

# Lamb mortality : current knowledge



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# Context: low numerical productivity

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- ▶ **Numerical productivity** = number of weaned lambs/ewes
- ▶ **2010 results in France** :
  - ▶ **numerical productivity** : 27% to 262% (mean=120%)
  - ▶ 30% herds with a numerical productivity below 100%
- ▶ **The three components of** numerical productivity :
  - ▶ - Lambing rate
  - ▶ - Ewe prolificity rate
  - ▶ - **Lamb mortality rate**

# Lamb mortality rate

- ▶ Variable according to studies :
  - ▶ often between 10 and 20%

Country	Number of herds	Maximum age of lambs taken into account	Global lamb mortality rate	reference
Australia	1	Unspecified	<b>22.8</b>	Dennis et <i>al.</i> , 1974
Scotland	10	Before weaning	<b>14.2</b>	Johnston et <i>al.</i> , 1980
Scotland	1	After weaning	<b>25.8</b>	Wiener et <i>al.</i> , 1983
France	8	60 days	<b>13.2</b>	Seegers et <i>al.</i> , 1984
USA	4	2 to 6 weeks	<b>10.3</b>	Rowland et <i>al.</i> , 1985
France	24	80 days	<b>18.4</b>	Lepeltier, 2010

# Only limited information

## ▶ Limited records

Death age	Aborted	Stillborn	Birth to lamb tagging	lamb tagging to weaning
% of breeders who have recorded	73.4	87.5	92.4	94.1

Socle National ovin allaitant 2010, 353 farms

## ▶ Low identification of the causes of death

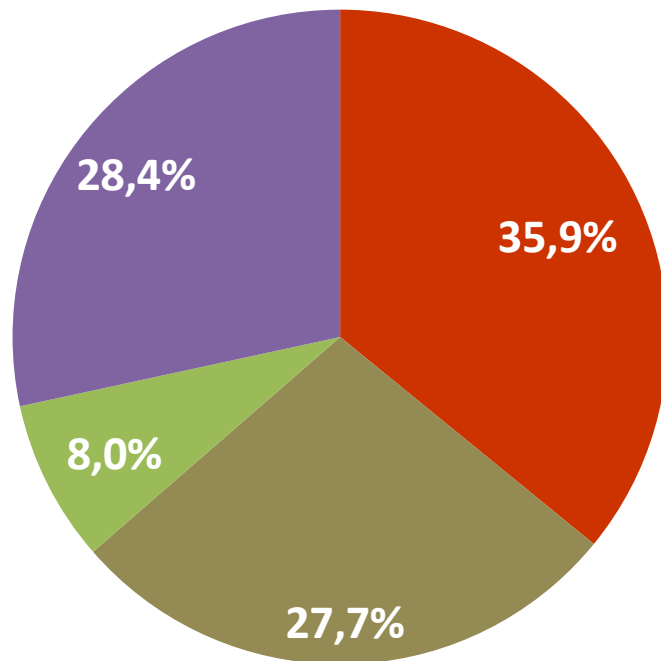
Death age	Aborted Stillborn	0-48h	3-10 days	> 10 days
% lamb with «unknown cause»	56.5	19.3	9.8	29.7

