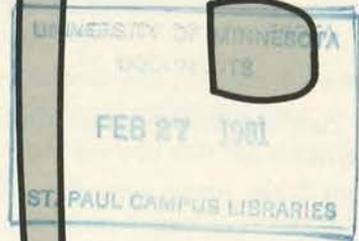


MINNESOTA 4H

LAMB



PATTERN



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LAMB

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Experiential Learning

"We did it! We figured it out before anyone told or showed us how! This was really a fun meeting. I can't wait to tell my friends what I learned."

The 4-H leader who hears these comments from 4-H members and sees their looks of confidence knows that the meeting was a success. But how can learning experiences be planned so these comments will be heard again and again?

The lamb made from this pattern provides 4-H leaders and other educators with an excellent training aid to involve their members in learn by doing experiences. When the lamb is used in a learn by discovery manner compared to a lecture or demonstration, the 4-H members are provided an opportunity to develop both their sheep skills and their life skills.

To date, 4-H members have demonstrated over 30 sheep skills with the lamb. These skills include:

- Delivering a lamb
- Caring for the newborn lamb
- Saving a weak lamb
- Docking and castrating a lamb
- Administering medication to sheep
- Treating for internal and external parasites
- Identifying parts of a sheep
- Judging a sheep
- Recognizing jaw abnormalities of sheep
- Identifying sheep

In addition, members continue to develop important life skills when the experience is designed with these goals in mind:

- Working together
- Questioning
- Expressing themselves
- Discovering the excitement of learning
- Using knowledge
- Risk taking
- Problem solving
- Making decisions
- Experimenting

Hints for a Successful Learning Activity

One experiential learning method which 4-H leaders and members enjoy may be called "Learning by Doing Before Being Told or Shown How." Although the lamb is not essential to the success of this method, the realism it adds to many situations certainly makes it a valuable part of the experience.

The steps usually followed are:

1. Make supplies available.
2. Divide into teams.
3. Provide each team with a realistic situation and a task to do.
4. Step back and allow the teams to solve the task on their own.
5. Ask thought stimulating questions to help broaden understanding.
6. Respond to 4-H members' questions with questions so the answers are their own.
7. Allow the teams to demonstrate to the group how they solved the task.
8. Accept their solution and help them build upon it.
9. Reinforce their efforts with praise. Return to Step 3.

Instead of showing the members how to perform the skill and having them repeat it, this method allows members to discover for themselves what they need to know to do the activity. The leader will find that the teachable moments come more often when the members are fully involved in a personally challenging activity. Because members are building on what they already know, a better understanding of the subject and associated skills results.

Examples of Situation Statements and Tasks

A situation statement need only be one or two sentences. From this statement many specific tasks can be outlined so that members can build on their previous experiences to solve the next task. Here are three examples:

Situation Statement 1: Delivering a Lamb.

It is your turn to go to the barn on a cold winter night to check if any ewes are giving birth to lambs. Sure enough, a ewe is in labor. You patiently wait for 45

minutes but still no lamb. You decide to find out if something is wrong.

Task 1: Demonstrate how you prepare the ewe and yourself before checking inside the ewe.

Task 2: Demonstrate how you can tell what position the lamb(s) is in.

Task 3: Demonstrate what a normal presentation is for a lamb.

Task 4: Demonstrate how to deliver a lamb that is backward or only head out.

Situation Statement 2: Caring for a Newborn Lamb.

With a little assistance on your part, your favorite ewe gives birth to a strong, beautiful lamb. The temperature is 10° F.

Task 1: Demonstrate what you do in the first 30 minutes following birth.

You may want to have each team go step by step and ask them to demonstrate how, why, and when, they would accomplish such items as: drying, treating navel, unplugging teats, seeing that the lamb nurses, putting in a lambing pen, giving appropriate shots, identifying, and warm water to the ewe.

Situation Statement 3: Saving a Weak, Cold Lamb.

On the way to the barn you find a ewe which has recently given birth to twins. One lamb is up and nursing but the second lamb is lying in the snow.

Task 1: Demonstrate how to tell if the lamb is alive.

Task 2: Demonstrate how to tell if the lamb is cold.

Task 3: Demonstrate how to tell if the lamb has a sucking response.

Task 4: Demonstrate how you melt frozen colostrum.

Task 5: Demonstrate how you warm the lamb both internally and externally.

Task 6: Demonstrate how to tell if the stomach tube ended up in the lamb's stomach or lungs.

Task 7: Demonstrate what and where any inoculations might be given.

Task 8: Demonstrate the steps you should take to save this weak, cold lamb.

4-H Lamb Pattern – Purpose

The lifelike lamb is included as the primary teaching aid to be used with the following sheep skills program kits:

1. Lamb Delivery
2. Saving a Weak Lamb
3. Docking and Castrating
4. Internal and External Parasite Control

Description

The finished lamb is approximately the size of a large newborn lamb. When it is stuffed with Styrofoam pellets, it has the limp characteristics of a newborn lamb. Flat plastic shapes can be sewn onto the legs to simulate hoofs and kneecaps.

Optional features include:

1. open mouth
2. plastic tube attached to the back of the mouth and extending into the stomach to be used for inserting a catheter tube
3. removable umbilical cord
4. removable scrotum with a zipper opening and simulated testicles for castrating
5. removable tail for docking
6. plastic tubing attached below the tail for inserting a thermometer
7. head and neck pattern with mouth to make a hand puppet which can be used to test sucking response. 4-H club members can also utilize the puppet as part of a puppet show to present information.

Cost and Time

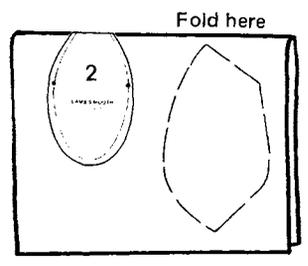
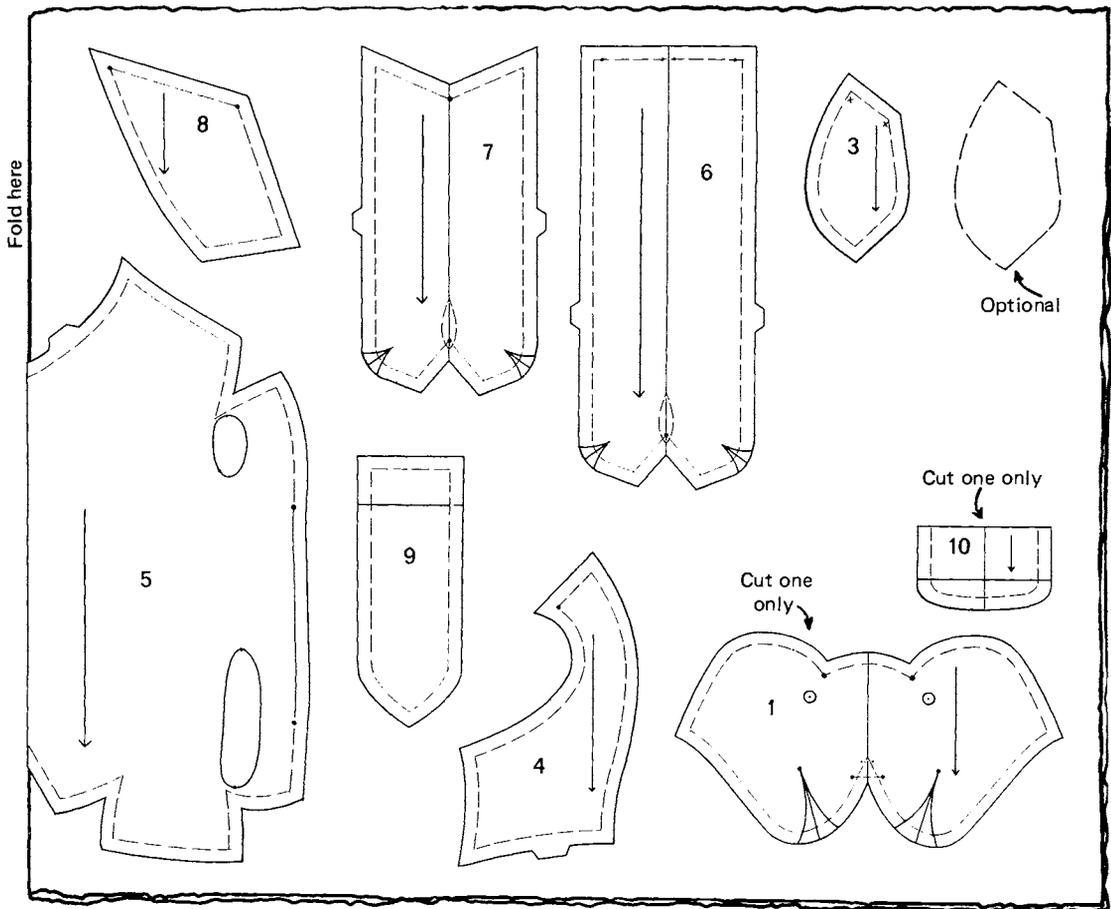
The approximate cost of the lamb is \$10. It takes about 8 hours to make the lamb.

