



Great Lakes Grazing Newsletter

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY Extension

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Dear Great Lakes Grazier,

The summer grazing season has been good thus far for most farms across Michigan. In parts of Southern Michigan there was too much rainfall and mud, but for most the moisture and the air temps produced some good forage growth up until mid-July. Excessive heat and lack of rain in late July changed the pasture growth pattern quickly. The cool season grasses that got pampered in early summer are now having to work harder to produce late summer growth. We have entered the summer slump where cool season grasses, because of the heat and lack of moisture, go dormant to protect themselves. As the days get shorter, cooler temps will return and hopefully some moisture will as well. Then these grasses will rejuvenate their growth for the late summer period.

As pastures approach this second, slower growth phase it is critical that pasture managers make changes to maintain a healthy pasture stand not only for this fall, but as importantly for next year. Below are some of the options that can be effective:

1. Reduce stocking rates by adding more grazing acres and/or reducing grazing animals. Adding more acres is common on many farms as 1st cutting grassy hay acres with fencing can become grazing acres. The goal is to stretch the paddock rest period this time of year to 40 – 60 days or whatever it take to let the favorable pasture forages regrow back to 10 -12 inches in height before re-grazing.
2. Graze a multi specie annual forage crop mix. This summer slump period is a great time to have planned ahead in late spring and to have planted a mix of warm season annuals that livestock can graze like sorghum, sudangrass, millet, soybeans, radish, rape, etc. to take the pressure off the native pasture for 2 -4 weeks. And early August is then the time to be seeding a cool season annual forage mix for late fall grazing. These multi species mixes are working well for livestock farms in Michigan. They provide 3-4 tons of quality dry matter forage/acre during the short pasture periods August—December. Go to past editions of this newsletter for more details <http://msue.anr.msu.edu/county/osceola/grazing>.
3. Apply a protected nitrogen fertilizer in early August at the rate of 40 - 60 lbs. of N/acre to stimulate fall pasture growth if there is adequate soil moisture. This practice in trials at the MSU Lake City BioAgResearch Center has generated an extra 1,400 lbs./acre of dry matter forage. It is a risky practice as it is very dependent upon follow-up rainfalls but in our research it does generate more forage for the fall season.
4. Feed hay while rotating on pastureland. Not the best option as your daily feed costs can almost double but as a last resort feeding hay to slow down pasture consumption is an option. In extreme cases animals can be pulled from pasture and drylot fed to let pasture growth recover. This will allow favorable pasture forages to recover which improves their winter survivability and makes them more competitive with weeds in the next year.

There is a lot of good grazing left in this year. Hopefully what changes you make this year will have a positive impact on your animals and on your pasture quality for future years.

Jerry Lindquist
MSU Extension Grazing Educator

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Grass Fed Beef Conference Coming to Michigan in September

The 2015 International Grass Fed Exchange Conference will bring grass fed beef producers from across the North American Continent to Mt. Pleasant, MI. on Sept. 16 – 18.

Jerry Lindquist, Michigan State University Extension

The 2015 Grass Fed Exchange Conference is coming to Mt. Pleasant, Michigan on Sept. 16 – 18. This conference which started in Nebraska by cattlemen six years ago is coming east of the Mississippi River for the first time. Over 300 grass-fed cattle producers, researchers and industry leaders are expected to attend the three day event.

The production of grass fed beef continues to grow in volume and in popularity. Consumers are attracted to the human health benefits, the environmental benefits and the animal care benefits of grass fed beef production. Farmers are attracted to all of these sustainable reasons as well as the financial premiums currently received for grass fed beef.

The 2015 Exchange has selected Michigan for this year's conference because of the cutting edge research on grass fed beef production being conducted by [Michigan State University](#) (MSU). "This will be a great opportunity for anyone who is raising, or is contemplating producing grass fed beef in Michigan" says Jason Rowntree of the MSU Animal Science Department. "Some of the greatest researchers and producers of grass fed beef in the country will be here along with many industry leaders" Rowntree adds.



