags, project event costs (gas, meals, lodging, show clothes, entry fees, etc.), yardage (usually the second biggest expense when calculating cost of production - includes daily overhead expenses such as utilities, repairs, labour, taxes, insurance, custom work, lease payments, and miscellaneous expenses associated with maintaining an animal in the lot/yard)) **Note:** Items that are used up yearly, such as show supplies, are recorded here.

	Cost
Total	(M)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR MY EWE LAMB PROJECT

Total Expenses:

Purchase Price or Initial Value of Animal		(B)
Health Expenses	+	(F)
Feed Expenses	+	(H)
Equipment Depreciation Expenses	+	(K)
Education/Licenses Expenses	+	(L)
Other Expenses	+	(M)
Total Expenses	=	(P)

Project Sale Income:

(estimated sale of animal on Sept. 30, or achievement day if not continuing as a yearling ewe project, and any other items related to the project that you have sold - Eg. lamb halters that you make and sell)

Animal Value	
Total	(Q)

Other Income:

(cash and/or the assigned value of prizes at fairs, shows, and competitions; sale of equipment; scholarships won at project events; etc.)

Total	(R)

Total Income:

Project Sale Income		(Q)
Other Income	+	(R)
Total Income	=	(T)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY CONTINUED

Profit or Loss Calculation:

Total Income			(T)
Total Expenses	-		(P)
Profit or Loss	=		(U)

Real Market Calculations:

Complete the calculation to determine if you would have made a profit or loss if you had sold this animal at today's market price.

	x		=	
Current Market Price		Sale Weight (D)		Real Market Value (X)

	x		=	
Real Market Value (X)		Total Expenses (P)		Real Life Profit or Loss

CONTINUING THE PROJECT & PLANNING FOR NEXT YEAR

ESTRUS (HEAT) RECORD

Use this page to record estrus (heat) cycles. Keeping a record of estrus cycles will help you predict when breeding will most likely be successful. Detecting estrus in ewes can be difficult; using a ram marking harness will make it easier to see if 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				

EWE LAMB BREEDING RECORD

Did you flush your ewe lamb before breeding? Yes _____ or No _____

If yes, how and for how long? _____

Condition Scoring:

1: very thin - hip bones and ribs can be seen

2: lean - can feel ribs

3: good condition

4: over conditioned - folds of fat developed over ribs and around tail head

5: fat - blocky appearance, mobility impaired by fat

(optimal breeding at 2.5-3.0)

Condition Score at Breeding: _____

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

EWE EVALUATION

Teeth, feet, and udders need to be evaluated for culling purposes. Ewes pass their genetics on to their offspring, often passing on their unsound conformation. Culling unproductive and unsound ewes reduces your flock’s costs.

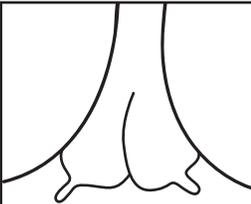
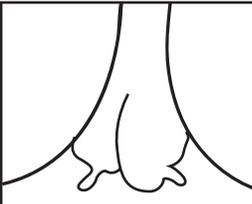
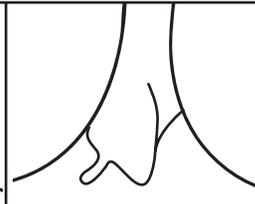
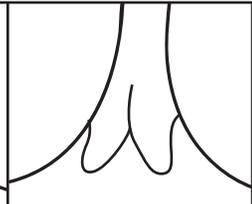
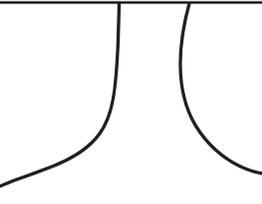
Udder and Teats

A sound udder is one that is free from any structural defects and allows the lamb(s) to suckle easily. When a ewe’s udder is not sound, the milk yield may be less, reducing lamb(s) growth rates and chances of survival. 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.* 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.

*Note: See the Canadian Sheep Code of Practice for details on timing and pain mitigation.
<https://www.nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice-sheep>

Check the udder below that best describes your ewe’s udder conformation. (View from behind)

				
Udder evenly balanced, smooth and warm 2 average size teats	Udder unevenly balanced, one side cold or very warm that feels lumpy	Udder unevenly balanced, one side shrunk and not producing milk	Udder balanced or unevenly balanced, 3 or more teats or very large teat(s)	None of these descriptions work, this is what the ewe’s udder looks like

Feet

Hoof and foot conformation is critical to a ewe’s longevity in the flock. The condition of animals deteriorate if they can’t easily move to food and water. Both ram and ewe lameness can severely affect fertility. Foot rot, which is contagious, is also more prevalent in animals prone to lameness.

This ewe had to have: (check)

- No hoof trimming Some hoof trimming Extensive hoof trimming

Teeth

Tearing and pulling of fibrous plants make a sheep’s teeth subject to lots of mechanical stresses. A breeding animal’s teeth and mouth conformation are important to ensuring longevity.

This ewe has: (check)

- No teeth issues Some teeth issues Trouble with her teeth

EVALUATION OF MY EWE LAMB PROJECT

1. What were the strengths of your Ewe Lamb? (conformation, temperament, etc)

2. What were the weaknesses of your Ewe Lamb? (conformation, temperament, etc.)

3. What would you do differently with your Ewe Lamb if you were starting the year again? (change frame, feeding, breed, etc.)

4. What was the most important thing you learned about your Ewe Lamb?

5. Will you keep or sell this Ewe Lamb? Will you use the Ewe Lamb as a Yearling Ewe Project?

6. What is the most important NEW thing you learned during your Ewe Lamb project year that you can share with others? (tips from others, health and welfare, etc.)