Materials Needed

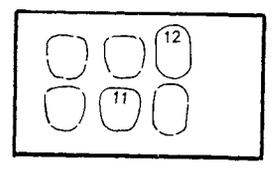
- two thirds yard of fake fleece fabric 58 to 60 inches wide
- scraps of felt for the mouth and the inside of the ears
- small scraps of lightweight fabric for patches to hold the hoofs and kneecaps in place
- one pound of polyester fiber batting or Styrofoam pellets
- two shank-type buttons or plastic eyes 
- sewing thread
- two Velcro squares for attaching the tail and scrotum
- four-inch zipper or a larger one can be cut shorter for opening the scrotum
- two small almonds or the equivalent for simulating testicles
- sixteen- and four-inch lengths of plastic tubing that are 1/4-inch in diameter or wider. The tubing is used for inserting the catheter tube and the thermometer.
- small pieces of heavy cardboard or plastic for the hoofs and kneecaps
- yarn or cord for the umbilical cord
- embroidery thread
- snap for attaching the umbilical cord
- one half yard of bias tape for the bottom of the hand puppet

Cutting Directions

1. Remove pattern pages from book and cut out the paper pattern pieces.
2. Fold the fake fleece in half with the right sides together. Stroke the fleece to determine the grain. The correct direction will feel smoother. Put the body pattern on the fold and fit the other pieces around it as shown and cut out. Mark dots with tailor's chalk or tailor's tacks.
3. Cut out two ear fronts and the mouth from felt. This step is optional.
4. Cut out four hoofs and two kneecaps from plastic or heavy cardboard. This step is optional.



Cut one mouth from the piece of felt.
Cut out two ears (optional).



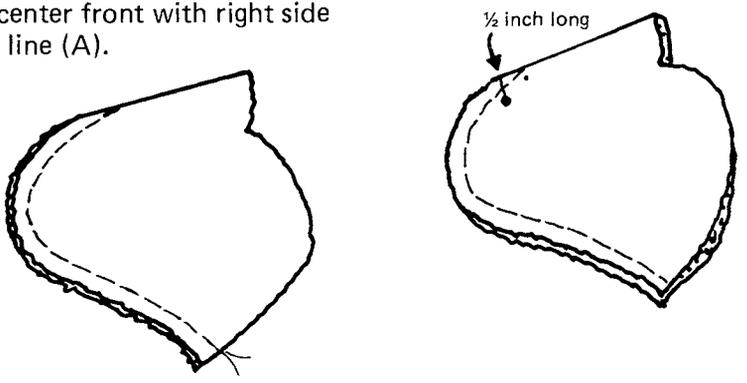
Cut four pieces of pattern piece number 11 and two pieces of piece number 12 from plastic or cardboard.

Sewing Instructions

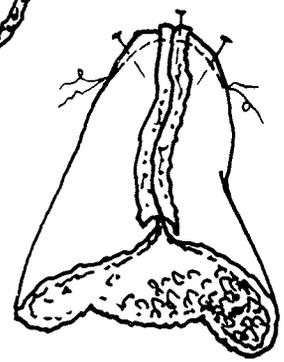
Use a 3/8-inch seam allowance except where indicated.

Step 1. Head

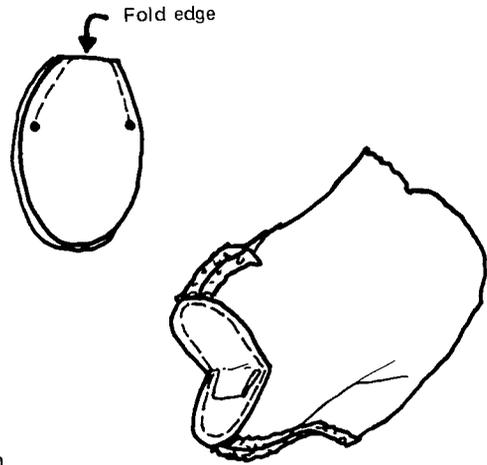
1. Fold along fold line/center front with right side in. Stitch along seam line (A).



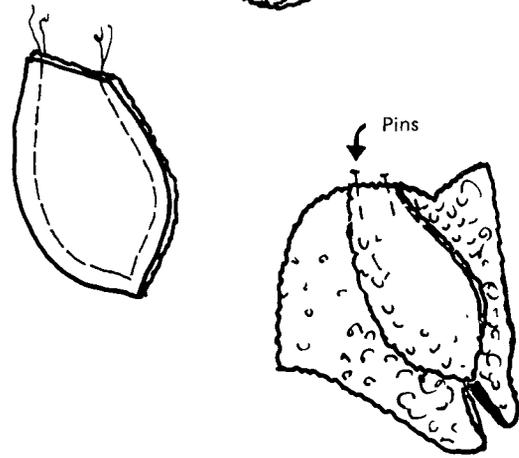
2. Match small dots to medium dots and stitch a 1/2 inch line across the center front. This makes the line of the lamb's nose.
3. a. *Closed mouth lamb.* Match small dots of the dart and pin. Stitch the dart to the large dot. Do not clip away excess fabric between the folded edge and the dart seam. Hold it up toward the nose and attach it to the seam allowance with hand stitching. This creates an extra thickness which is visible from the outside as an upper lip overhang. Turn the face right side out.



b. *Open mouth lamb.* Cut along the center of dart to the large dot. Trim the seam line to 1/4-inch. Stitch mouth (2) from the fold to the dot. Open mouth and pin to mouth opening in face with right sides together. Stitch seam. You should be careful not to catch the back part of the mouth in the seam. Turn the face right side out.

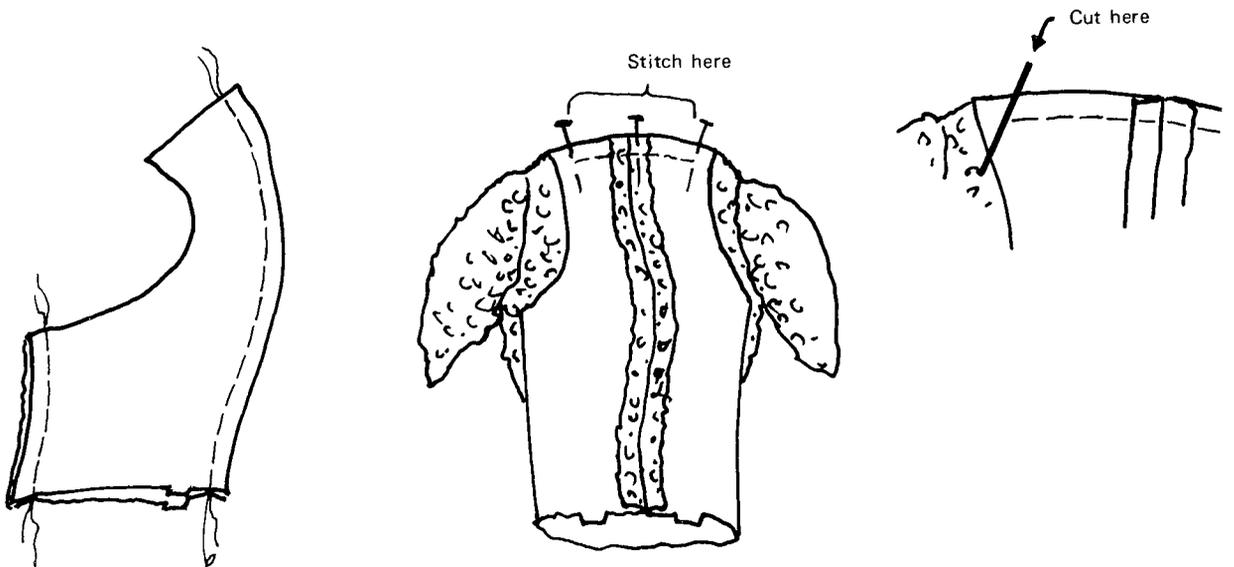


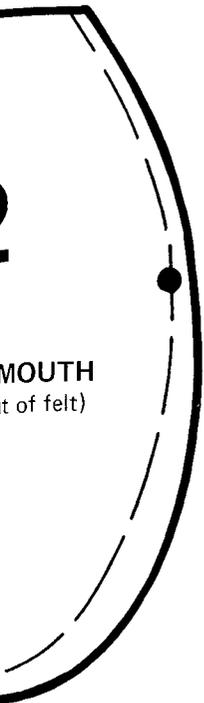
4. Pin the ear back to the ear front with right sides together. Stitch the seam and leave the bottom open for turning. Turn the ear right side out. Pin it to the outside of the face between the small dots with the ear pointing in. Repeat this step for the second ear and stitch.



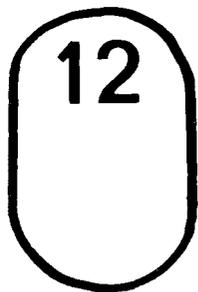
Step 2. Neck and Top of Head

1. With right side together, stitch along the seam line for the center top of the head.
2. Stitch seam line (B) which is under the chin.
3. With right sides together, pin along seam line (C) between the large dots and attach the top of the head to the face at the forehead. Machine stitch and trim the corners diagonally.