UMT SPR 2010, 24 farms, ~1300 dead lambs

## ▶ Contribution of necropsy and additional tests

# Lamb mortality

## ▶ Mortality distribution by age at death

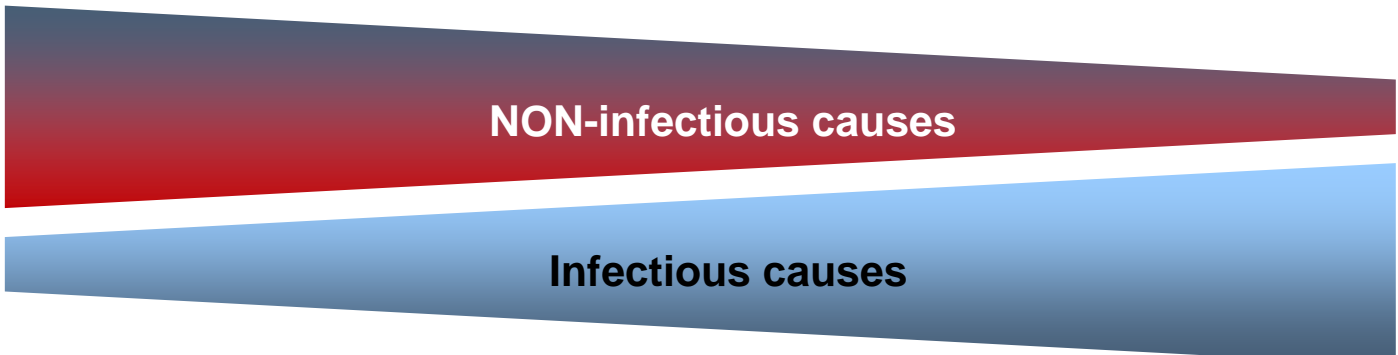
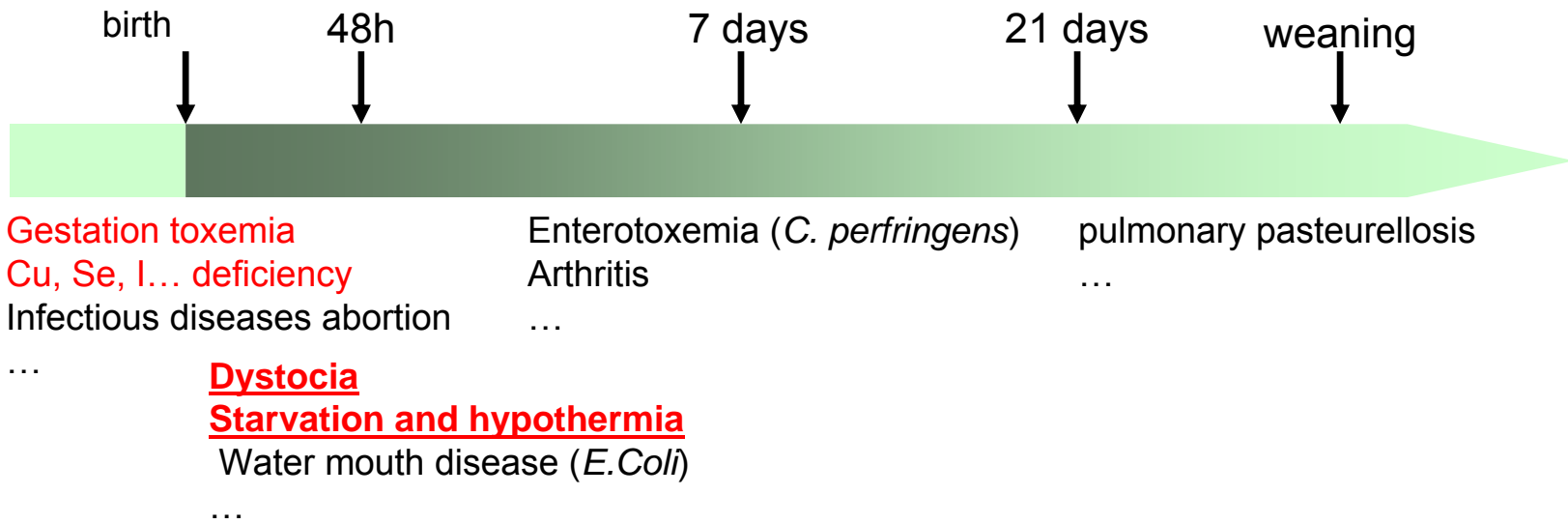


