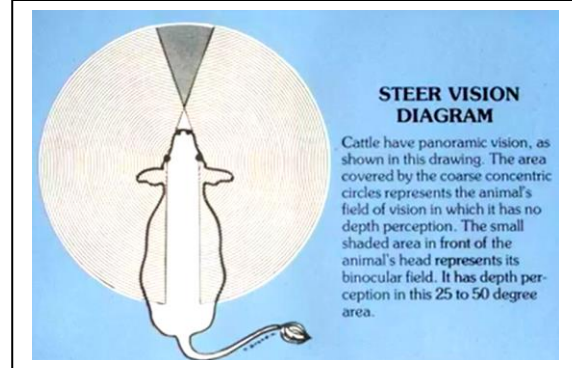


ANS101 Lecture Summaries



Lecture 10: Cattle Safety, Behaviour and Handling

Uses – production (meat and milk), farm tools (pull plows), transport (tow cart), pets, currency, religious symbols

Lack depth perception, monocular vision, individual flight distance

Flight/Fight zone and point of balance (cows shoulder)

Don't like loud and high pitched noises – handle quietly = low stress handling

Assessing temperament – pedigree, yard test (fast-movers, walk into flight zone), crush behaviour and flight time out of crush

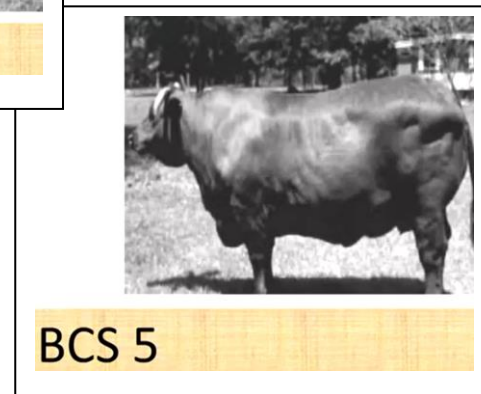
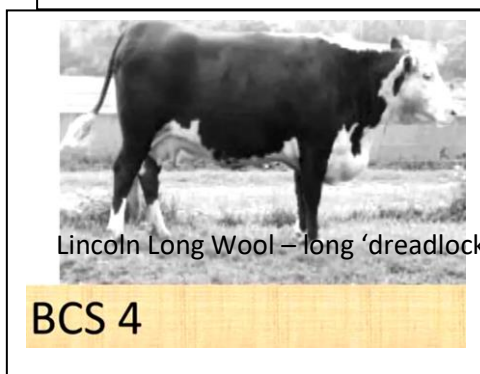
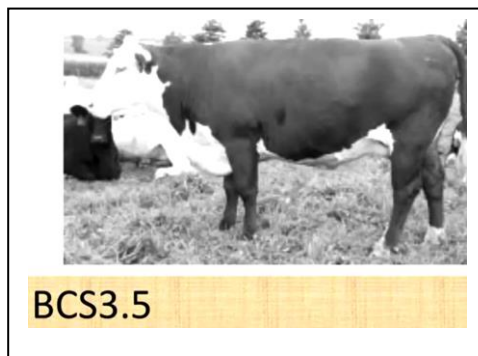
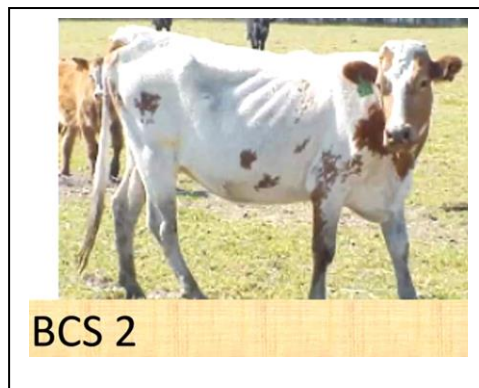
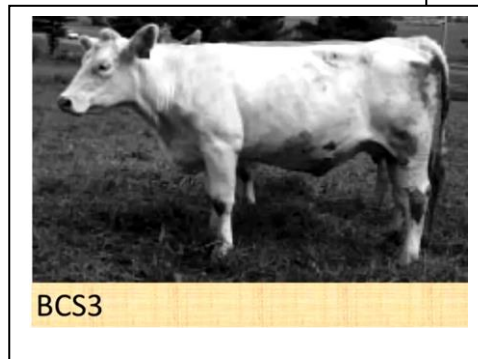
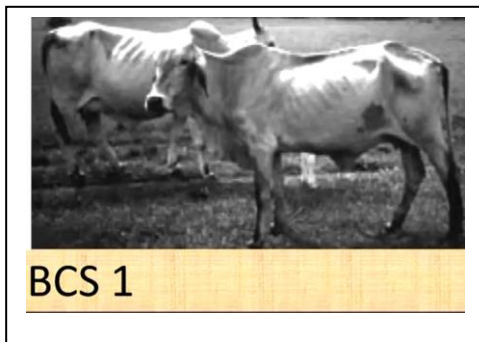
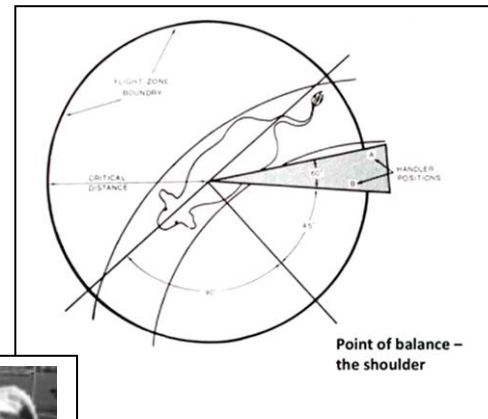
Yards – loading ramp, holding pens, forcing pen, raceway, crush and headbail, holding/drafting pens

