Ontario Sheep Health Program

Flock Productivity Data Entry Form

Name	
Veterinarian's name	
Date of visit	OSHP #

12-month period to be examined[1]

Start date	End date

General reproductive management (check one)

☐ Annual lambing (only one breeding/lambing group)

☐ Annual lambing (more than one breeding/lambing group)

☐ Accelerated lambing (ewes may lamb more than one per year)

of groups that lambed in 12-month period

of lambing groups: 1

# of lambing groups:

# of lambing groups:

Table 1: Information calculated annually

Required (R) or Optional (O)[2]	Number	Information to transfer from flock records from the 12-month period selected	Data: your flock
General inventory of adult flock			
R	1	Number of breeding ewes at the beginning of the 12-month period	
R	2	Number of breeding ewes at the end of the 12-month period	
R	3	Average number of ewes in the flock ([#1+ #2]/2)	
R	4	Number of rams at the beginning of the 12-month period	
R	5	Number of rams at the end of the 12-month period	
R	6	Average number of rams in the flock ([#4 + #5]/2	
R	7	Average number of breeding sheep in the flock (#3 + #6)	
R	8	Number of adult sheep that died in 12-month period	
R	9	Number of adult sheep culled in 12-month period	

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[1] The 12-month period start and end dates should not split a period in which lambs are being born or raised by the ewe, and should include a least one full lambing to weaning event. Use figure 1 to help in the proper selection of a suitable 12-month period.

[2] Required: for second year and OSHP certification, you must calculate specific flock productivity and set goals.

Optional: not required, but recommended, for producers who wish to track their flock's productivity in more detail.

Required (R) or Optional (O)	Number	Information to transfer from flock records from the 12-month period selected	Data: your flock
Reproductive performance of flock			
R	10	Total number of exposures to the ram in corresponding 12- month period[3]	
R	11	Total number of ewes exposed to ram in corresponding 12-month period[4]	
O	12	Number of ewes scanned for pregnancy	
O	13	Number of ewes scanned open	
O	14	Number of ewes scanned with singles	
O	15	Number of ewes scanned with twins	
O	16	Number of ewes scanned with triplets or more	
R	17	Number of ewes that lambed (include ewe lambs)	
O	18	Number of ewes lambing singles[5]	
O	19	Number of ewes lambing twins[5]	
O	20	Number of ewes lambing triplets or more[5]	
O	21	Number of ewe lambs exposed to the ram[6]	
O	22	Number of ewe lambs that lambed	
O	23	Sum of ages of all ewe lambs that lambed (in months)	
O	24	Number of ewes and ewe lambs that aborted	
R	25	Date of last lambing – date of first lambing (days)[7]	
Lamb survival performance			
R	26	Number of lambs born alive and dead	
R	27	Number of lambs born dead (stillborn)	
R	28	Number of lambs born alive (#26 - #27)	
R	29	Number of lambs dying birth to 10 days[8]	
R	30	Number of lambs dying 11 days to weaning (approx. 50 days of age)	
R	31	Number of lambs dying pre-weaning (#29 + #30)	
R	32	Number of lambs dying post-weaning until marketed or bred	
R	33	Total number of lambs dying (#27 + #31 + #32)	
Weaning performance			
R	34	Number of lambs weaned	
O	35	Sum of weights of lambs at weaning (50 days)	

[3] Use figure 1 to select corresponding 12-month period, so that all exposed ewes have an opportunity to lamb and raise a lamb in the 12-month period selected.

[4] This number is the same as line 10, unless the flock is on an accelerated lambing program, in which a ewe has an opportunity to lamb more than once during the 12-month period. If a ewe is exposed twice, only count her once.

[5] Include all lambs born alive and dead (i.e. if a ewe produces 2 live lambs and 1 stillborn, count as a set of triplets.

[6] A ewe lamb is a ewe that has never lambed previously.

[7] Required for flocks with only one breeding period in the 12-month period selected.

[8] This classification is identical to the GenOvis program. EweByte uses a slightly different classification. Either is acceptable.

Table 2: Information calculated by breeding group

All information collected in this table is optional. Recommended for producers that wish to examine flock performance by a specific breeding protocol (i.e. estrus manipulation technique) or by a specific ram. Additional forms can be copied if producers wish to calculate more than 5 breeding groups.

Number	Information to transfer from flock records/Breeding groups	Your flock by breeding group				
		1	2	3	4	5
B1	Number of ewes exposed to the ram(s)					
B2	Number of rams used to breed the group					
B3	Number of ewes scanned pregnant					
B4	Number of ewes scanned with singles					
B5	Number of ewes scanned with twins					
B6	Number of ewes scanned with triplets or more					
B7	Number of ewes lambing					
B8	Number of ewes lambing singles					
B9	Number of ewes lambing twins					
B10	Number of ewes lambing triplets or more					
B11	Number of ewes lambing exposed to the ram(s)					
B12	Number of ewe lambs lambing					
B13	Number of days from last lambing to the start of next lambing					
B14	Number of ewes lambing in first cycle (before 163 days after ram(s) introduced)[9]					
B15	Number of ewes lambing in second cycle (lambed between 163 days and 174 days after ram(s) introduced)					
B16	Number of ewes lambing to third + cycle (lambed 174 or more days after ram(s) introduced)					
B17	Number of ewes aborting					
B18	Number of lambs born alive and dead					
B19	Number of lambs stillborn					
B20	Number of lambs dying between birth and 10 days					
B21	Number of lambs dying between 11 days and weaning (approx. 50 days)					
B22	Number of lambs dying post-weaning					
B23	Total number of lambs dying (B18 + B19 + B20 + B21)					
B24	Number of lambs weaned					
B25	Sum of weaning weights of lambs					

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[9] Date is calculated by adding 163 days to date the rams were introduced. If a ewe lambed before this date, she became pregnant during her first estrus (heat). i.e. first 17 days after ram(s) introduced.