

UNIT – Sheep Production

Name:_____

Lesson 4: Management of the Breeding Flock **Date:**_____

EVALUATION

Circle the letter that corresponds to the best answer.

1. During the ewe's gestation period, which of the following should be available at all times?
 - a. Concentrated mix of bran
 - b. Vitamin E and selenium injection
 - c. Vaccines and antibiotics
 - d. Fresh water and shade
2. What care should a ewe receive from birth to weaning?
 - a. Drenched for internal parasites
 - b. Identified with an ear tag
 - c. Sorted by size
 - d. Taken off grain
3. What care should producers give a lamb at delivery?
 - a. Feed a maintenance diet
 - b. Clip navel and dip with iodine
 - c. Shear off its wool
 - d. Provide plenty of exercise
4. How many pounds should a lamb be at weaning?
 - a. 20-30
 - b. 40-50
 - c. 70-80
 - d. 100-110

5. At breeding time, the appropriate ratio is one mature ram to how many ewes?
- a. 15-25
 - b. 25-35
 - c. 35-45
 - d. 45-55
6. What is the importance of having production records?
- a. Identifying superior ewes
 - b. Treating internal parasites
 - c. Determining when to dock lambs
 - d. Treating diseases

Matching - Identify when the following management practices should be performed. Write the letters of the correct stages of development in the spaces provided. Letters may be used more than once.

7. ____ Feed ewes away from the barn to give them exercise. AD - At delivery
8. ____ Navel should be clipped and dipped with iodine. BT - Breeding time
9. ____ Place a marking harness on the ram's breast. DG - During gestation
10. ____ Deworm both the ewes and the rams.
11. ____ Allow ewe to gain 20 to 30 extra pounds.
12. ____ If necessary, remove the wax plug from the ewe's teat.

13. List three management practices that the producer should perform after a lamb is born.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____