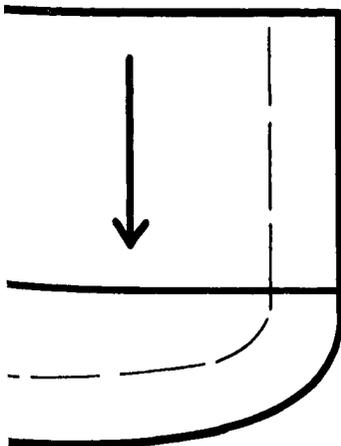
MOUTH
(t of felt)



12

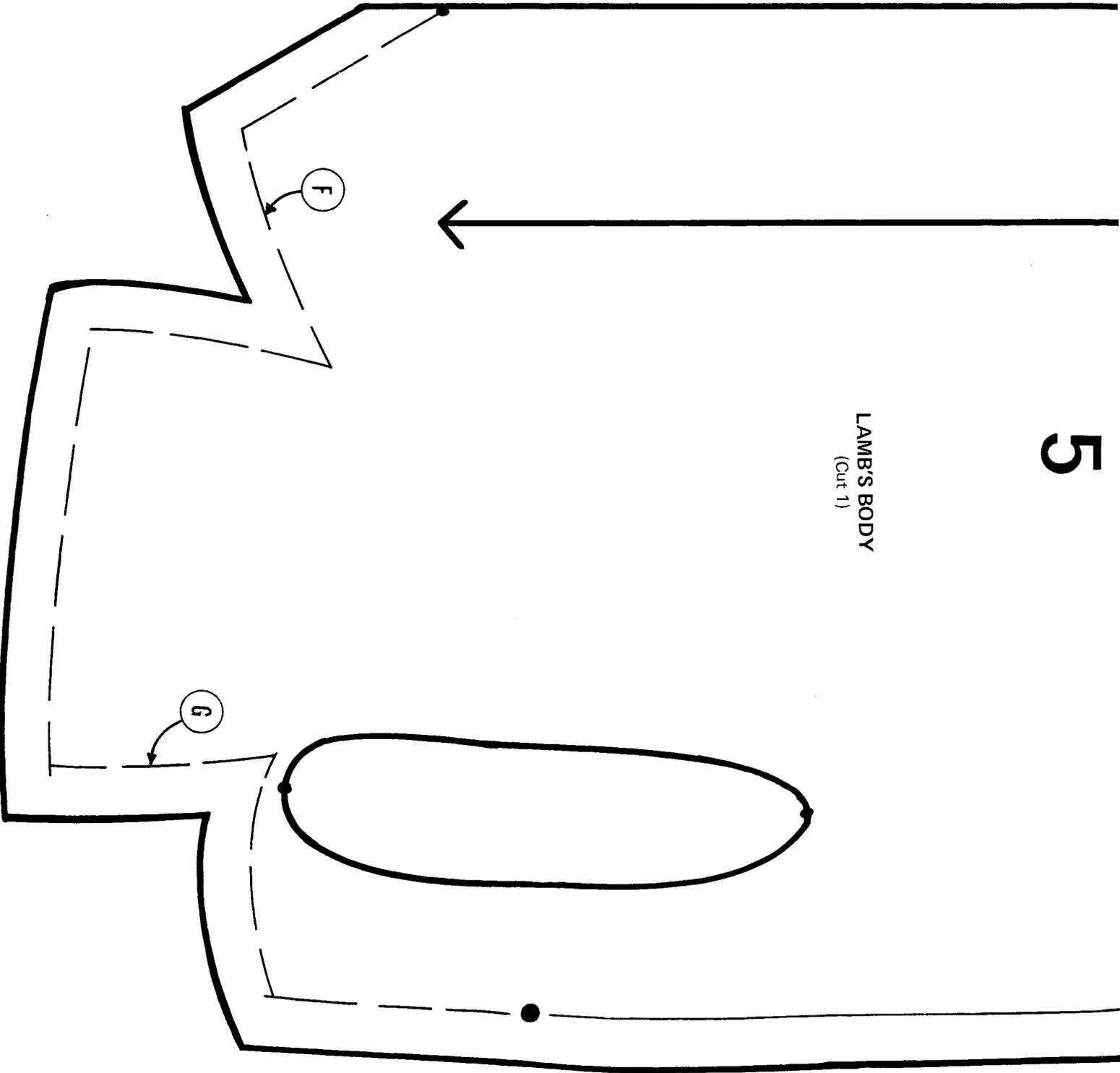
KNEECAP
(Cut 2 -
out of plastic)