24 suckler herds  
(~17000 lambs), Limousin

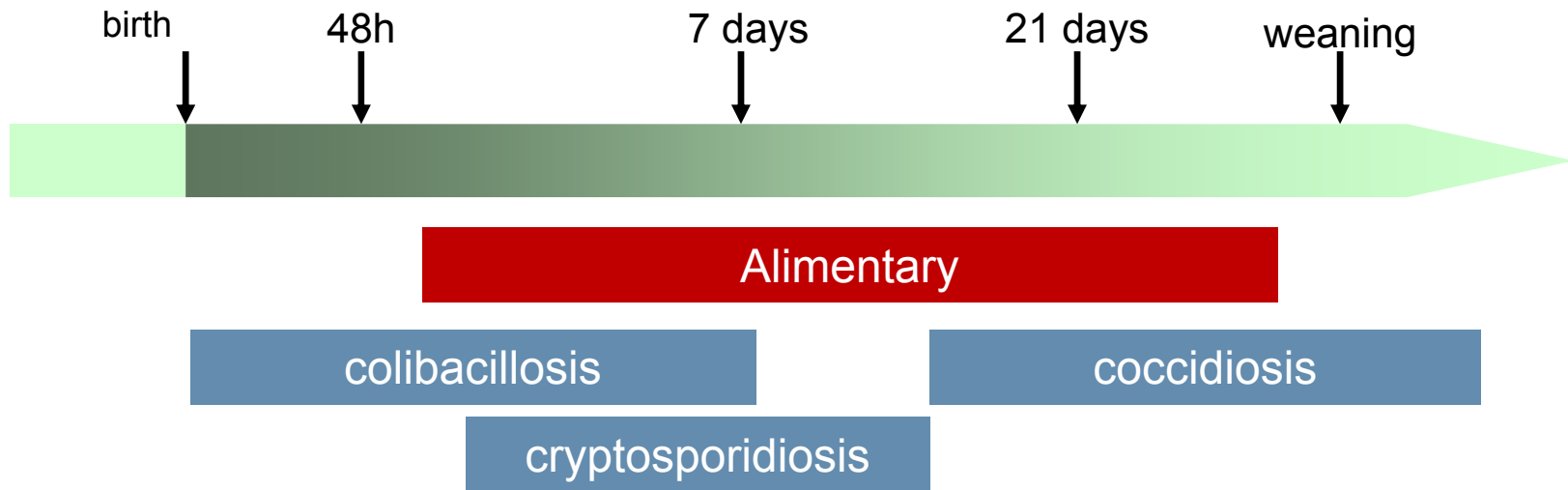
- Aborted - Stillborn lamb
- 0-2 days
- 3-7 days
- 8-80 days