Message from Wayne Rasmussen, Nebraska rancher and co founder of the Grassfed Exchange:

Each year we try to make the Grassfed Exchange conference better than the year before. I think this conference in Michigan will do just that. Some of the highlights will be a Great tour lineup. What a great opportunity to see what is being done by a top notch university in grass fed animal research and forage research. With our speaker line up I do not know who we could leave out. I believe you will want to be there to hear each one of them. Don't forget all of you who will be attending are leaders in your own right and you all have a story to share. Having that opportunity to sit around the table and get to know others who are attending is perhaps the greatest benefit of the conference. We hope to send you home recharged and excited about the future of the Grass Fed industry.

The first morning of the conference will be spent in the field touring Graham's Organic Meats and Processing in Rosebush, MI. The Graham family raises organic, grass fed beef and poultry along with operating an organic meat processing plant and feed mill. The afternoon of the first day will be spent at the MSU AgBioResearch Center near Lake City, MI. The MSU Center has been conducting grass fed beef research for the last five years evaluating the production, economics and environmental impact of grass fed beef production.

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Grass Fed Beef Conference Coming to Michigan in September

The second and third day of the conference will be headquartered at the Comfort Inn and Suites of Mt. Pleasant featuring leading speakers from across the country. “Topics will be of interest to anyone who grazes cattle whether they sell them as grass fed beef or not” says [Michigan State University Extension](#) Beef Educator Kable Thurlow. “The topics of improving soil health for grazing; the sustainability of beef production; how to keep the small meat processors of the country in business; and farm and ranch succession from one family generation to the next; should appeal to every cattle producer” Thurlow adds. Other grass fed topics will include: maximizing grass pastures efficiencies; transitioning from cash cropping the land to grazing grass finishers on it; and strategies for Midwest grass finishing of beef cattle to name a few.

Some of the featured speakers include Jason Rowntree of Michigan State University; Nicolette Niman a California rancher, attorney, blogger and author of “Defending Beef” and “Righteous Pork Chop”; and Mark Schatzker, a Canadian based food media publist who is the author of “Steak: One Man’s Search for the World’s Tastiest Piece of Beef” and currently “The Dorito Effect – The Surprising Truth on Food and Flavor.”

A tradeshow with agri-business vendors and other organizations interested in the grass fed industry will also be available.

Registration information can be found [online](#). You may also register by phone at 256-996-3142. **The early registration discount ends on August 20.**

For further information on the 2015 Grass Fed Exchange Conference in Michigan contact me, MSU Extension Grazing Educator, Jerry Lindquist at lindquis@anr.msu.edu or 231-832-6139 or MSU Extension Beef Educator Kable Thurlow, at 989-426-7741 or thurlowk@anr.msu.edu.

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Michigan grassfed steak

Beginning Grazing School Offered at Three Locations Across Michigan on September 24 & 25

Michigan State University Extension will offer a beginning grazing school for farmers and landowners grazing dairy, equine and livestock animals at three locations in Michigan simultaneously using high speed video conferencing in September. The two-day school will be offered at the MSU Kellogg Biological Station Dairy Learning Center at Hickory Corners, MI., the MSU Lake City Ag BioResearch Center at Lake City, MI., and the MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center in the Central Upper Peninsula of Michigan near Chatham. Recent high speed transmission upgrades at these locations have made it feasible to reach farms in more locations with this high quality educational program. Each location will have Michigan State University grazing specialists and Extension educators onsite who will be presenters and will be conducting in-field demonstrations. Participants only need to attend the closest location to participate in the full school and gain the expertise of the numerous speakers from across the State.

The school will be held on September 24 and 25. The goal of the school is to blend classroom instruction with in-field education and the latest animal/forage research to give participants an in-depth introduction to grazing management.

Major topics will include:

- Introduction to managed grazing
- Pasture management and decision making
- Livestock nutrition and requirements on pasture
- Forage yield determination and pasture allocation
- Grass and legume species identification
- Pasture soil fertility and management
- Grazing systems, layout and design
- Water systems and requirements
- Building and using fence for grazing
- Pasture establishment and improvement
- And much more

Registration information: Early registration is \$125.00 per person; a second participant from the same farm may also attend for just \$80.00. The early registration deadline is September 18, 2015. The registrations received after the 18th will be \$150.00 per person and walk-ins the day of the event will be charged \$175 per person.

