All About Sheep
The New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum currently has two breeds of sheep, Navajo-Churro (picture to the left) and Debouillet (below). In this activity children will learn basic vocabulary and sheep facts.

Vocabulary:

- Ewe
- Fleece
- Flock
- Hoof
- Lamb

- Ram
- Shear
- Shepherd
- Wool

Materials needed for activity: scissors, cotton balls, crayons and glue.
Sheep Facts:

• Sheep have wool. Blankets, socks, sweaters, and hats can be made from wool and help keep us warm.

• Lambs (baby sheep) are born in the spring. Usually the sheep are sheared before the ewes (female sheep) have their babies and before it gets too hot.

• Sheep eat seeds, grass, and weeds.

• Sheep must be protected from predators. These predators include coyote, mountain lion, bobcat, and fox. Guard dogs are often used to help protect the sheep from these animals. Shepherds take care of their flock of sheep.

• Some sheep are raised for meat, other types of sheep are raised for their wool.

• Navajo Churro were brought to southwest by the Spanish in the late 1500's.

• White is the most valuable color of wool because it can be dyed (change the color of wool).
Match the definition to the correct word.

1. _____ a female sheep  
   a. wool

2. _____ the group sheep live in  
   b. lamb

3. _____ a baby sheep  
   c. predator

4. _____ a male sheep  
   d. shearing

5. _____ animal that kills sheep  
   e. shepherd

6. _____ removing the wool  
   f. ewe

7. _____ fiber from the sheep  
   g. ram

8. _____ person who takes care of the sheep  
   h. flock

(Answers: 1-f, 2-h, 3-b, 4-g, 5-c, 6-d, 7-a, 8-e)
1. Print out two sheep
2. Color the sheep on both pages
3. Cut out one of the sheep patterns
4. Glue the cut out sheep pattern onto the second sheep (so sheep is able to be flipped up)
5. Glue cotton balls on the sheep on top (this is your before picture)
6. Lift the top sheep up and notice what happened to the sheep after its haircut (called shearing)
K-2 Standards

K. Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems: Animals, Plants, and Their Environment
   K-LS1-1. Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.
   K-ESS3-1. Use a model to represent the relationship between the needs of different plants or animals (including humans) and the places they live.
   K-ESS3-3. Communicate solutions that will reduce the impact of humans on the land, water, air, and/or other living things in the local environment.

1. Structure, Function, and Information Processing
   1-LS3-1. Make observations to construct an evidence-based account that young plants and animals are like, but not exactly like, their parents.

Social Studies
STRAND: History
Content Standard I: Students are able to identify important people and events in order to analyze significant patterns, relationships, themes, ideas, beliefs, and turning points in New Mexico, United States, and world history in order to understand the complexity of the human experience.
   2 - 1. Describe how historical people, groups, and events have influenced the local community.

K-4 Benchmark I-B—United States: Understand connections among historical events, people, and symbols significant to United States history and cultures.
   1 - 1. Identify the significance of United States historical events and symbols.
   2 - 1. Describe the cultural diversity of individuals and groups and their contributions to United States history.

English Language Arts
SL.K.5 Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.
W.K.2 Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.
RI.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
W.1.8 With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.