

Focusing on body condition to optimise lamb production

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Plan

- Background to Challenge Sheep
 - Early data

Future focus areas

What questions do you have?

Summary

What is Challenge Sheep?

 Seven year project running from 2017 to 2024

 Monitoring ~6,000 replacement ewes for their productive lifespans

 Collecting large amount of EID data at key times of year



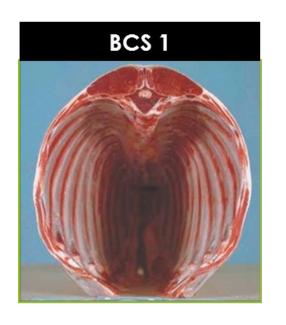
BCS and lamb survival

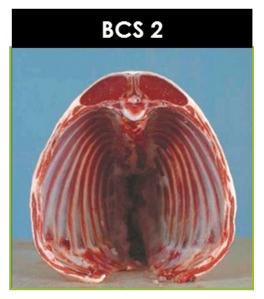


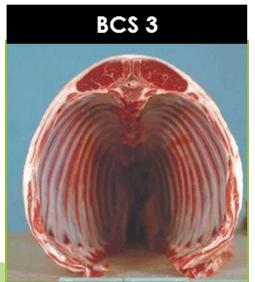
- Lamb survival decreases:
 - 5% for every ½ BCS lost in 4 weeks before lambing
 - 5% for every ½ BCS below 3 at lambing
- Ewes at BCS 3.5 at lambing produce twice as much colostrum
- Lamb weaning weight decreases
 - 6% if more than ½ BCS lost over the winter
 - 4% for every ½ BCS lost in four weeks before lambing
 - 6% for every ½ BCS below BCS 3 at lambing

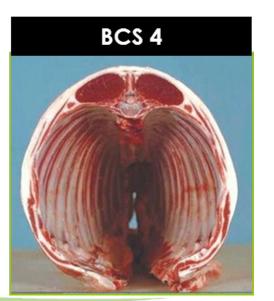
BCS cross-sections at the 13th rib











What is Challenge Sheep? - 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

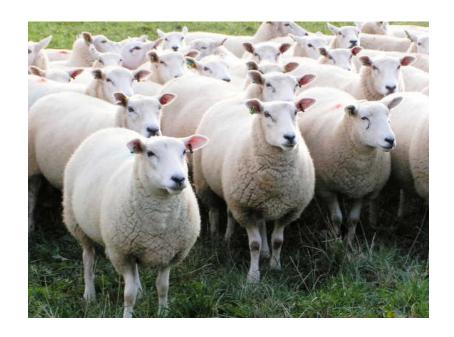
Where is Challenge Sheep?



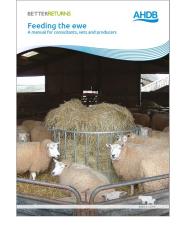
What do we aim to achieve?

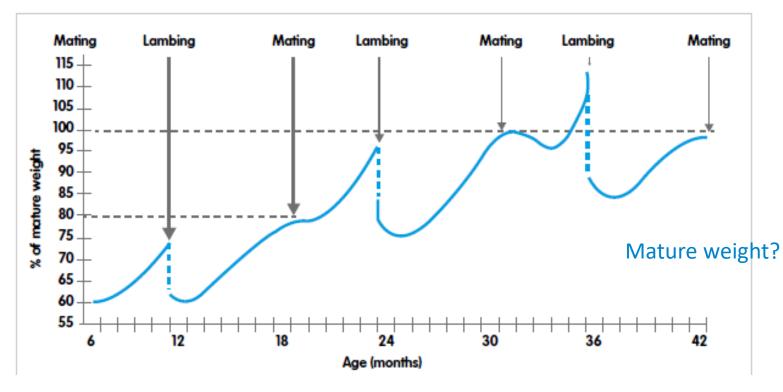
 To understand how management during first breeding impacts lifetime performance