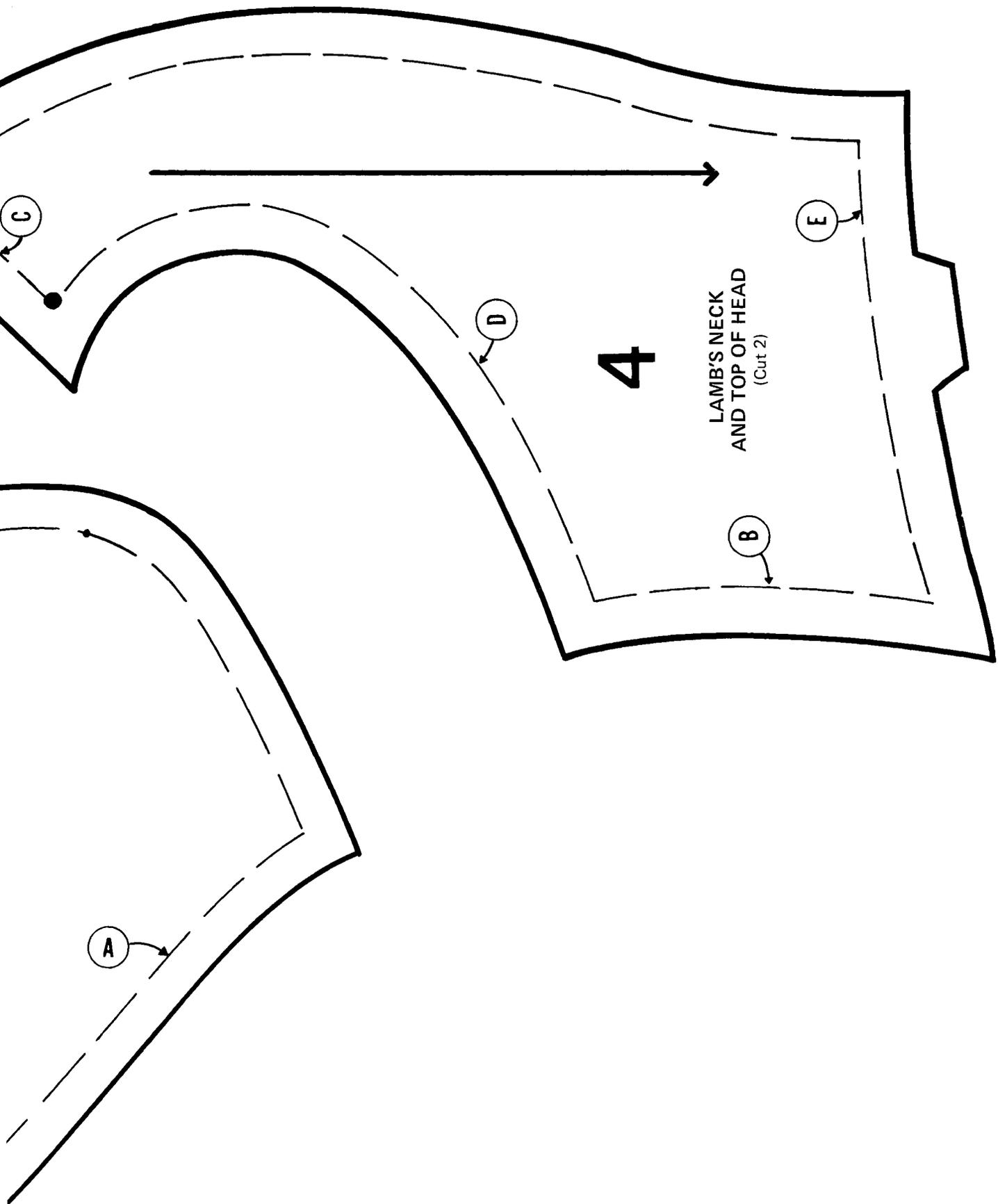
Remove
pattern
pages
from
book

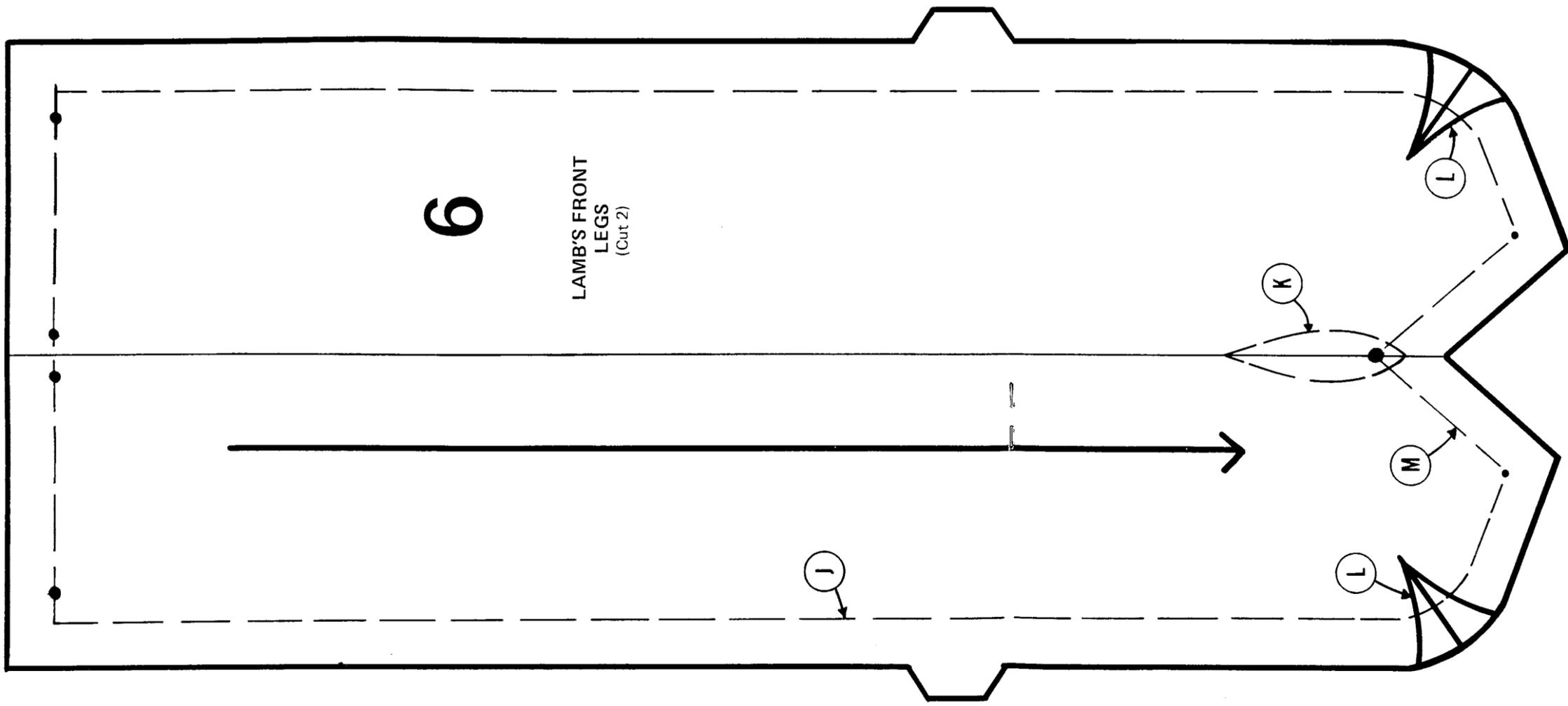
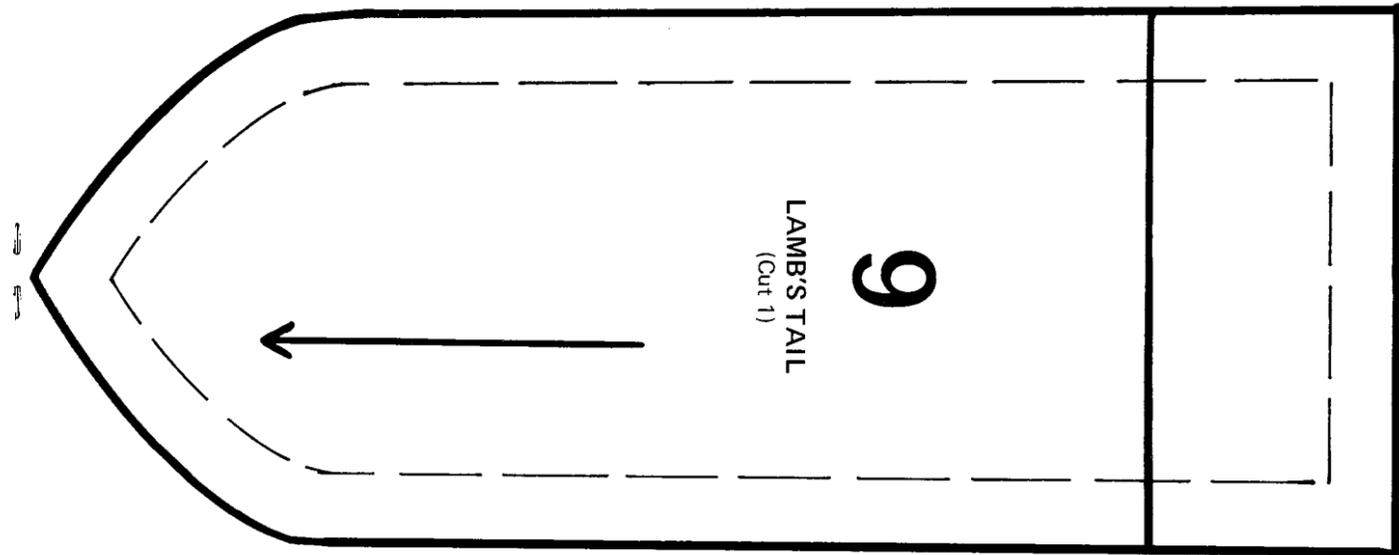
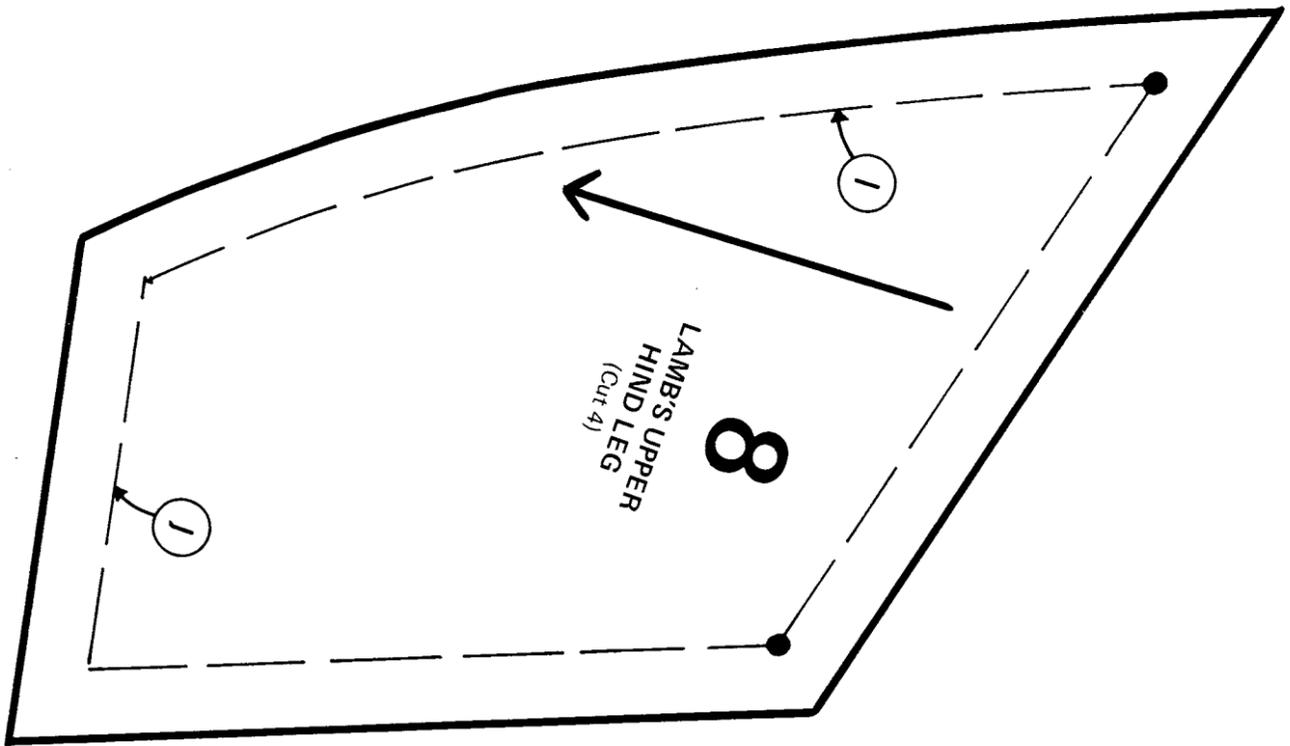


