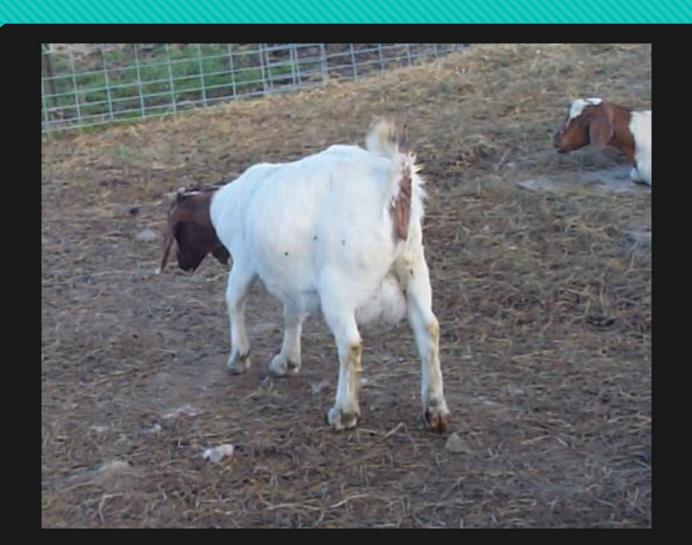
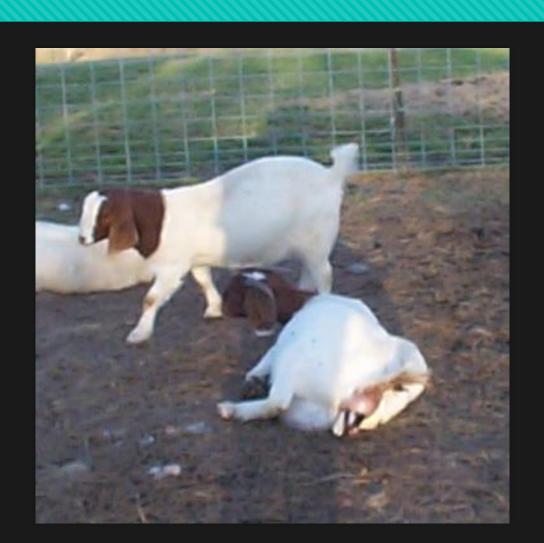
Photographic Sequence of Kidding

Photos by Nancy Weber, edited by tatiana Stanton and Katie Roberts

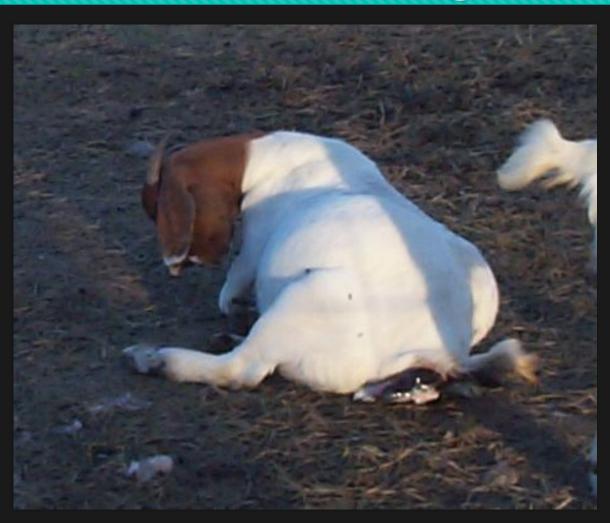
Doe will often go off by herself and paw to "make a nest"



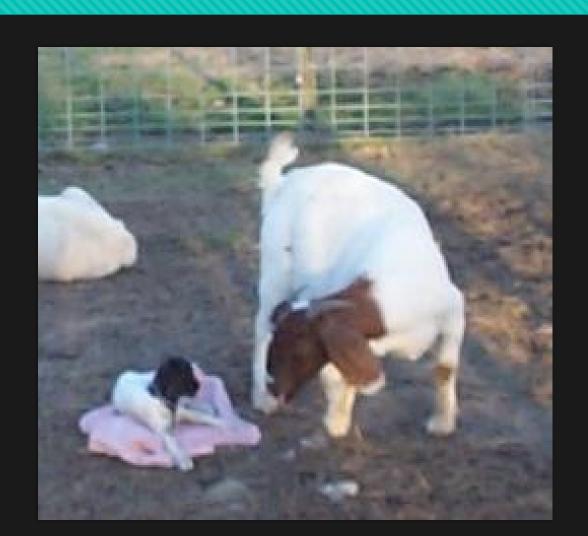
Doe begins pushing and the water sac surrounding the kid breaks