Lepeltier, 2010

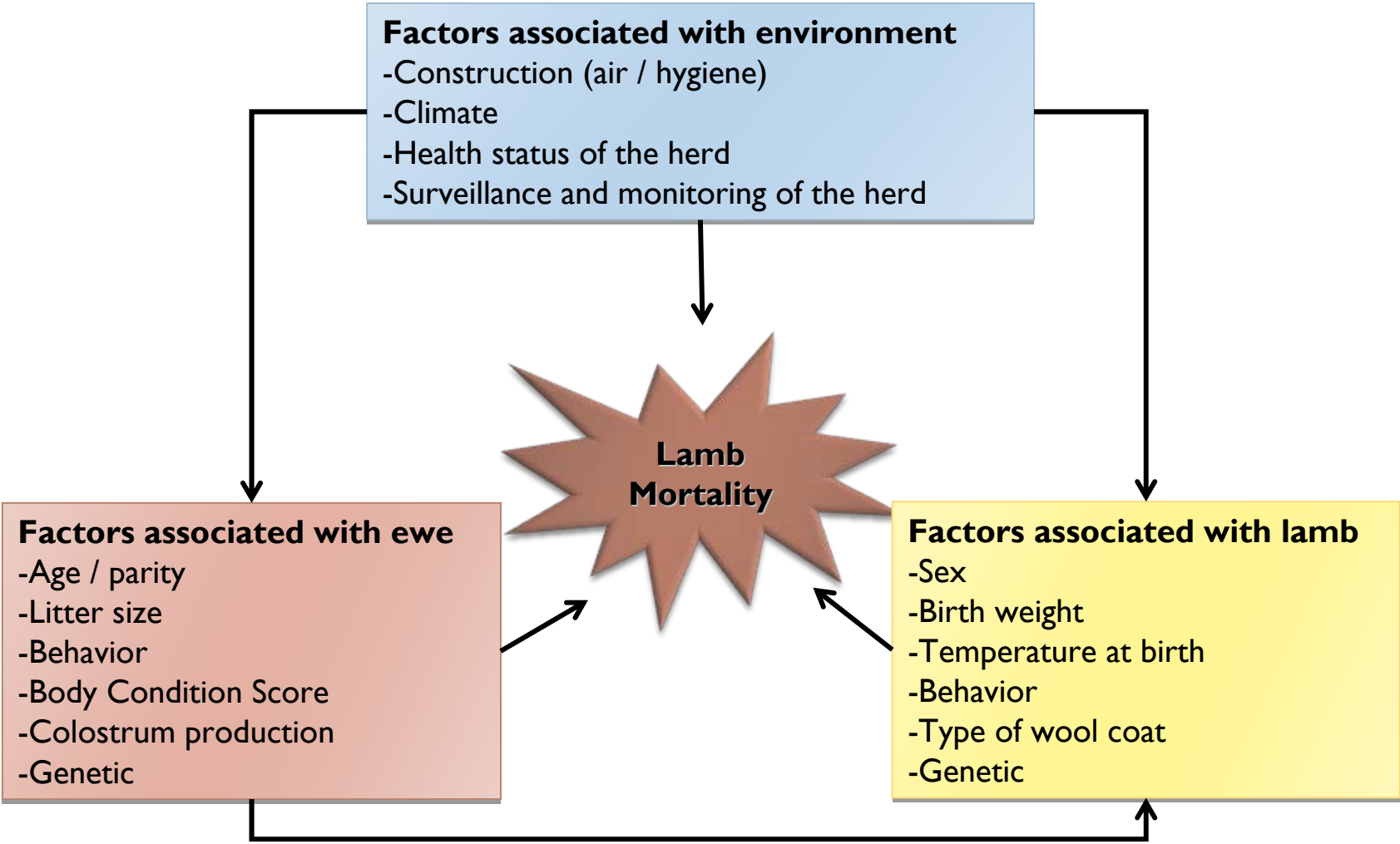
# Mortality causes



# Mortality causes related to diarrhea



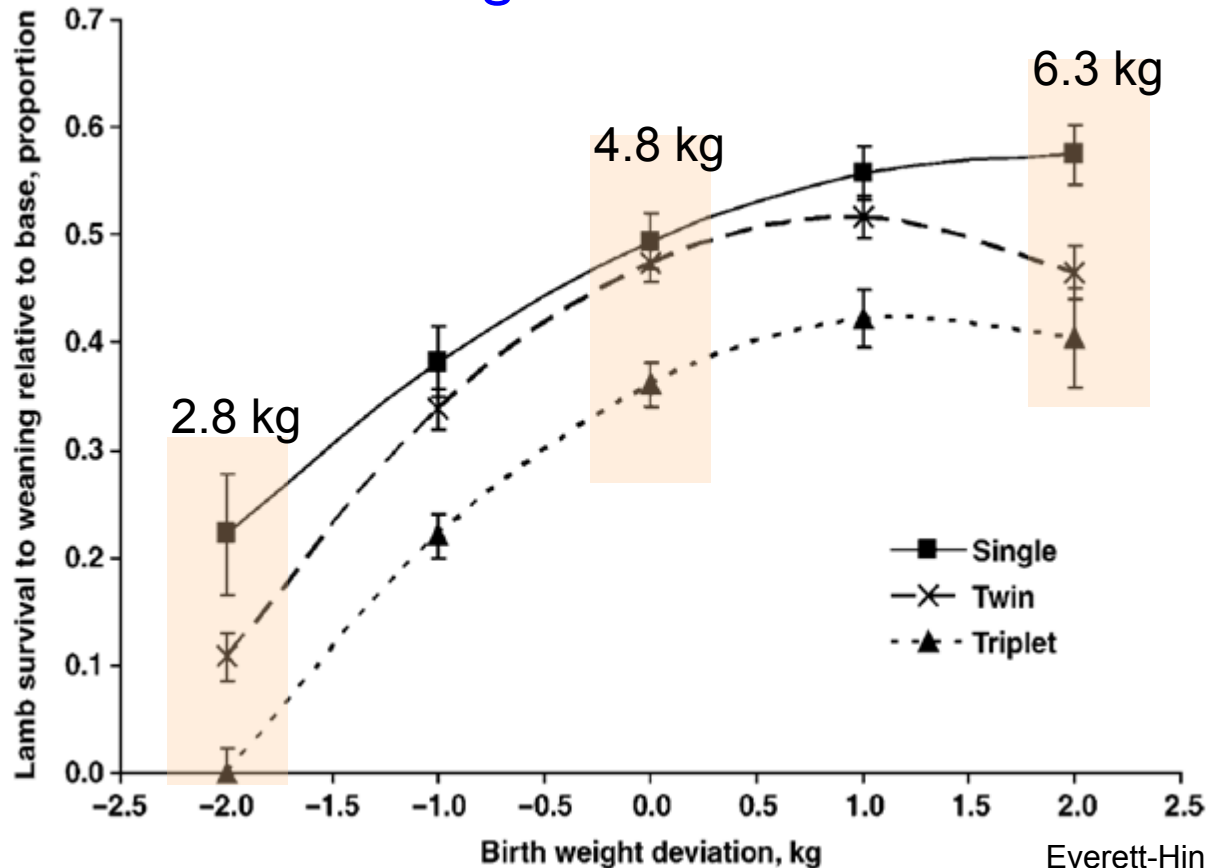
# Risk factors ?