Fee includes workshop notebooks, resource materials, all meals and refreshments. Please register at <http://events.anr.msu.edu/Grazing15/>. Questions may be directed to either Misty Klotz, KBS Pasture Dairy Outreach Coordinator at klotzmis@msu.edu or 269- 671-2263; Jerry Lindquist, MSU Extension Grazing Educator at lindquis@msu.edu or 231-832-6139, or Frank Wardynski, MSU Extension Beef & Dairy Educator at wardynsk@anr.msu.edu or 906-884-4386.

Haindl Farm Pasturewalk in the Upper Peninsula

Date: August 12, 2015

Time: 4 – 6 P.M. ET

Location: Jon Haindl Farm

Field location: Wolf Rd, between Poupour Rd and Thunder Lake Rd, Cooks, MI, 49817

Contact: Jim Isleib, isleibj@anr.msu.edu, (906)387-2530 OR

Frank Wardynski, wardynsk@anr.msu.edu, (906)884-4386 for more info.

Wednesday, August 12, 4-6 P.M. eastern time. 2-hour informal educational field day/pasturewalk focusing on pasture improvement by drilling new seed into old stand. Discussion by host farmer, participants and extension educators will address a variety of forage and pasture topics. This will be an outdoor event and involve some walking, so dress appropriately.



Endophyte-Free Tall Fescue: Should I be concerned about endophytes in forage grasses?

What are endophytes and what impact could they have on my livestock?

Jim Isleib, Michigan State University Extension

The term “endophyte” usually comes to a farmer’s attention in connection with tall fescue. This forage grass is extremely important in the southern United States and endophytes have a lot to do with it. An endophyte is a fungus that lives within the plant between cells. It is not a true parasite, but has a symbiotic relationship with the host plant. The endophyte receives water, nutrients and a structure in which to grow. It provides alkaloids to the plant which help protect it from drought, heat and plant-eating animals, including insects. The fungus develops along with the plant and concentrates in seeds. This assures the next generation of grass plants will also be “endophyte-infected.” When consumed by cattle and other livestock, the toxic alkaloid contained in endophyte-infected tall fescue can cause foot and leg problems, reduced weight gain or weight loss, reduced milk production, digestive problems and reproductive problems, including abortion. The toxin is concentrated if the tall fescue is grazed or harvested under high soil nitrogen or drought conditions. If harvested tall fescue is fed out at a level of less than 50 percent of total dry matter in the ration, the toxin is not likely to cause a noticeable problem.

Different grass species are infected by specific endophytes. The tall fescue endophyte produces two main alkaloids, loline and ergovaline. The loline is not known to cause harmful effects in livestock. However, the ergovaline contains the same toxin as the ergot fungus which infects cereal grains and grasses. Ergot was the cause of occasional widespread human poisoning in medieval times when infected grains were harvested and consumed.

Although not common in Michigan, another endophyte-related health problem is called “ryegrass staggers.” Perennial ryegrass can contain endophytes that produce a toxin called lolitrem B, usually under droughty conditions or in a high soil nitrogen situation. If lolitrem B levels are high and animals consume enough of the infected perennial ryegrass, a nervous disorder can result.

Drought and pest resistance provided by endophytes in tall fescue and other forage grasses are important for yield and stand persistence in the southern United States. However, research has shown that persistence of these same grasses in more northern areas, including Michigan, is not influenced by the presence or absence of endophytes. Endophyte-free tall fescue seed varieties are recommended by [Michigan State University Extension](#) and should be used in Michigan for tall fescue seedings. Palatability has been an issue with tall fescue forage compared with other cool season species commonly grown in Michigan. Improved endophyte-free tall fescue varieties with softer leaves are now available, providing Michigan farmers with the opportunity to try high-yielding tall fescue in their forage programs. [Results of tall fescue variety trials in Michigan](#) are available online.

An informative publication, “[Forage Fescues in the Northern USA](#),” from the University of Wisconsin provides more information on endophytes and their impact on forage and livestock production in fescue species.

For more Michigan forage information, visit the [MSU Forage Connection](#) website.

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Hay Market Update

Jerry Lindquist, MSU Extension Grazing & Crop Management Educator

At this point in August over 2/3rds of Michigan's hay crop has been harvested and the writing is on the wall – this is a big crop! First cutting yields were above average as were most of the 2nd cuttings. Combine this with the fact that many farms carried over hay this spring from the 2014 season and it is clear that Michigan has a surplus amount of average to low quality hay that is softening in price. The rainy June delayed and lowered the quality of the 1st cut hays, thus the supply of higher quality baled alfalfa hays is still not at a surplus level. However if rains do push the 3rd cutting yields across the State the above average 2nd cutting yields along with a potentially good 3rd cutting crop could start to close the gap on the quality hays still being in short supply.