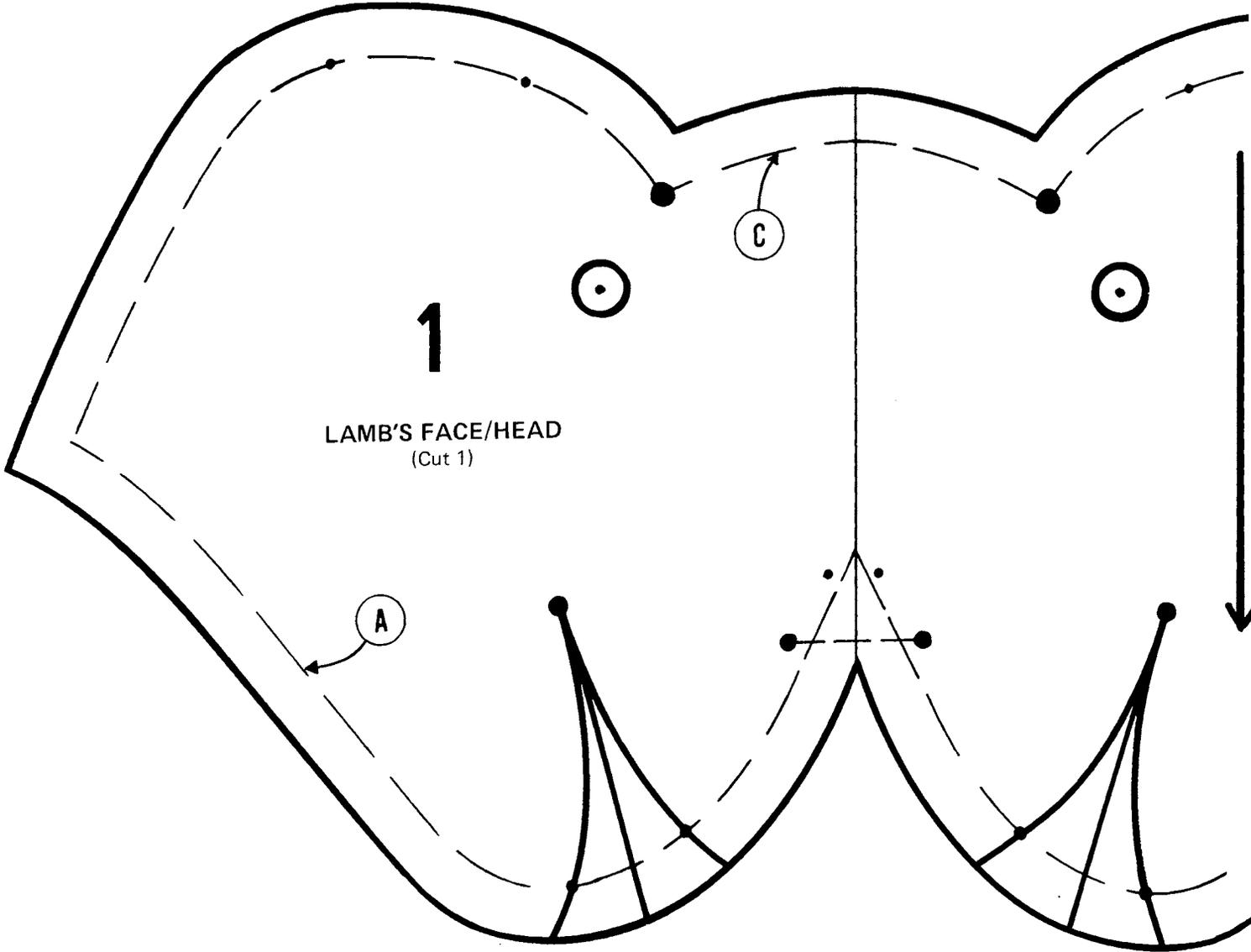
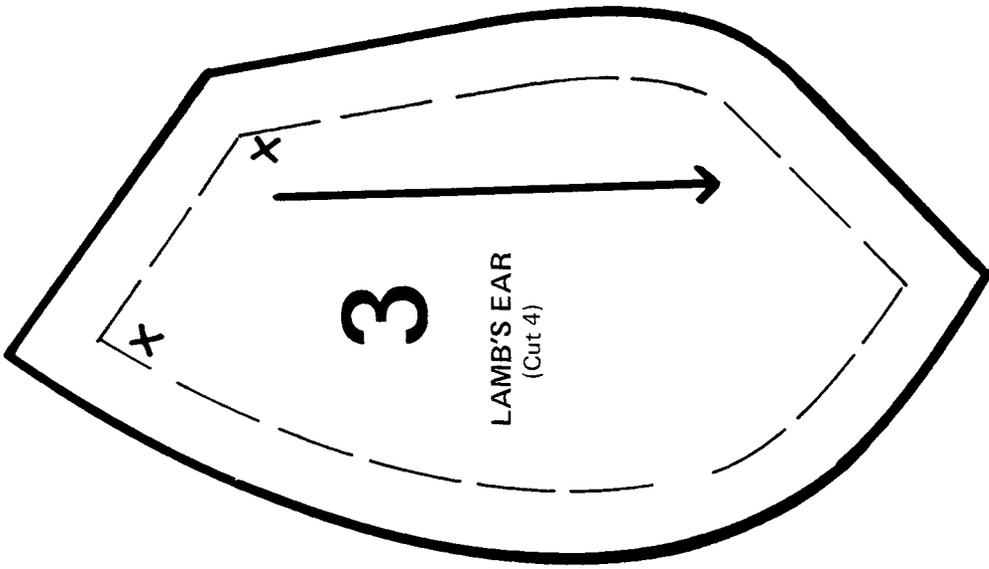
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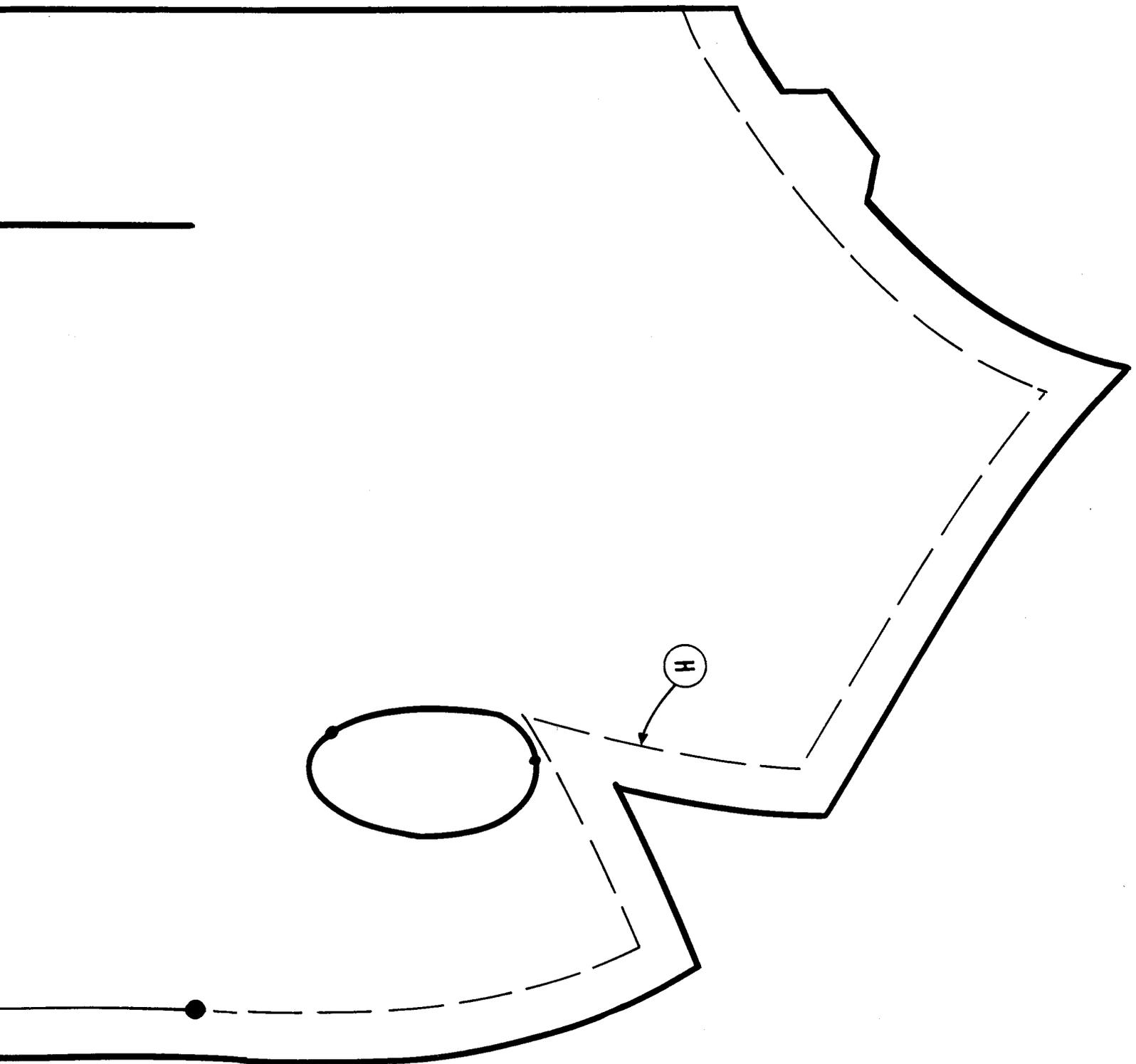
LAMB'S BODY
(Cut 1)