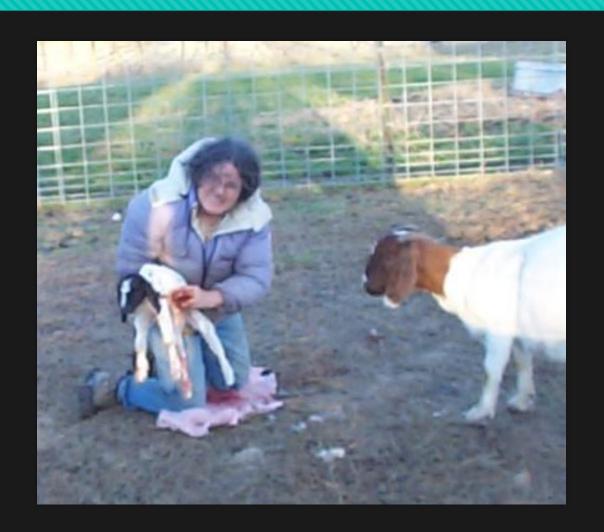
Head and front feet emerge first in this delivery, kids and lambs can also be delivered hind legs first



Doe starts to bond with kid



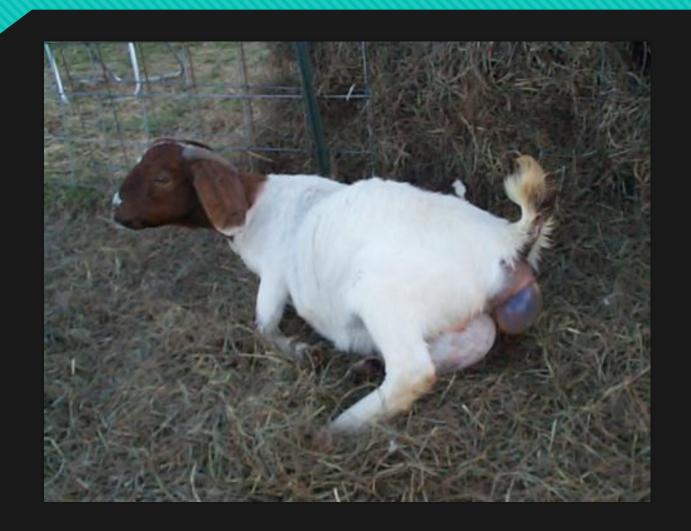
Cord dipped in 7% iodine - Women of child bearing age should wear gloves if handling newborns, birthing fluids or afterbirth



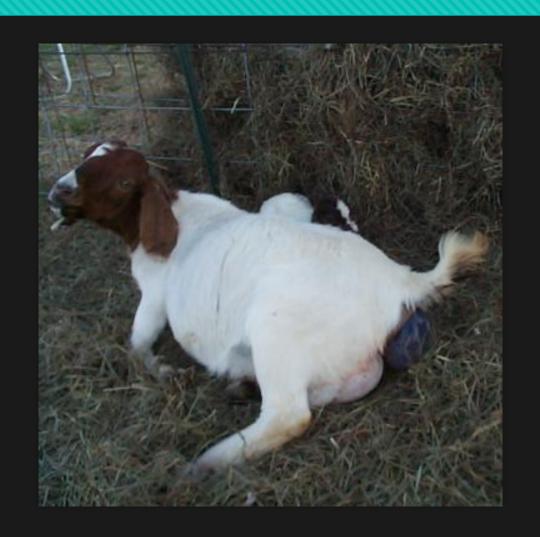
Doe rests between kids. She can be encouraged to move to a clean area by slowly moving her first kid there



