"Dopta-Lamb" Crate

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Each lambing season finds sheep producers with some ewes with no milk, some with half udders and some with triplets that need a home. Modern sheep breeding techniques are rapidly increasing the possibilities of multiple births. Saving every live newborn lamb at the lowest possible cost is a vital necessity for the profit minded producer.

The "Dopta-Lamb" mothering crate is one method of saving newborn lambs. It combines the features of sow farrowing crates along with those of adoption stalls researched by numerous sheep investigators throughout the United States.

Ewes who have lost their lambs and those with single lambs will usually accept foster lambs in two days. Stubborn cases may require five days in the crate. The use of this crate at NDSU has proven highly successful.

BILL OF MATERIALS

A. Metal

- g 4 18" x 1/8" flat metal
- h 2 30" x ¾" x 1¼" angle iron (3/16" thick)
- i 4 18" x ¾" x 1¼" angle iron (3/16" thick)

34" ID galvanized or black pipe

- a. 2-pieces 17" long Brace bar
- b. 4-pieces 36" long
- c. 6-pieces 38" long
- d. 1-piece 48" long
- e. 2-pieces 16" long
- f. 1-piece 40" long

Assemble according to Figure 1

B. Wood or solid material - one crate

- all 3/8" exterior grade plywood
 - 2-pieces 16" x 18" (4 if making only 1 crate)
- 2-pieces 39" x 18" one end panel and one divider

C. Wood or solid material for series of three crates

- j. 4-pieces 16" x 18" end panels
- k. 4-pieces 18" x 39" 2 divider and 2 end panels
- I. 4-pieces 18" x 32" connector panel
- m. 12-pieces 2" x 2" 18" long 4 end corners and 8 divider boards

Assemble according to Figure 7



Figure 1. Dopta-Lamb Crate, metal construction

Limesand is instructor, Zidon is technician, and Light is professor, Department of Animal Science.



Metal and Dimensions of Front, Rear and Side Views



Figure 7. Rear View - Three crates in a series