

69th Annual Meeting of the European Federation of Animal Science Dubrovnik, Croatia, 27th to 31st August 2018

Investigating factors affecting lifetime performance in ewes on a network of commercial farms

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# Who is Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board?

 Statutory levy board, funded by farmers, growers and others in the supply chain and managed as an independent organisation (independent of both commercial industry and of Government)

Our purpose is to inspire our farmers, growers and industry to succeed in a rapidly changing world

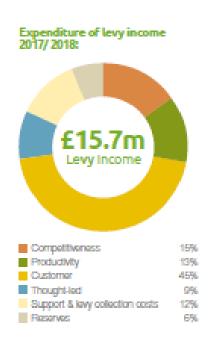
Our vision is for a world-class food and farming industry inspired by, and competing with the best



#### Beef & Lamb

 Collect levy from English farmers and processors

£ per head	Slaughterer/ Exporter	Producer	Total
Cattle	£1.35	£4.05	£5.40
Calves	£0.08	£0.08	£0.16
Sheep	£0.20	£0.60	£0.80





### What is Challenge Sheep?

- Seven year project running from 2017 to 2024
- Monitoring 9,500 replacement ewes for their productive lifespans
- Collecting large amount of EID data at key times of year





#### Data collection

Tupping	List of replacements Ewe breed BCS Weight Tupping date Deaths/cull reasons	
Scanning	BCS Weight Scanning number Scanning date Deaths/cull reasons	
Lambing	BCS Litter size Lamb linked to ewe Lamb birth weight Lamb sex Deaths/cull reasons	

Eight weeks	BCS Weights Lamb weights Deaths/cull reasons
Weaning (90 days)	BCS Weights Lamb weights Weaning date Deaths/cull reasons

**Year 1 = 78,000+ data points Year 2 = 234,000+ data points** 



# **Project farms**



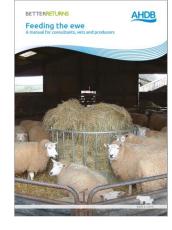


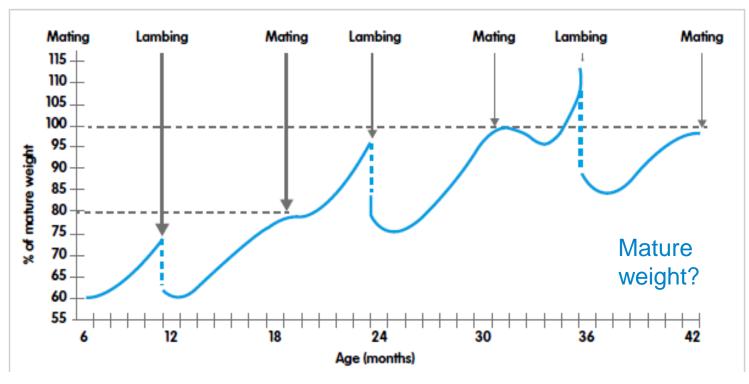
#### What do we aim to achieve?

- To understand how management during first breeding impacts lifetime performance
- To understand how improved management can reduce replacement costs



# Targets for ewe lambs







# Weight and BCS targets

Ewe type	Ewe lambs (mature weight 70kg)	Lowland shearlings (mature weight 70kg)	Hill shearlings (mature weight 50kg)
Minimum weight at mating (kg)	42	56	40
	(60% of mature weight)	(80% of mature weight)	(80% of mature weight)
Target weight at lambing (kg)	56	63	45
	(80% of mature weight)	(90% of mature weight)	(90% of mature weight)
Target BCS at lambing	3.0	3.0–3.5	2.5