Currently the market price for low quality round baled hays remains soft; in some locations below the cost of production, with relative feed value (RFV) hays of less than 100 ranging from \$55 – 90 per ton. Some prices of these hays are even lower as sellers are fearful that they may be stuck with the hay if it sits outside all winter. The alfalfa/grass mixed round baled hays over 100 RFV are selling in the \$70 – 110 range. These hay types when made in a small square bale form are selling for \$130 - \$180 per ton, mainly because they can be transported more economically, and because so few farms make small square bales (however I am seeing more made this year).

The better quality alfalfa mixed hays, 125 – 140 RFV, are selling for \$125 - \$160 per ton with no rain, and the premium quality alfalfa dairy hays over 150 RFV with no or little rain are going for \$160 - \$190 per ton mainly in small or large square baled form. In Michigan and the Mid-West, it is hard to find premium quality alfalfa hays selling for over \$200 per ton. The primary buyer of these hays is the dairy industry and with milk prices being depressed, dairy farms are adjusting their rations budgets accordingly.

Those wishing to advertise hay for sale, wanting to buy hay, or just wanting to check on current hay asking prices may go to the [Michigan hay seller list](#). The listing sponsored by the Michigan Forage Council and [Michigan State University Extension](#) carries a constant list of producers with hay for sale in Michigan. The listing is free and open to everyone. For more information contact MSU Extension educators, Jerry Lindquist at 231-832-6139 or at lind-quis@anr.msu.edu, or Phil Kaatz at 810-667-0341 or at kaatz@anr.msu.edu.



Grazing Lambs: Key Considerations for Successful Weaning

Strong and steady lamb prices create an even stronger incentive to optimize weaning strategies for lambs born and/or raised on pasture.

Richard Ehrhardt, Michigan State University Extension

Strong and steady lamb prices create an even stronger incentive to optimize weaning strategies for lambs born and/or raised on pasture. Setbacks at weaning can add weeks to lamb finishing programs, which are expensive in terms of both feed and facility costs. This article will outline the major issues to consider in optimizing weaning programs for lambs born and/or raised on pasture.

Age at weaning

The decision of when to wean lambs raised on pasture is based on several factors, including:

- Quality and quantity of pasture forage supply
- Parasite contamination level of pasture forage supply
- Necessity to add body condition to ewes before rebreeding

Producers with small inventories of quality, low parasite-contaminated forage are best advised to wean earlier than those who have lots of “clean” pastures. Maintaining lambs on highly contaminated pastures is counterproductive, and it would be best to wean these lambs and place them in a feeding program if clean grazing options (hay field regrowth or annual crops such as forage turnips, rape, chicory, etc.) are not available. Dry ewes can continue to graze parasite-contaminated areas with far fewer issues than lambs. Weaning grazing lambs earlier than 45 days of age is not advised, as these lambs will suffer large growth setbacks, whereas 60 day old lambs are much more capable of making a relatively seamless weaning transition.



Ewes will regain condition quickly following weaning, since the high requirements of milk production will be gone. Thus, the ewe can redirect these nutrients to replenish lost body reserves. It is important to replenish these reserves prior to breeding to optimize ovulation rate for the next lamb crop. In my accelerated lambing flock, I wean lambs from lactating ewes on pasture 3 weeks before the next breeding season in order to allow time for the ewes to replenish body condition. A 2-3 week period is the minimal time needed if pasture alone is used to replenish condition. Annual lambing programs will have a much more forgiving time frame to replenish condition, but they still should not ignore this need.

Annual lambing programs with large inventories of relatively clean grazing ground may find it more economical to delay weaning until lambs are over 90 days of age. In summary, the decision of when to wean pasture-raised lambs should be based on the relative availability of “clean” grazing ground and the need to replenish maternal body condition prior to breeding.

