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SusSheP - Sustainable Sheep Production in Europe

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Sheep Production in Europe



European Sheep Production:

❖89 million sheep in Europe (EEA)

- **❖** Varied
 - > production
 - > breeds
 - > reproduction systems
 - management systems
- Environmentally sustainable & w
- ❖ Profitable & labour efficient



SusSheP Sustainable Sheep Production





3 year ERA-NET European project (2017-2020), with 4 European countries: Norway, France, Ireland & UK.



Overall aim: to increase the sustainability and profitability of European Sheep Production by addressing key industry focused problems

Key objectives:





Quantify labour input and carbon hoofprint in contrasting sheep systems



- Develop more socially acceptable methods of AI, looking at ewe breed effects
- Assess farmers' attitudes to change



Labour & Carbon - Goals





- To characterise labour input and carbon hoofprint of different sheep production systems
 - 20 focus flocks:

2 in the UK

- With/without PLF:
 - 4 in the UK, 2 in Ireland



- Prolific/non-prolific breed:
 - 4 in Ireland, 2 in Norway
- With/without high genetic gain
 - Indexes (4 in the UK)
 - AI (4 in France)













Labour & Carbon - Methods



- Labour recording:
 - on sample days during the sheep year (~10-12 days) Go Pros
 - Common questionnaire on farm info and labour
- Classification:
 - 13 main tasks
 - Sub-tasks

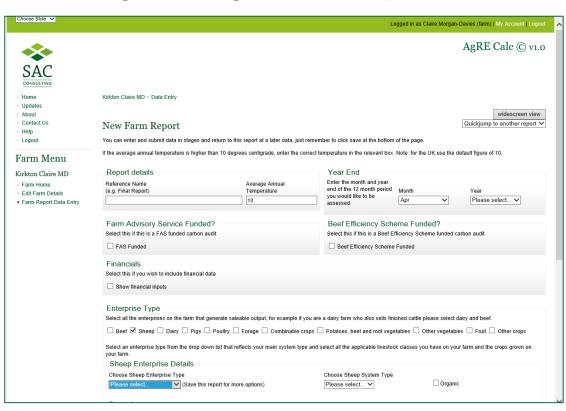




Labour & Carbon - Methods



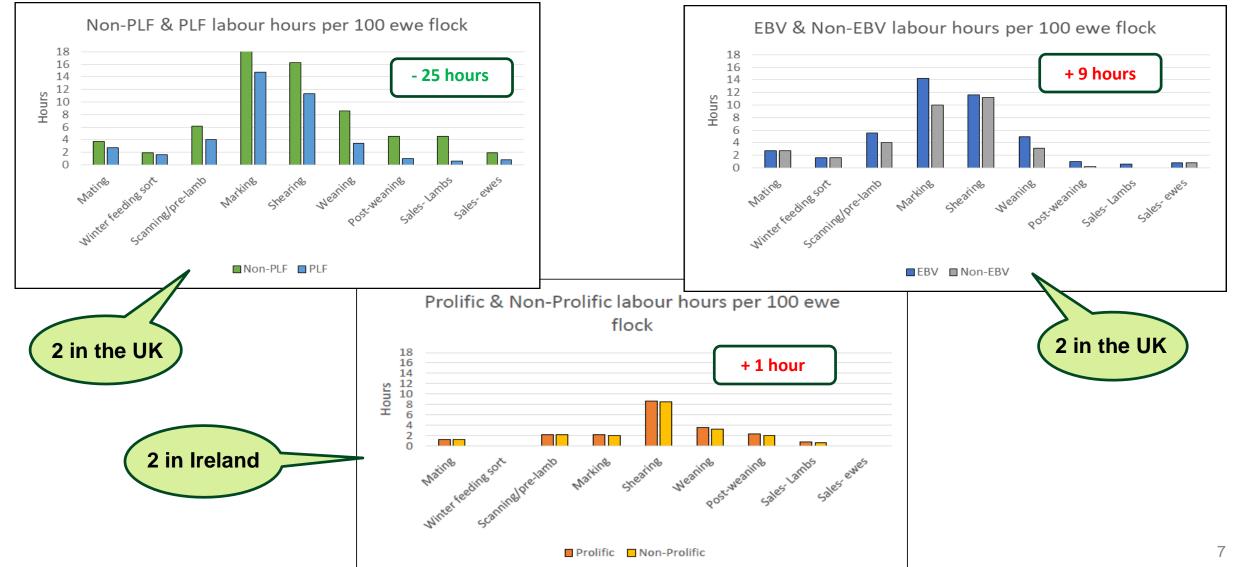
- Carbon hoofprint: Agricalc ©
 - Inputs:
 - land and crops (area, fertiliser, yield, etc. includes grass, forage, woodlands)
 - Livestock (lwt, no. bought, sold, etc.)
 - Livestock numbers
 - Energy and waste
 - kgCO2e/kg output
 - Whole farm
 - Flock per kg/meat



Labour — results (excluding lambing)