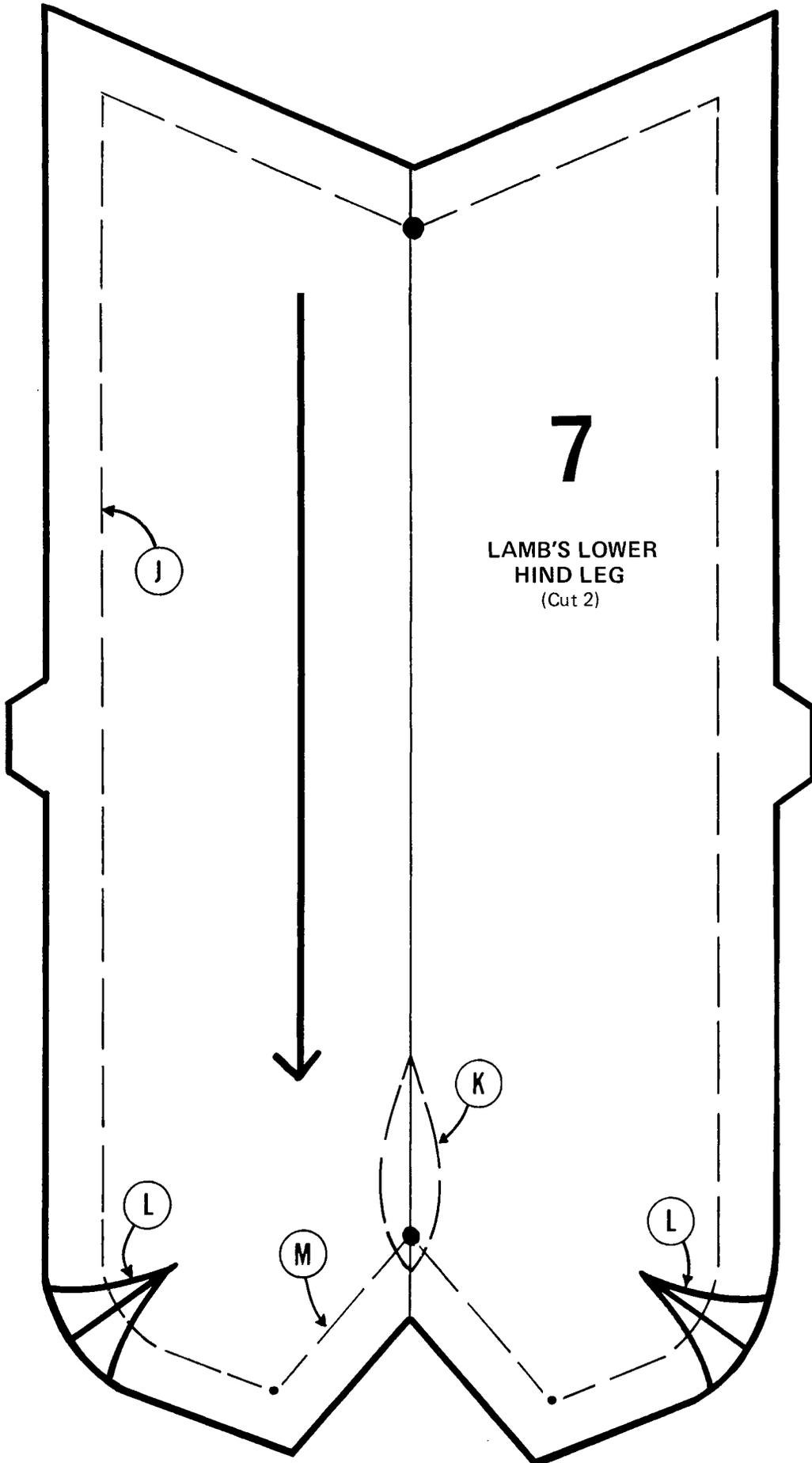






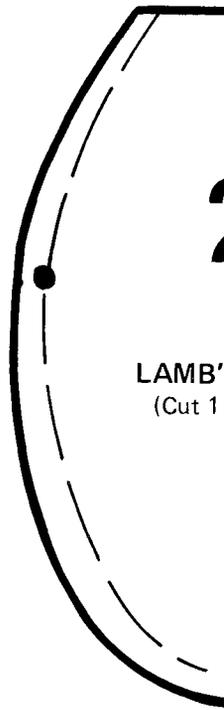




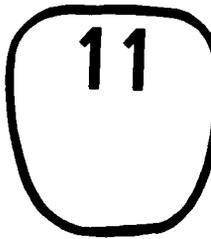


7

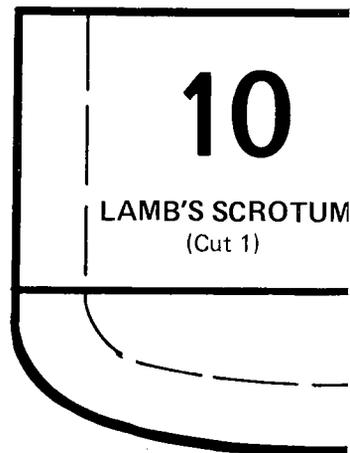
LAMB'S LOWER
HIND LEG
(Cut 2)



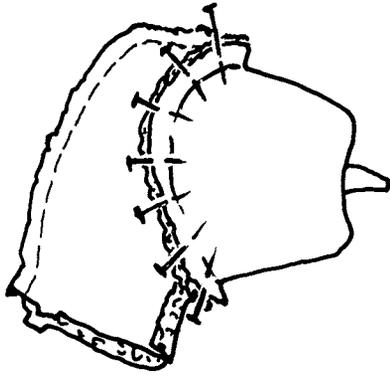
LAMB'S
(Cut 1)



LAMB'S HOOF
(Cut 4 -
out of plastic)



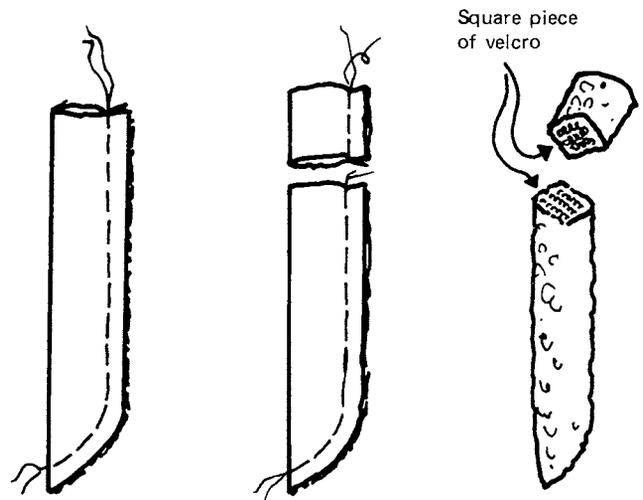
10
LAMB'S SCROTUM
(Cut 1)



4. With right sides together, pin the neck to the face at seam line (D) and machine stitch. Turn the piece right side out.
5. Attach the eyes.
6. This step is optional for the puppet. Bind the bottom of the neck edge (E) with bias tape.

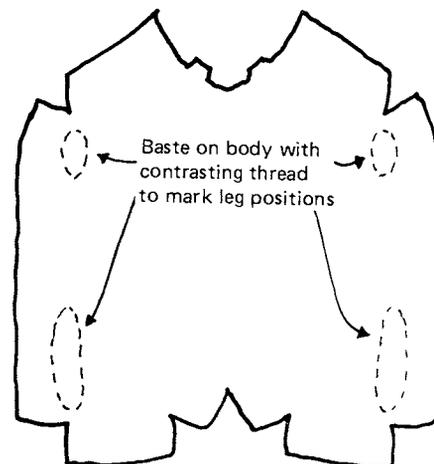
Step 3. Tail

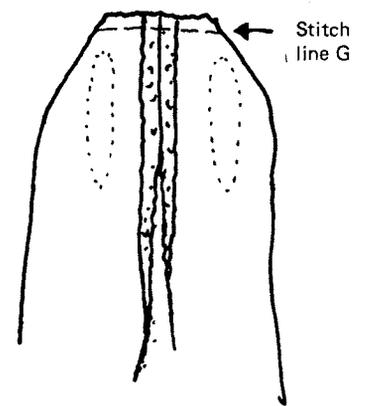
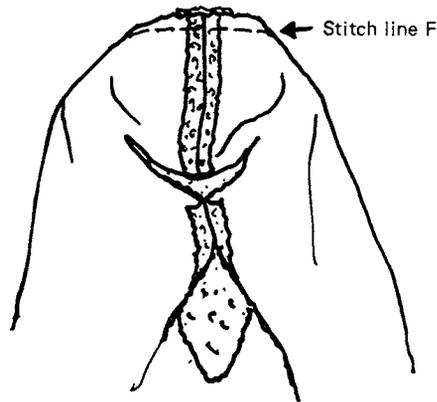
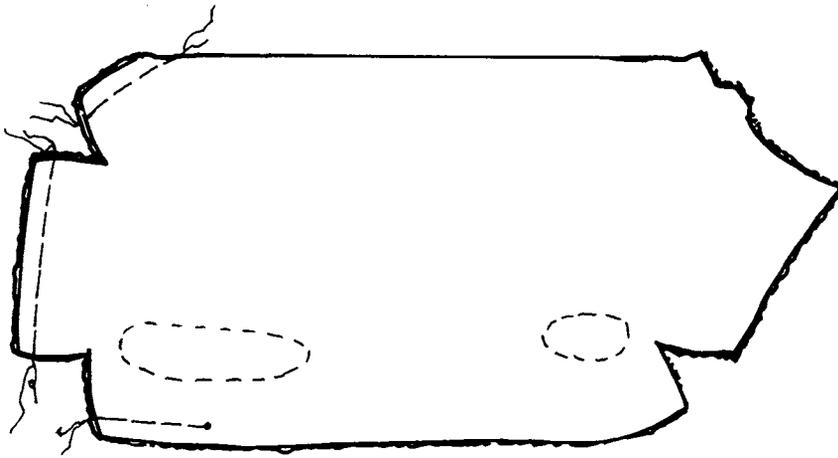
1. a. *Long or short tail.* Fold the tail in half and stitch. Turn it right side out. Stuff the tail slightly if desired.
- b. *Detachable tail for docking.* Cut the tail on the cutting line for docking. Fold each section in half and stitch the seam in each. Turn both sections. Stuff the long section slightly if desired. Stitch a Velcro patch by hand to the top of the long section. Also stitch a Velcro patch by hand to the bottom of the short section. Attach the Velcro sections together.