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Grazing Lambs: Key Considerations for Successful Weaning

Nutrition program

Abrupt dietary changes are to be avoided at weaning. Obviously, this is hard to do when weaning lambs off grass and transitioning them to a grain-based finishing program. There are, however, strategies available to ease this transition which cover three main areas:

- 1) Allowing lambs to “learn” about grain consumption from their moms in the final weeks leading up to weaning
- 2) Formulating diets that are high in fermentable fiber during the initial transition phase
- 3) Allowing adequate time (7-14 days) to transition from a forage to a grain-based diet

The learning phase (strategy one) can be done simply by feeding a mix of whole and/or relatively unprocessed grains on the ground in the 7-10 day period leading up to weaning. Feeding ½ pound of grain per ewe in long thin rows on short grass will allow lambs to pick up some of the grain and learn this feeding behavior from their moms. This training program can be done every other day or so in the final week prior to weaning. Lambs that learn about grain consumption from moms and other lambs retain this knowledge at weaning and will seek grain in feeders on the first day of weaning more quickly than those without previous exposure. This also minimizes problems of variable grain intake commonly encountered during the early weaning phase. Variable grain intake occurs when some lambs learn more quickly than others. The quick learners eat too much and get sick (acidosis or worse) whereas the slow learners don't receive adequate nutrition. “Schooling” lambs in the pre-weaning period is a way to minimize this problem.

Another important strategy is to provide a “safe” grain diet in the transition period so that lambs do not consume excessive starch before their gastrointestinal tract is adequately adapted to handle a high starch diet. This can be done by substituting energy in the form of highly fermentable non-forage fiber (soy hull feed/pellets) for cereal grains that are high in starch (corn or barley). An example diet might contain an equal proportion of corn and soy hull pellets. This would allow lambs be exposed to starch while maintaining the safety of a highly fermentable, high-energy feed (soy hulls). Pasture-raised lambs that are allowed sudden, unlimited access to soy hull pellets would likely have only mild digestive disturbance, whereas those allowed sudden, unlimited access to corn or barley could easily die from enterotoxemia (overeating disease) and almost certainly would develop massive digestive disturbance and metabolic acidosis. Soy hulls either in loose or pelletized form have a fiber component similar to highly digestible quality forage, and therefore, lambs can make a more seamless transition to this energy source than they can to high starch energy sources (corn and barley). Many producers have found that maintaining a soy hull component in lamb diets (15-25 percent of diet dry matter) following the transition period is also beneficial in minimizing metabolic issues of lambs on full feed. The exact proportion in a finishing diet might be best chosen based on the commodity prices of soy hulls vs. corn or barley. Feed: gain will be slightly higher in a soy hull-based diet, but rate of gain will scarcely be impacted. Overall, the costs incurred by the higher feed: gain will likely be offset by the reduced incidence of metabolic disturbances.

The final nutritional strategy is to provide adequate time for diet transition. In practice it works well to provide unlimited access to hay during the early weaning period of a type and quality that is very similar to the pasture they had been consuming. It is very important to stimulate feed intake during this period, so providing forage that they are familiar with is especially helpful. An effective strategy is to take lambs directly off pasture and start them on a high percentage soy hull diet (70-75 percent soy hulls) offered free choice along with free choice quality hay.

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This transition can be done by filling self feeders with a diet that is 60 percent soy hull feed and 40 percent of the transition diet (which should contain 20-30 percent soy hulls already so the composition of this mix would be approximately 70-75 percent soy hulls) on day 1 and then gradually “pulling out” the added soy hull fraction over a 7-10 day period. In this way, the lambs are only eating the transition diet which contains 20-30 percent soy hulls at the end of the 7-10 day period. Transition periods to high starch-based feeds should be slower (up to 3 weeks).

It is important to monitor lambs closely during the transition period. The transition may need to slow down (less grain) if the incidence of diarrhea is too high (>10 percent of lambs). Adjustments to the speed of the diet transition program may need to be made along the way. Mild diarrhea is hard to avoid as the rate of passage of feed through the lamb's body will be increasing as they consume a greater proportion of grain in their diet, but severe diarrhea is a clear sign to slow down. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between nutritional scours and scours due to coccidiosis during the early weaning period, so a program for coccidiosis control at this time is important (as explained next).