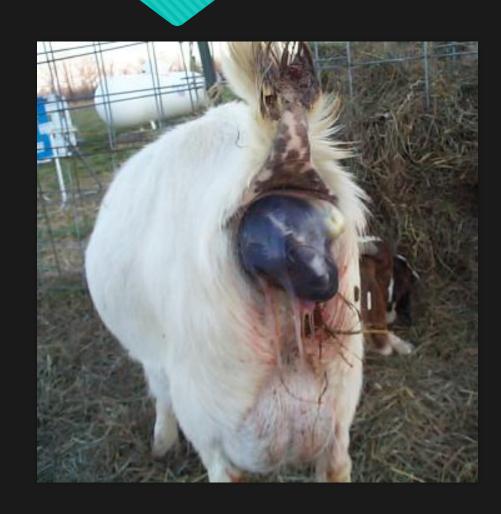
Doe begins to push again

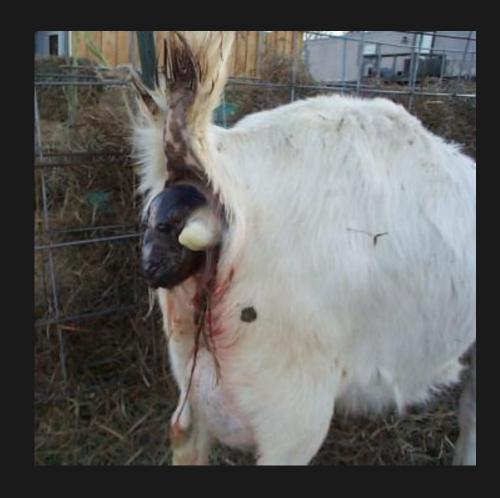


Water sac (amniotic sac) with kid inside

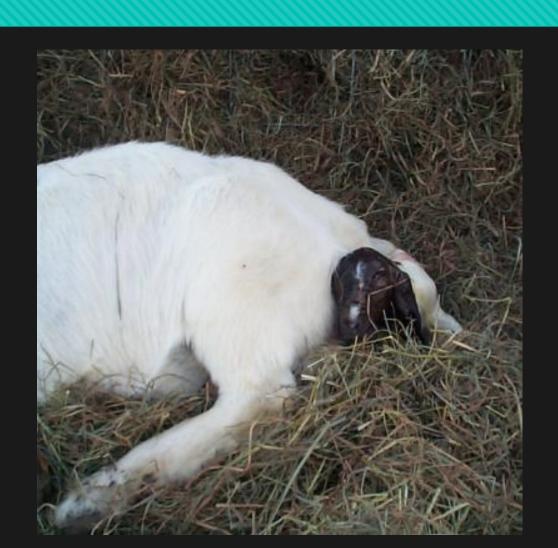


Head and one front leg- this kid is being born with one leg back





A few more pushes by the doe and the kid's shoulders are out



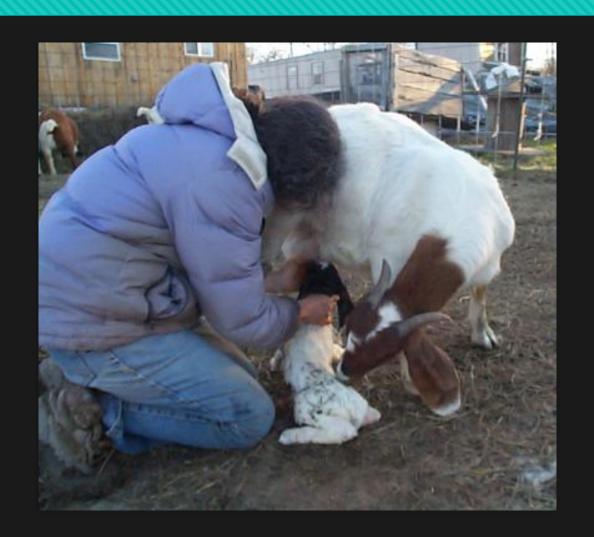
Kid is out, with umbilical cord unbroken, hold cord between two hands and stretch slowly to break or let doe break it when she stands up



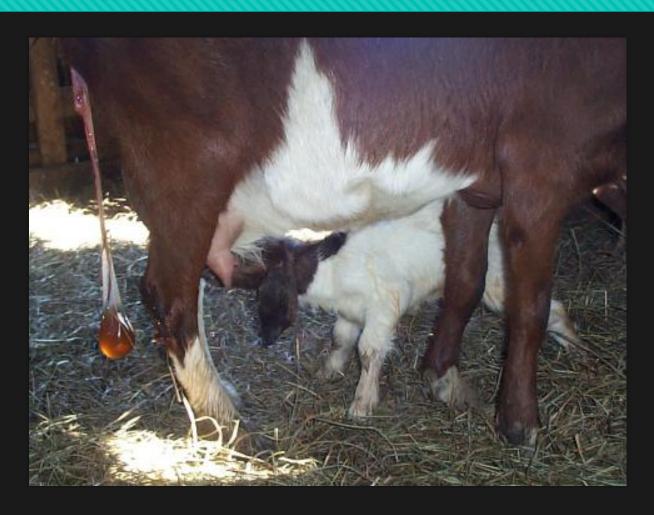
Dipping cord – disinfect cord with 7% lodine or chlorhexidine



Assisting kid with nursing



Small amounts of amniotic fluid are sometimes trapped in the afterbirth (placenta) even though all the kids are out



Afterbirth (placenta)



Meconium- the tar-like first bowel movement



The doe licks the kid on the rear end and under the tail to stimulate the kid to suck, defecate, and urinate. This process also aids in bonding.