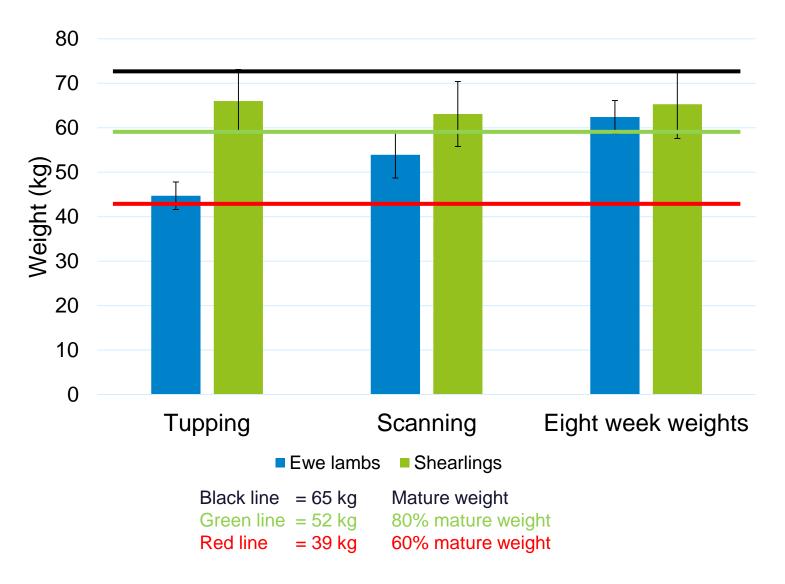
## Why focus on replacements?

- Sheep KPI project:
  - Young ewes in the flock are responsible for around 40% of light lambs (<17 kg at eight weeks)
  - Shearlings gradually gaining weight scan better than those gaining rapidly followed by store or loss