Danger zones – charge zone in front of head, kick zone behind,

kick zone on side

ID – NLIS tags, breed, age, perm markings, hot/freeze brand, ear tattoo

Body condition scoring – measure of muscle and fat. Beef is 1-5, Dairy 1-9



Border Leicester – roman nose, large frame, coarse long wool, bare face and legs

Polled dorset and horned dorset – white face and legs, milk production and prime lamb production

Hampshire Downs – bulky build, short coat, black/brown legs, ears and part face

Suffolk – meat, no wool on legs, black face and legs, droopy ears

Dorper – short coat, black face, white everywhere else, self shedding, shortly docked tails, meat

Mouth abnormalities – undershot (parrot), overshot (pig) and broken mouth/gummy

Poddy lamb – motherless/stunted Pet – hand raise Sucker/Milker – still on milk but sized enough for market

Horns are a recessive trait.

Lecture 23: Sheep industry and farm practise

Everything is timetabled with climate, property size and its other activities

The longer the joining period, the longer the lambing period

Joining period is dictated by pasture growth, wether, breed of sheep (British breeds = short days), marketing plans and farming needs

WA joining period = January onwards for natural ovulation. Can create ovulation by use of teasers or melatonin treatments.

Joining length = 1 cycle is 21 days, takes up to 2 cycles.

Ideal mob size = 200-500 with 4% ram

Maiden ewes kept separate during joining. 12-16 months old. 75-85% of mature weight, minimum 32kg for breeding.

Separate sheep with single, twin and triplets for feeding purposes

Unltrasound 45 days from start of joining, 45-90 days since pregnant you can see foetus

Gestation is 5 months (147 days +/- 3)


Stage 1: Labour Stage 2: Birthing Stage 3: rid of placenta membrane

Increased nutrition in last 1-2 months of pregnancy. Supplementary feeding id Autumn born.

Nutrition is important for lamb weight, ewe colostrum and milk, lamb future wool quality

25% lambs die at birth

Age	Farmer defn	Meat-trade defn
0-3mnths	Lamb	Lamb
3-9	Weaner	Lamb
12	Hogget	Lamb
12-18 months	2T	Hogget
24	4T	
36	6T	
48	FM	



Chromosomes	60	54 (hybrids 57)
Feeding behaviour	Browse	Graze
Rain	Less tolerant	Tolerant
Male fighting	Rear	Back-up, charge
Young	"Lying out"	With ewe
Upper lip	Not divided	Divided
Beards (M>F)	Yes	No
Glands	Sebaceous beneath tail head	Infraorbital, interdigital, inguinal
Tail	Erect	Hang

Some Horned Breeds of Sheep

- Awassi fat-tail -♂Horns ♀usually polled
- Damara -♂Horns ♀may have horns
- Dorper -♂may have small horns
- Dorset Horn -♂Horns ♀Horns
- Drysdale-♂Horns ♀Horns
- Elliotdale-♂May have horns
- Merino-♂Horns ♀usually polled
- Wiltshire Horn -♂Horns ♀Horns

Gestation period for a sheep is 5 months (147 +/- 3)

$$\text{Lambing \%} = \frac{\text{number of lambs marked}}{\text{number of ewes joined}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Or

$$\text{Lambing \%} = \frac{\text{number of lambs born}}{\text{number of ewes joined}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

National average Lamb marking % is in 80's%

$$\begin{aligned} 100/100 &= 1 \\ 120/100 &= 1.2 \end{aligned}$$