Health program

The stress of weaning creates a very vulnerable time in life of the lamb. Weaning stress makes lambs very susceptible to coccidiosis and other stomach and intestinal parasites. The immune system of the lamb is compromised at weaning, which provides an opportunity for parasites to thrive. Accordingly, preventative and treatment measures are advised. Lambs weaned off pasture into the feedlot are notoriously susceptible to coccidiosis. Coccidiosis outbreaks can be controlled in these lambs by treatment with amprolium or sulfa drugs. These products can be administered by drench, in feed, or in drinking water. Administering these treatments in grain is a



poor idea because grain consumption is low and variable. Amprolium is the product of choice for treatment if administered in drinking water, as it does not create a bitter taste like sulfa drugs. Amprolium, however, can also induce polioencephalomalacia in lambs if over-dosed, so the proper therapeutic dose must be administered. Sulfa drugs have the advantage of also controlling certain respiratory diseases, but I would advise against sulfa treatments in drinking water because it is important to maximize water intake during the transition period. Consult with a veterinarian on the use of either sulfa drugs or amprolium since their use in sheep is off-label. Coccidiostats should also be fed in grain diets during this period to prevent major outbreaks. Decoquinat (Deccox®) included in the total diet at 13.6 gallons per ton provides effective coccidiosis control. Coccidiostats are helpful, but care should be taken to provide adequate dry bedding, clean feeders, and waterers as part of a comprehensive prevention program.

It is also very important to consider gastrointestinal nematode infection levels in lambs at weaning. Even at relatively low levels of infection, the stress of weaning can advance these infections quickly even when lambs are weaned into a dry lot. Caution must be given in prescribing a blanket treatment strategy for all sheep in a population with a deworming drug, as these practices will accelerate drug resistance. However, if there is one time when a blanket treatment is warranted, it would be at weaning in lambs exposed to contaminated pastures.

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It is becoming a more common practice to administer 2 or more of these drugs sequentially at weaning to ensure an effective treatment because this combination approach assures the best efficacy and minimizes build-up of larvae resistance to a single class of drugs.

Drugs chosen for combination therapy should represent different chemical classes. In the USA, there are approved drugs for sheep in the macrocyclic lactone family (moxidectin [Cydectin®] is generally the most effective in this class), one in the benzimidazole family (many members, only albendazole [Valbazen®] is approved for sheep) and one in the imidazothiazole family (levamisol [Prohibit®]). When applied correctly, this combination approach is highly effective and will eliminate gastrointestinal nematodes and tapeworms. The economic significance of tapeworm infection is debatable, but a single treatment of benzimidazole is generally highly effective. Efforts to minimize pasture infection with alternating grazing bouts of high-risk sheep (ewes and lambs) with lower-risk sheep (dry ewes), cattle, or machine harvest is also a critical point of control and must be practiced in high risk climates to minimize the need to use drugs. If a blanket treatment is chosen for weaned lambs, be sure to maintain other animals in the farm without treatment on these pastures to provide a refugia population. Generally speaking, only a fraction of the ewes will need to be treated at weaning, so leaving population ewes untreated will help to maintain a refugia population.

Vaccination of lambs against *Clostridium perfringens* types C and D is advised for lambs weaned off pasture and onto grain. It is thought that these lambs are particularly susceptible to enterotoxemia (overeating disease) because they have not consumed much starch in their diets and therefore have had little exposure to the toxins produced by the disease organism (which thrives on starch in the intestines). Low-level exposure of lambs to the deadly toxin is thought to confer some resistance. Effective antibody titers (blood concentration) will not exist until after the second booster injection (it is best to give booster 2 weeks following primary immunization), so even vaccinated lambs will experience a period of vulnerability, particularly if their mothers were not vaccinated.



Adequate ventilation is also very important to newly-weaned lambs. They are prone to respiratory disease, so adequate air exchange is an important preventative measure. Good ventilation will also help dry the bedding and minimize the potential for coccidiosis outbreaks. Other facility considerations include waterers and feeders. It is critical that newly-weaned lambs consume lots of water at weaning, so it is best to provide the same type of watering troughs/tubs/tanks indoors as they had experienced on pasture for the first few days until they learn about the new indoor water sources. Feeder space should be ample to allow all lambs access to grain when they are being limit-fed.

Finally, care should be taken to avoid stressful handling and movement of newly-weaned lambs. Treat lambs calmly and gently at feeding and avoid disturbances. These lambs are accustomed to a pasture environment, and care should be taken to minimize stress as they adapt to an entirely new environment. Paying attention to the issues discussed here will allow your lambs to make a fast and safe transition during a stressful period.

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