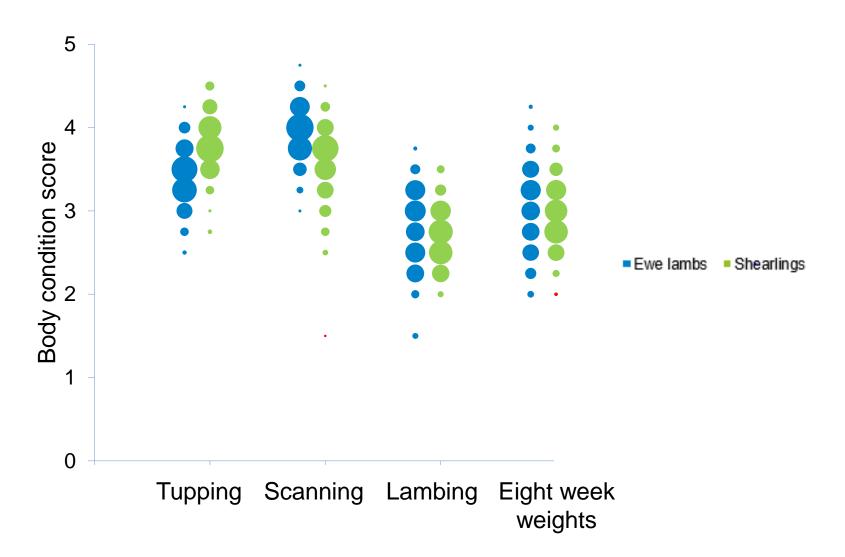






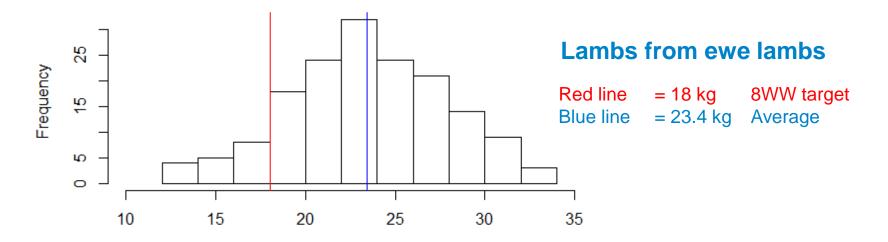


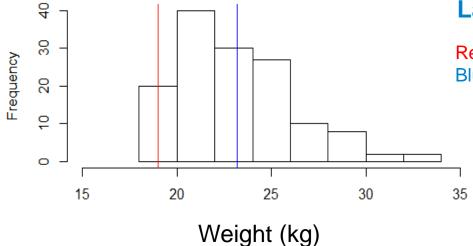
## Example – body condition score





#### Example – eight week weight



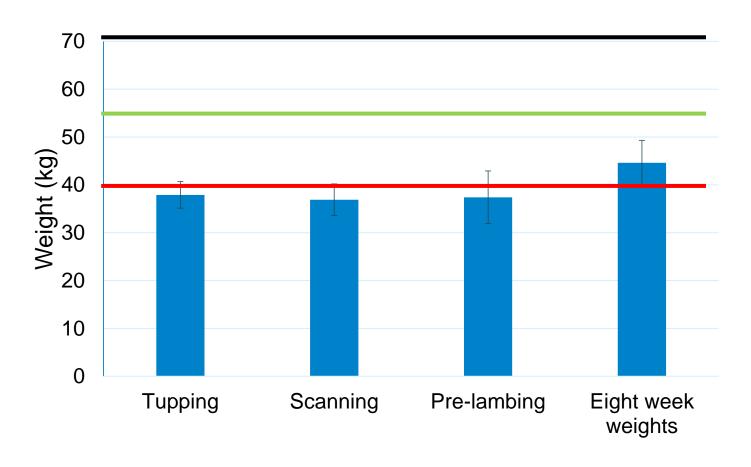


#### **Lambs from shearlings**

Red line = 19 kg 8WW target Blue line = 23.2 kg Average



#### Different farm example – ewe lambs



Black line = 65 kg Green line = 56 kg

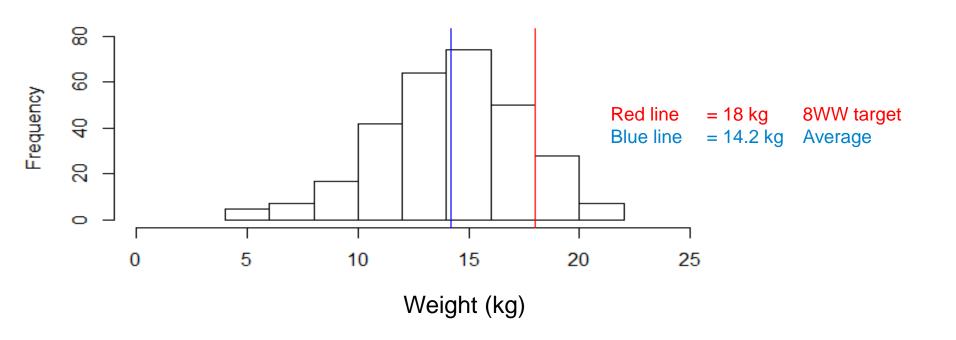
Red line = 42 kg

Mature weight

80% mature weight 60% mature weight



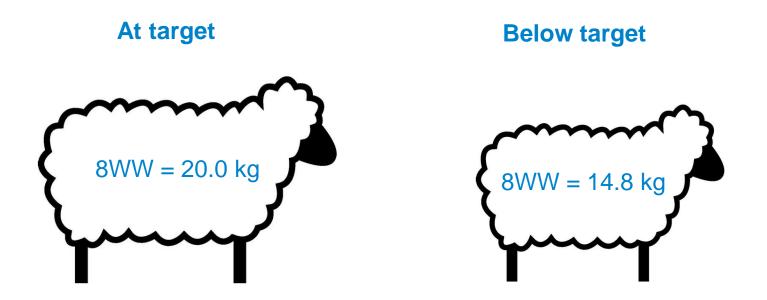
## Different farm example – ewe lambs





#### What is the consequence?

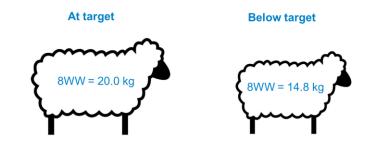
 Early analysis for in-lamb ewe lambs at or below weight target at tupping on total eight week weight reared



5.2 kg difference @ £2 per kg LW = £10.40



#### What are the interventions?



- From this example, justify interventions costing around £10 and still break-even
  - Selection of home-bred replacements from eight week weights of age and preferential grazing to get to weight targets
  - Supplementary feeding from weaning to get to targets
  - Weight targets for bought-in ewe lambs
  - Choose not to tup underweight ewe lambs and run them around



#### **Future focus**

 What is the consequence of "poor management" and what can be justified in terms of interventions?



 What does body condition score tells us that liveweight doesn't and vice versa?





# Any questions?





http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/project-farms/challenge-sheep/





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