# Risk factors related to lambs

- Influence of litter size and birth weight on lamb survival to weaning



Everett-Hincks and Dodds, 2007

# Risk factors related to lambs (2)

## ▶ Data from :

- ▶ 5 herds (INRA)
- ▶ 44 000 lambs born between 2004 and 2010

UMT SPR ; 2011		<u>Aborted/Stillborn</u> Odd's ratio	<u>0 - 2 days</u> Odd's ratio	<u>3 - 7 days</u> Odd's ratio	<u>8 – 60 days</u> Odd's ratio
<b>Birth weight quartile</b>	1	not studied	<b>6.93</b> [5.79 ; 8.29]	<b>3.11</b> [2.60 ; 3.72]	<b>1.79</b> [1.57 ; 2.04]
	2		<b>2.12</b> [1.75 ; 2.57]	<b>1.58</b> [1.31 ; 1.90]	<b>1.21</b> [1.06 ; 1.38]
	3		-	-	-
	4		<b>0.61</b> [0.47 ; 0.79]	0.85 [0.68 ; 1.07]	0.9 [0.77 ; 1.04]
<b>Litter size</b>	1	1.05 [0.93 ; 1.19]]	0.84 [0.67 ; 1.05]	<b>0.56</b> [0.45 ; 0.70]	<b>0.76</b> [0.66 ; 0.89]
	2	-	-	-	-
	3	<b>2.82</b> [2.58 ; 3.10]	<b>1.24</b> [1.07 ; 1.44]	0.97 [0.83 ; 1.14]	<b>1.23</b> [1.09 ; 1.38]
	4	<b>4.95</b> [4.38 ; 5.60]	<b>1.93</b> [1.59 ; 2.34]	<b>1.4</b> [1.12 ; 1.74]	1.08 [0.89 ; 1.32]
	5	<b>8.53</b> [7.13 ; 10.21]	<b>2.45</b> [1.84 ; 3.26]	<b>1.57</b> [1.11 ; 2.23]	<b>1.56</b> [1.14 ; 2.15]
	6 et +	<b>16.78</b> [13.16 ; 21.41]	<b>2.12</b> [1.38 ; 3.26]	<b>1.57</b> [0.93 ; 2.65]	0.99 [0.54 ; 1.82]

# Risk factors related to ewe

## ► Feeding during gestation

Nutritional intake (% of requirements) between 50 d of gestation and lambing				
	60%	100%	140%	
	n=28	n=28	n=28	p
Weight gain (kg)	-4.0	6.2	17.3	0.01
Lamb birth weight (kg)	4.01	4.64	4.21	<0.01
Udder weight (g)	670.1	838.9	815.3	0.03
Colostrum first milking				
volume (ml)	325.9	575.1	364.0	<0.01
IgG concentration (g/l)	127.7	82.1	99.9	<0.01
total IgG (g)	31.5	43.2	33.6	0.06

Swanson et al, 2008

# Risk factors related to environment

- ▶ Exposure of lambs (0-3 days age) to cold temperatures
  - ▶ Winter 2010-2011; 16 farms

	<10°C during 24H	<5°C during 12H
Farms affected by cold temperatures	50%	31%
% lambs (0-3 days age) exposed to cold temperatures in these farms	2 to 66%	1 to 44%

- ▶ Quality of litter?

UMT SPR, 2011

# Survival genetic effects

Estimations of heritability following different periods, different scales, different genetic models (direct, d + maternal)...

breed	number of lambs	period	scale	direct heritability	maternal heritability	reference
US MARC crossbreds	16 881	At birth	binary	0.02±0.03	-	Gama <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Romney	55 146	At birth	binary	0.03±0.01	0.01±0.01	Morris <i>et al.</i> (2000)
Scottish Blackface	4 459	At birth At 8wk	Normal	0.09±0.03 0.07±0.03	-	Riggio <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Scottish Blackface	15 652	At birth 15-120d	Normal Weibull	0.05±0.02 0.18±0.04	0.09±0.02 -	Sawalha <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Romane	22 428	At birth 1-60d	Normal «	0.09±0.01 0.07±0.02	0.01±0.01 0.02±0.01	François <i>et al.</i> (in progress)
Romanov	4 215	At birth 1-60d	« «	0.05±0.03 0.06±0.03	0.05±0.03 0.07±0.04	