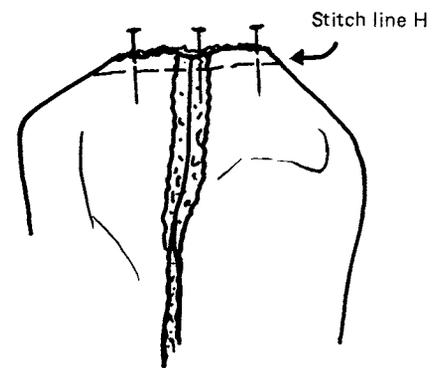
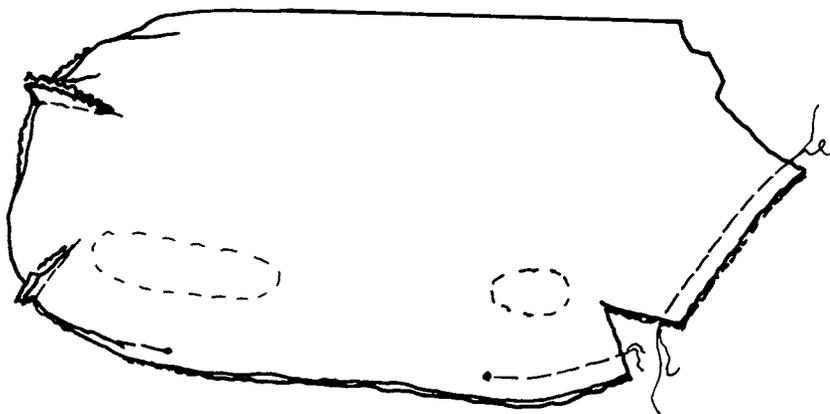
Step 4. Body

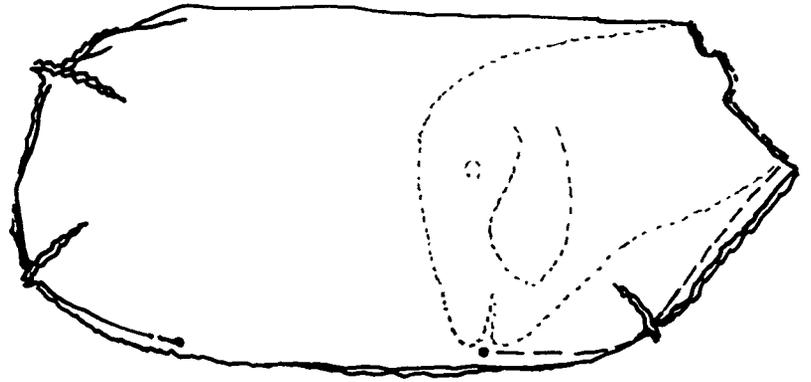
1. Using a contrasting color of thread, baste along the lines marking the leg spaces. Also mark the small dots.



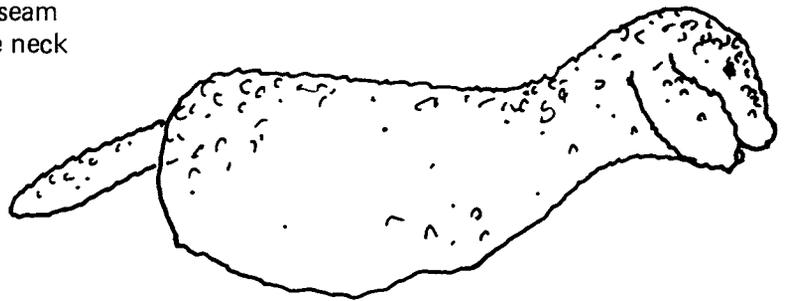


2. Fold the body right side in. Stitch along the seam line. Start at the small dot on the folded edge and continue past two openings to where it stops at the large dot.
3. Pin seam line (F). Insert the finished tail from the inside so that the raw edge of the tail matches the raw edge of seam (F) then pin into place. Stitch along seam line (F).
4. Pin seam line (G) and stitch.
5. Stitch along seam line in front of body to where it stops at the large dot.
6. Pin seam line (H) and stitch.



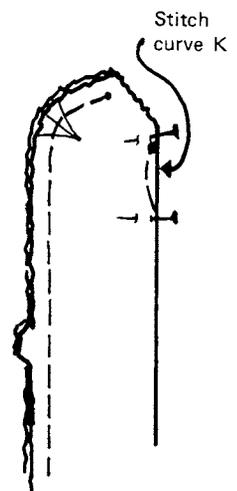
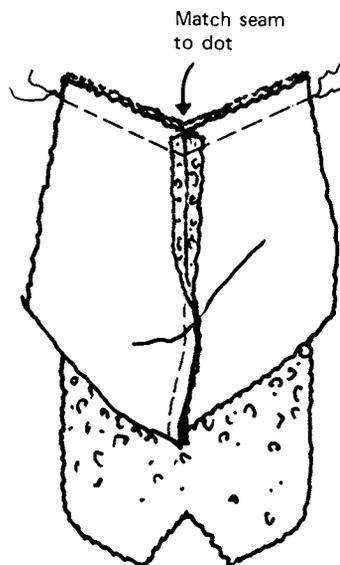
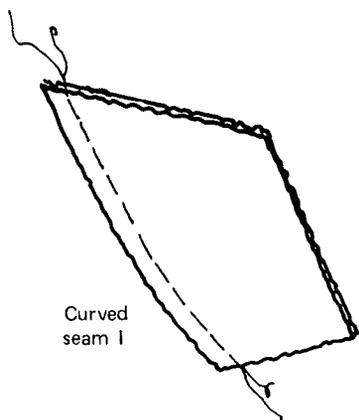


7. Insert the finished, unstuffed head from inside the body and out through the neck opening with right sides together and raw edges exposed. Match the notches and be sure that the under chin seam line meets the seam line of the body. Pin the neck to the body and machine stitch seam line.
8. Turn the body right side out.

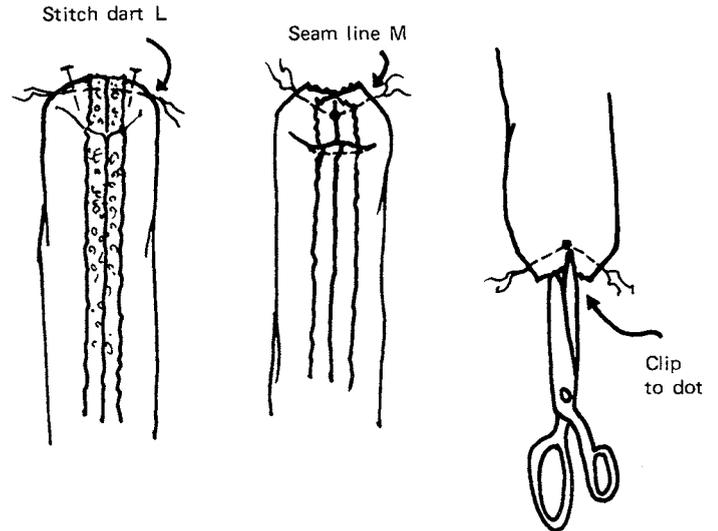


Step 5. Legs

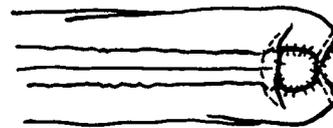
1. *Hind legs only.* With right sides together, stitch the upper hind leg sections together along seam (I).
2. Pin the upper hind leg to the lower hind leg with right sides together and match seam (I) to the large dot on the lower hind leg. Stitch seam (J).
3. *Front and hind legs.* Fold leg right side in. Stitch tiny curved dart line (K) on the front, folded edge of the leg.



4. Stitch along the seam line at the back of the leg down to the small dot.
5. Pin dart (L) and stitch.
6. Match the large dot to the small dot at the bottom of the leg. Pin and stitch seam line (M). Clip to large dot. Trim off the seam allowance points at each side.