 To understand how improved management can reduce replacement costs



Challenge current targets





Challenge current 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

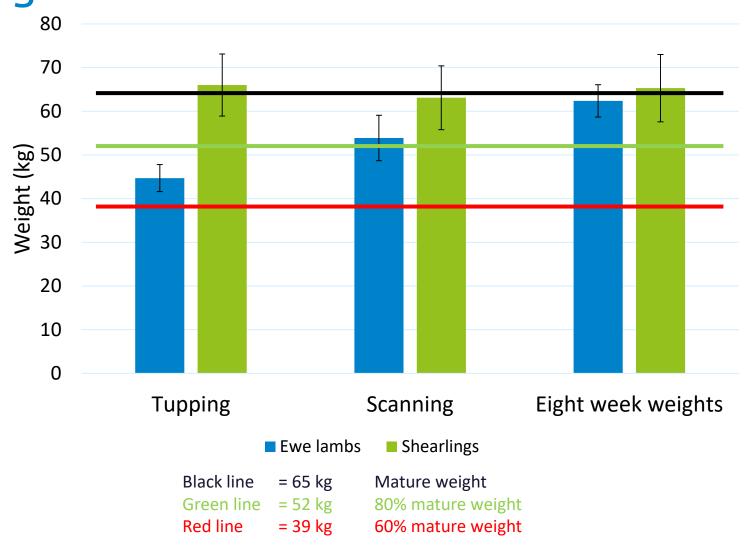
Why focus on replacements?

- Sheep KPI project:
 - Young ewes in the flock are responsible for around 40% of light lambs (<17 kg at eight weeks)

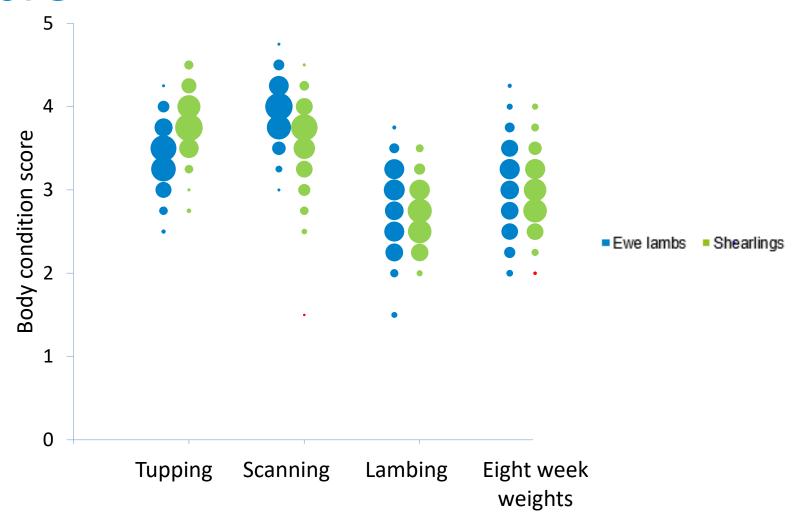
 Shearlings gradually gaining weight scan better than those gaining rapidly followed by store or loss



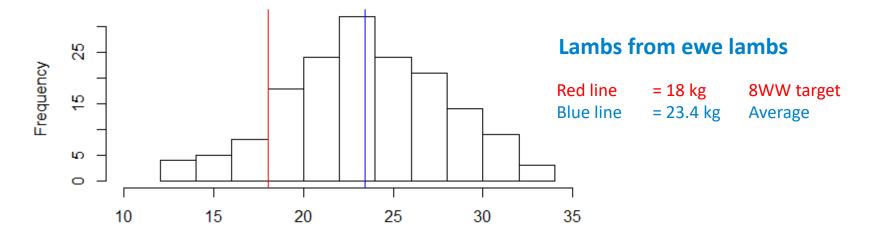
Example from one farm with both ewe lambs and shearlings - weight