Low estimates →

- high environment effects (key for improvement)
- can be improved by appropriate selection design (← progeny test)

French maternal Estimation of Breeding Value (Poivey *et al.*, 1995) includes survival breeding value

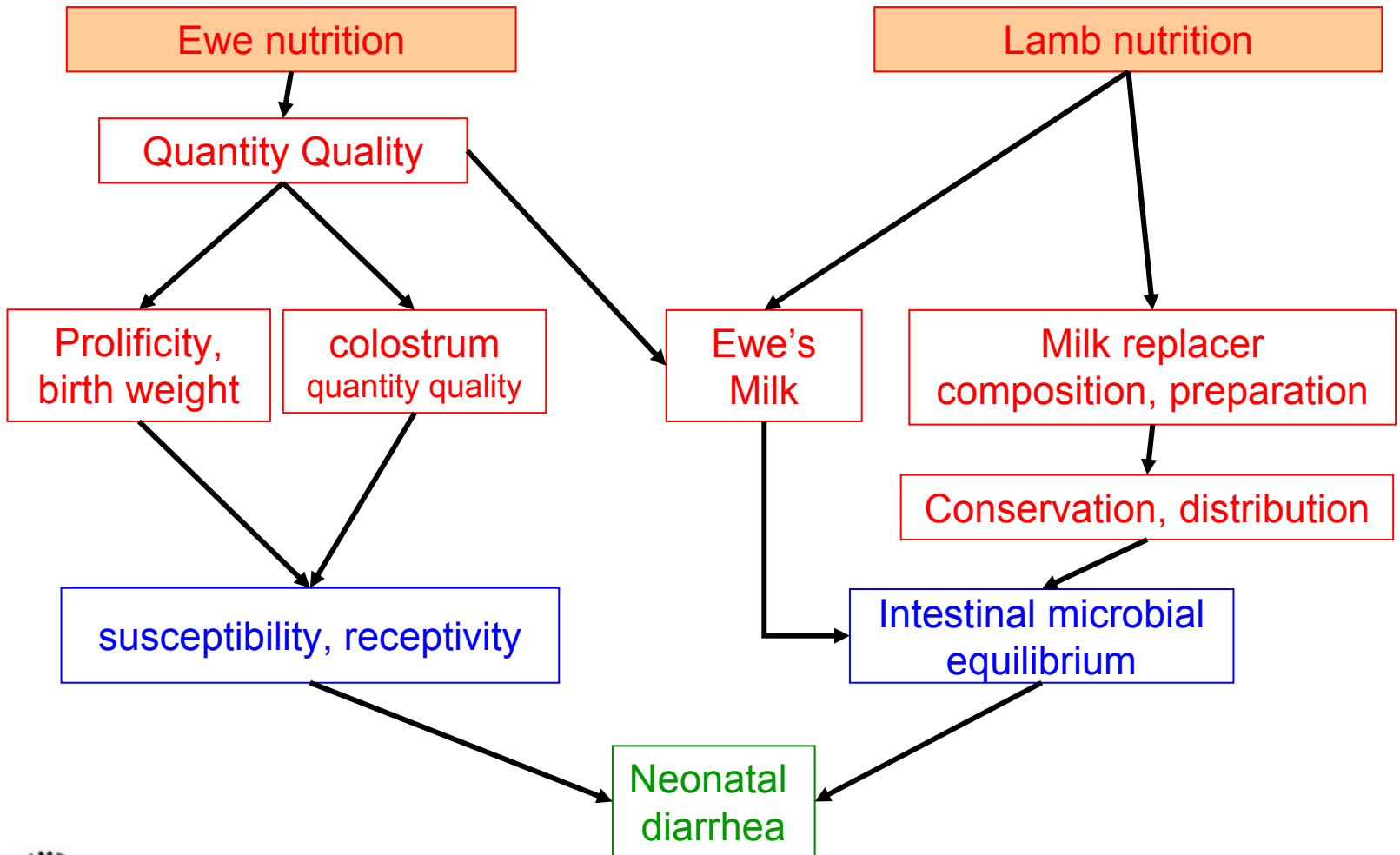
# Exploration of risk factors

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Example of neonatal diarrhea