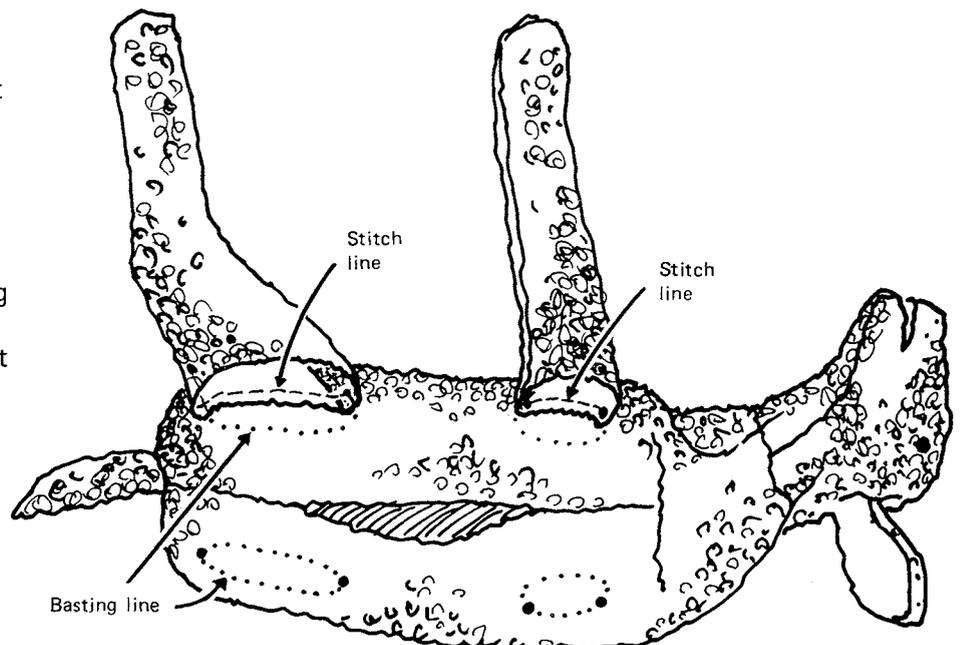
7. *Optional kneecaps and hoofs.*
 - a. Place the plastic hoof shape in between dart (L) and seam line (M). Cut a square of lightweight fabric and place over the plastic. Sew around the edges by hand to hold the plastic in place.
 - b. *Front legs only.* Place the plastic kneecap shape on the wrong side of the fabric in the center of the front leg as indicated on the pattern. Cut a square of fabric and place it over the plastic. Sew around the edges by hand to hold the kneecap in place.



8. Turn the legs right side out and stuff. Use a small amount of stuffing for limp legs. For firm legs, pack the stuffing hard.
9. Attach the legs to the body at basted lines. The legs may be sewn on entirely by hand. For a stronger seam, sew one side of the seam by machine.

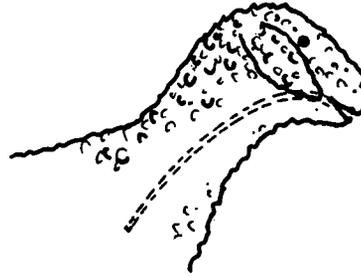
Hind legs. With right sides together match hind leg seam line to the dot on the body. Stitch between the dots. Fold under the remaining leg seam. Pin it to the body and stitch by hand.

Front legs. Match the dots of the front legs to the dots on the basting line. Stitch between the dots. Fold under the remaining leg seam. Pin it to the body and stitch by hand.

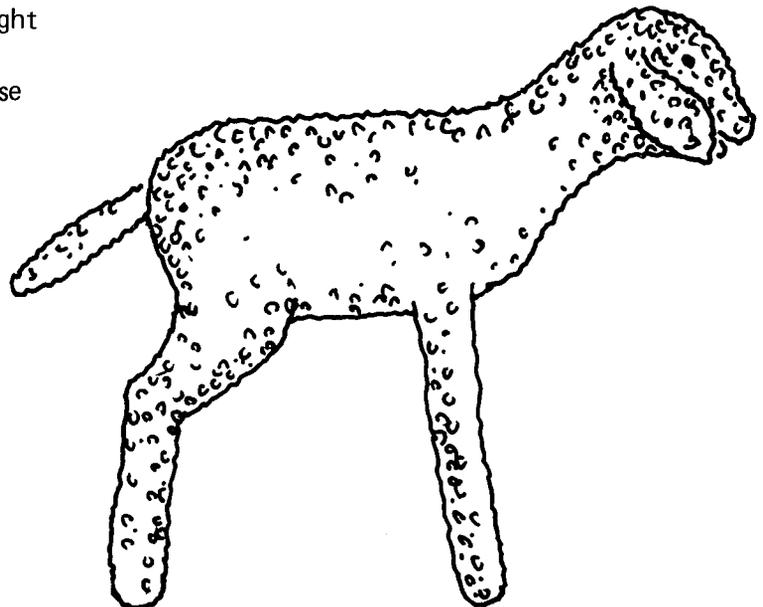
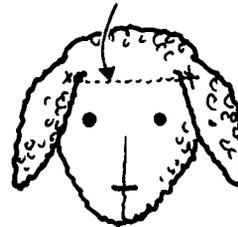


Step 6. Tubing and Stuffing

1. a. *Optional tubing.* Cut a 16-inch length of tubing. Seal the stomach end of the tube with tape. Cut a hole in the mouth just large enough to insert the tubing. For an open mouth lamb, cut a hole in the back of the mouth at the X. For a closed mouth lamb, cut a hole at the junction of seam (A) and dart (C). With a heavy needle and double thread, stitch the tubing to the fabric.
b. Cut a 4-inch length of tubing. Seal the end with tape. Cut a hole in the rear of the lamb below the tail which is large enough to insert the tubing. Sew as in 1.a.
2. Stuff the head. If you are using Styrofoam pellets, it will be necessary to sew a patch across the neck opening to prevent the pellets from sliding into the body.
3. Stuff the body slightly for limp newborn lamb appearance. For a firm lamb, pack the stuffing hard.
4. Close the body with overcast stitches by hand along stomach seam.
5. Fold ear matching X's and secure with hand stitches. To bring the ears closer to the head, stitch through the head to the opposite ear and pull tight to the desired position.
6. If the nose does not show up, embroider the nose in the shape shown.



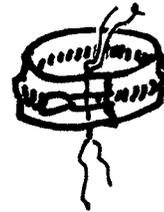
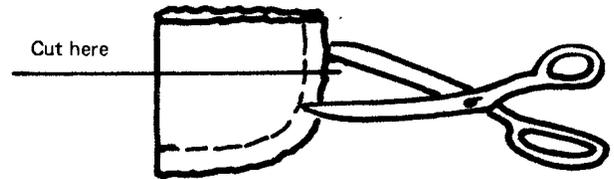
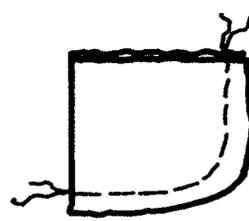
Thread inside





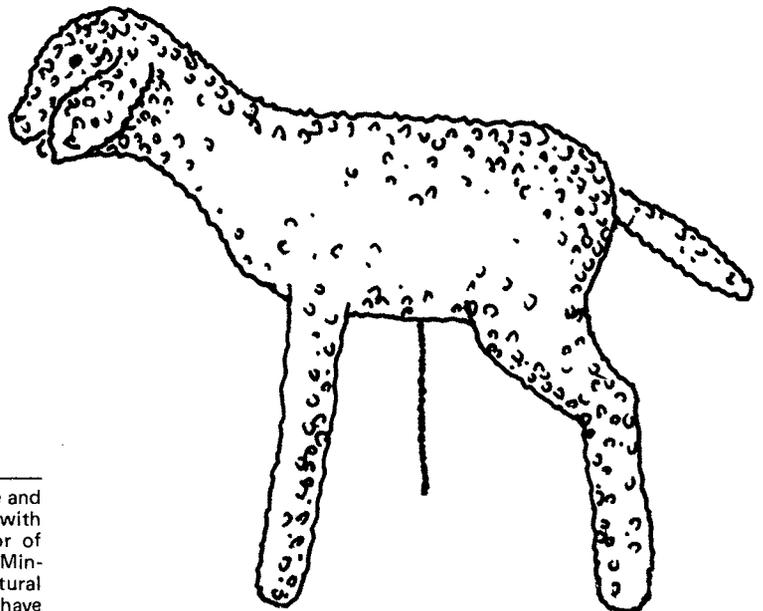
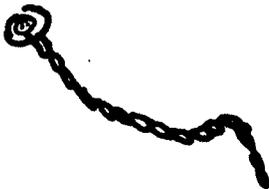
Step 7. Scrotum (optional)

1. With right sides together, sew the seam. Cut apart on cutting line and turn right side out.
2. Sew the zipper ends together to form a circle. It may be necessary to cut off some of the zipper to make it short enough. Sew the zipper by hand to the bottom piece of the scrotum and then to the top piece.
3. Sew half of a Velcro patch by hand to the top of the scrotum. Sew the other half of the Velcro patch to the body between the hind legs.
4. Insert two small almonds inside the scrotum to simulate testicles. Attach the scrotum to the Velcro on the body.



Step 8. Umbilical Cord (optional)

1. Using a chain stitch, crochet a 6-inch cord out of pink yarn or heavy crochet thread. You may also use a 6-inch piece of purchased cord.
2. Sew one end of the cord to the small fabric patch.
3. Sew the snap to the patch and to the underside of the body then attach.



Adapted with permission of the Clackamas County 4-H Leader's Association, 256 Warner Milne Road, Oregon City, Oregon 97045.

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