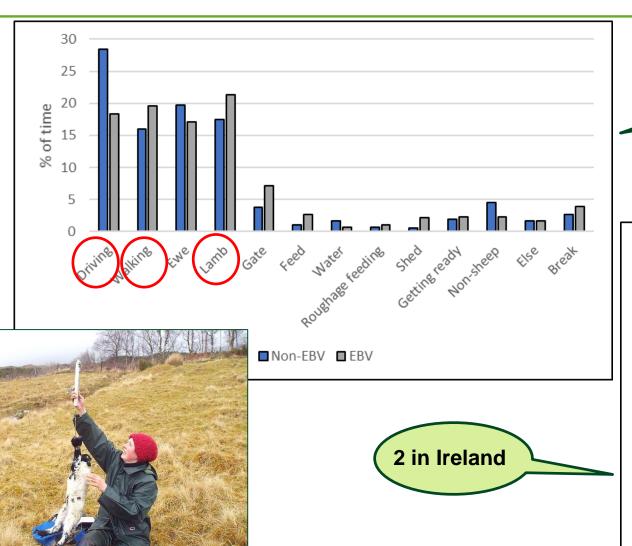


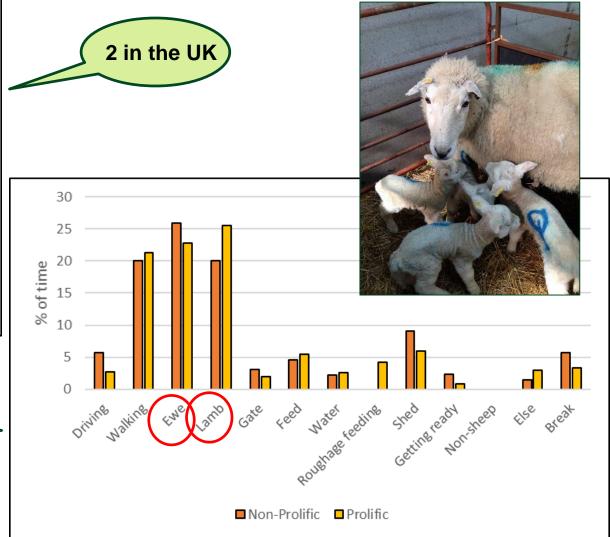


Labour — results (lambing only)









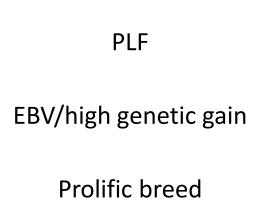
Carbon hoofprint – results

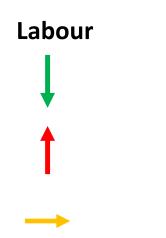


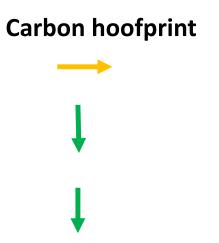


Product CO ₂ e	Unit	PLF	Non-PLF	EBV	Non-EBV	Prolific	Non-Prolific
emissions							
Meat	kg CO ₂ e / kg	17.80	16.17	16.48	19.20	9.92	11.02
_	lwt						
	kg CO ₂ e / kg	40.00	36.33	37.34	42.66	22.05	25.73
	dwt						













SusSheP – Ewe Longevity





- Important trait economically
- Purpose of this work
 - Investigate genetic factors controlling longevity under different production systems.
 - Incorporate findings into future national breeding programmes
 - Breeding healthier, longer living ewes that can perform well in a range of diverse environments

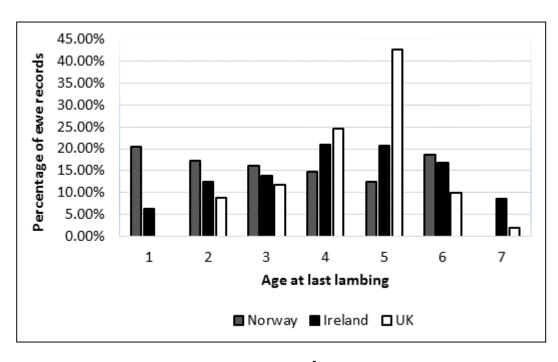


SusSheP – Ewe Longevity





- Countries involved:
 - Ireland, Norway, UK
- Main definition of longevity across all countries:
 - Age at last recorded lambing event



- Differences in the main reasons for culling between countries/systems also being investigated:
 - Mastitis = Ireland & Norway
 - Tooth Loss = UK

Conclusions



- Preliminary results
 - Effects of changing management on labour
 - Identify most carbon efficient production systems
 - Longevity in national maternal breeding indexes
 - Alleviate societal concerns around Al
 - In partnership with farmers surveys & workshops

Trade-offs?

Common predictors?



Acknowledgments



All my SusSheP colleagues & students

















EU funders



.... and the Norwegian, British, French and Irish farmers for agreeing to be filmed!

UK funder



Carbon hoofprint – results





	Unit	PLF	Non-PLF	EBV	Non-EBV	Prolific	Non-Prolific
Net emissions from land use	kg CO₂e	125,658	124,192	91,818	- 312,249	143,864	45,596
Whole farm CO ₂ e emissions	kgCO ₂ e/kg output (dwt)	37.70	34.42	33.74	38.72	20.86	4.37

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