# Neonatal diarrhea

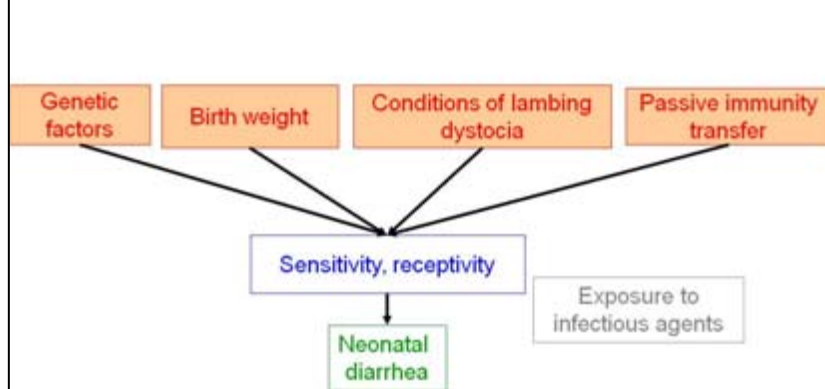
## Risk factors associated with food



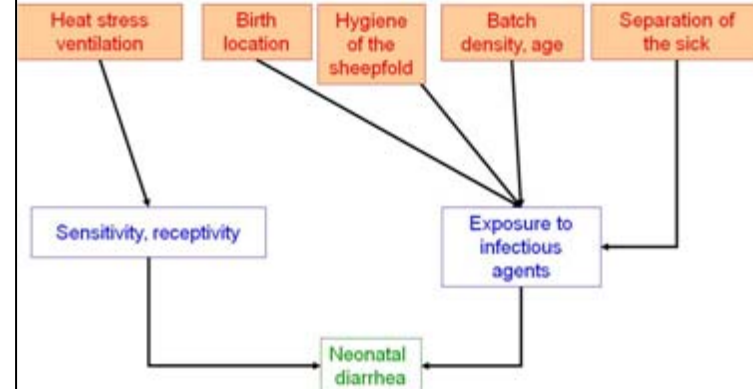
# Neonatal diarrhea

## Other Risk factors

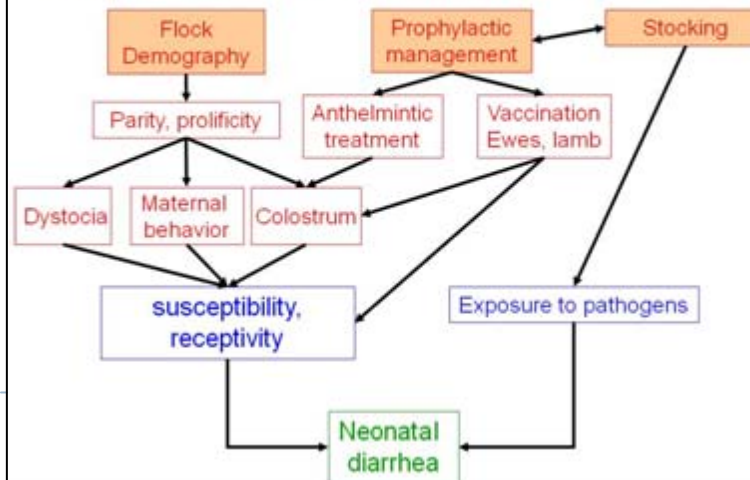
### Risk factors associated with lamb



### Risk factors associated with environment



### Neonatal diarrhea : Risk factors associated with management practices





# Description of health troubles

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## ▶ **Who ?**

- ▶ Lambs : [0 – 7 d] [7j – 15d] [15d – 1 month]...
- ▶ Twins...
- ▶ Primiparous...

## ▶ **What ?**

- ▶ Definition cases / non cases: diarrhea vs. other diseases
- ▶ Necropsy, further investigations

## ▶ **When? temporal evolution**

- ▶ Causality: the cause precedes the effect
- ▶ Pay attention to modification in management following health troubles!

## ▶ **Where ? : space**

- ▶ barn, grazing, physical groups...

# Conclusions

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- ▶ Various causes and numerous risk factors
- ▶ Improvement at the farm level
- ▶ Improvement at the collective level
- ▶ Multiple perspectives ...

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Thank you  
for your attention



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