

## NAHMS Sheep 2024

### General Sheep Management Questionnaire Scenarios

#### **Scenario 1: Inventory Section A, Questions 1-5**

An operation located in upstate New York is a small breeding operation focusing on importing Valais Blacknose sheep that are mainly sold to petting zoos and people as pets. On January 1, 2024, they had 15 breeding ewes between 1-3 years of age, 2 breeding rams that were 2 years old, and 28 lambs that were under a year. They plan to keep 3 of these to grow their breeding flock and they plan to sell the rest of them. Of the lambs they plan to sell 14 of the lambs are unweaned and the 11 of them are about 70 pounds currently.



#### **Scenario 2: Feeding and Housing Section C Questions 1-5**

An operation located in Southwestern Texas runs about 200 sheep and 500 goats. The sheep and goats are left out on the land spread across various fenced parcels from September through May that is part of their grazing association. A few of their neighbors run their sheep and goats out on the land at the same time. In June, where the sheep and goats are kept becomes pretty dry, so they bring them up to pens that are closer to the house, there are some grassy areas but most of it is just dirt. While they are up close they feed them hay, and then prior to breeding they feed them a mix of hay, corn, and cottonseed meal. They also have a handful of mineral blocks they keep out on the fields. They were able to contact the feed mill they work with, and during 2023 they purchased \$3,573.23 of feed for all of the sheep and goats.

#### **Scenario 3: New Additions Section E, Questions 1-6**

An operation in western Wyoming has 250 ewes. During 2023, this operation added 50 ewes that were between 1-5 years old, and 2 new rams. His daughters also show sheep in 4-H and they bought 4 wether lambs that were 3 months old that were shown at the local fair this past summer.

They bought 40 ewes directly from their friends who have sheep, the other 10 were purchased through an online livestock market at the same time they bought the 4 show lambs. The two rams were purchased at a breed show they attended last fall.

Once the sheep get on the operation but before they add them to the flock, they vaccinate them with a CD&T, give them an oral deworming drench, and trim their feet. The show lambs were also examined by a veterinarian prior to arriving on the operation.

All of the ewes were kept in a separate pen for the first month. The rams were turned out into the pasture with the other rams, and the show lambs were kept in the barn away from all the other lambs. They were kept there until all of the other lambs were weaned a month later.

#### **Scenario 4: Identification Section F, Questions 1-7**

A new operation in mid-Michigan has 20 ewes, 18 lambs, and 2 rams, they have been in business for 2 years and have only sold lambs to 4-H kids. They recently learned about the scrapie eradication effort and just received their PIN this last year. They didn't use any of the scrapie tags in 2023, but they plan to put them in all of their lambs to be sold this year! They didn't know they were supposed to be placing tags in their lambs before they left their farm, and they haven't culled any of their ewes or rams yet. However, before this year all of the lambs received plastic ear tags that had a JAC to denote their flock, and then the year of their birth, a number to represent their dam, and then a 2 digit/2 letter combination that was unique to each lamb. The adult ewes and rams do not have ID yet, but they plan to apply ID to all animals by next year.

#### **Scenario 5: Veterinary Use Section G, Questions 16-27**

An operation located in Georgia has 50 dorper ewes and 2 rams. They recently got into the sheep business on top of their cattle business. The sheep are mainly for the kids to raise and show. The kids' mom is a veterinarian at a nearby small animal clinic, and she helps them with their sheep. She doesn't have a ton of food animal experience as a veterinarian though, so she relies on their cattle vet to help her out as needed. In the last year, their cattle vet came out twice to help with the sheep- once to help with a difficult birth and once to treat some lambs with an upper respiratory infection and provide a prescription and protocol for sick lambs in the future. She also sent the vet a text a couple times to ask for advice on diarrhea in the lambs. The operation has a formal written VCPR for the cattle, but they are unsure if the veterinarian has added the sheep to the written document, although it has been mentioned in conversation.

The mom has heard of the new FDA regulation through her friend who is a federal veterinarian, and through the cattle vet that comes onto the operation. Since she is a veterinarian, she has always written her prescriptions or has the cattle vet write them as needed and gets all of them directly through her distributor. The new regulation hasn't really changed her purchasing habits. She knows to call FARAD to determine the withdrawal time for any antibiotics given and she always records the name of the antibiotics used, the dates treatments were given, the name of the animal treated, and the reason for treatment. She hadn't recorded the withdrawal time or amount used, but she might start.