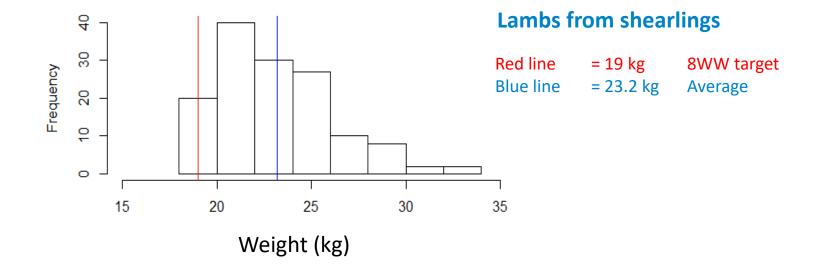


Example – body condition score

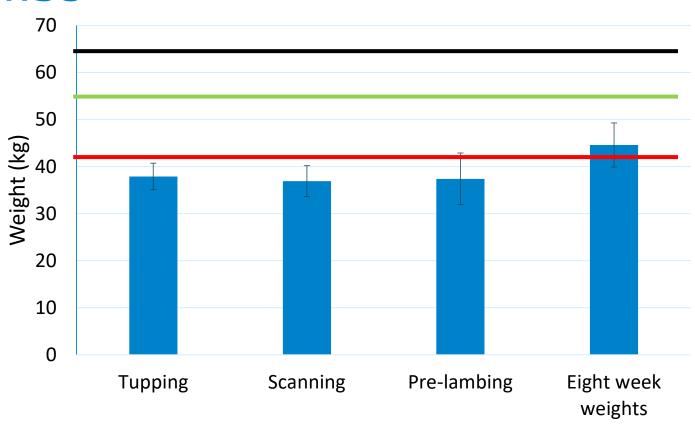


Example – eight week weight



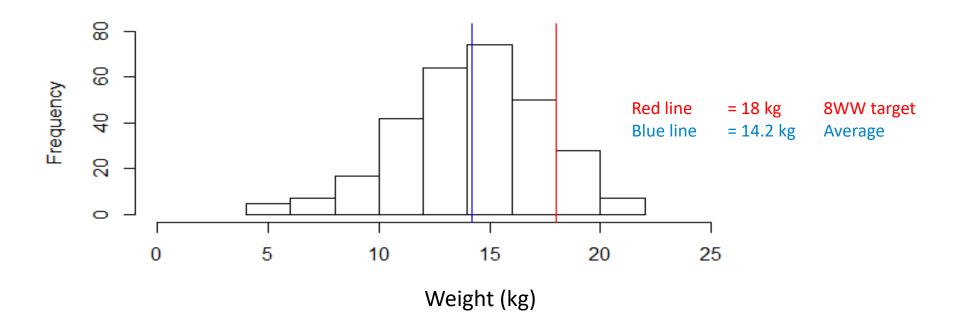


Different farm example – ewe lambs



Black line = 65 kg Mature weight
Green line = 56 kg 80% mature weight
Red line = 42 kg 60% mature weight

Different farm example – ewe lambs



90 day weight for ewe lambs' progeny (reared lambs)

Tupping

Scanning

26.7 kg

At or above weight target

Below weight target (<60%)







13.5 kg





8WW

90 day weight for ewe lambs' progeny (reared lambs)

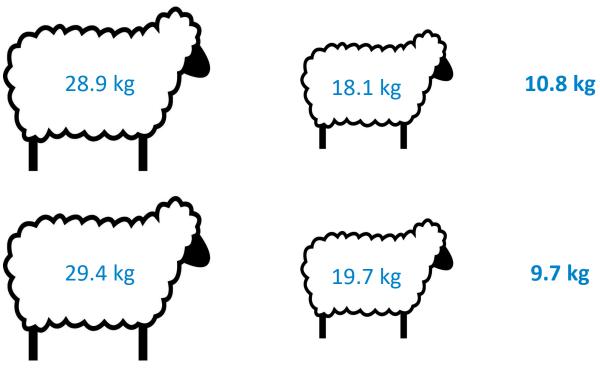
Tupping

Scanning

31.3 kg

At or above BCS target

Below BCS target (≤2.75)

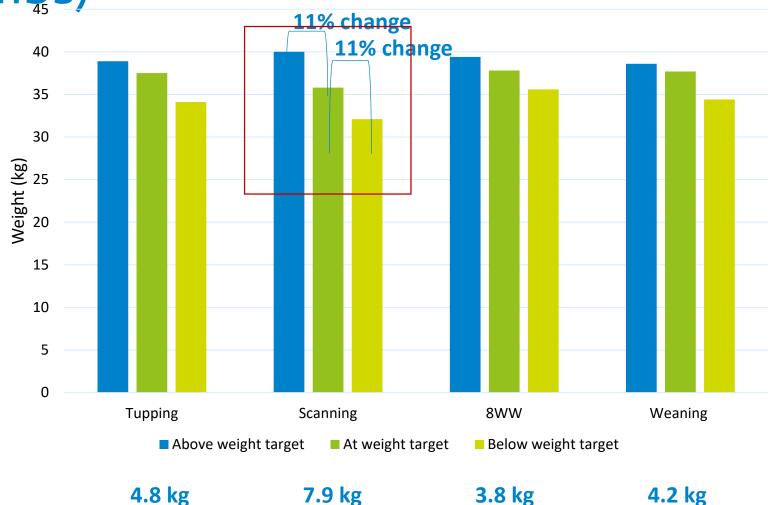


22.7 kg

8.6 kg

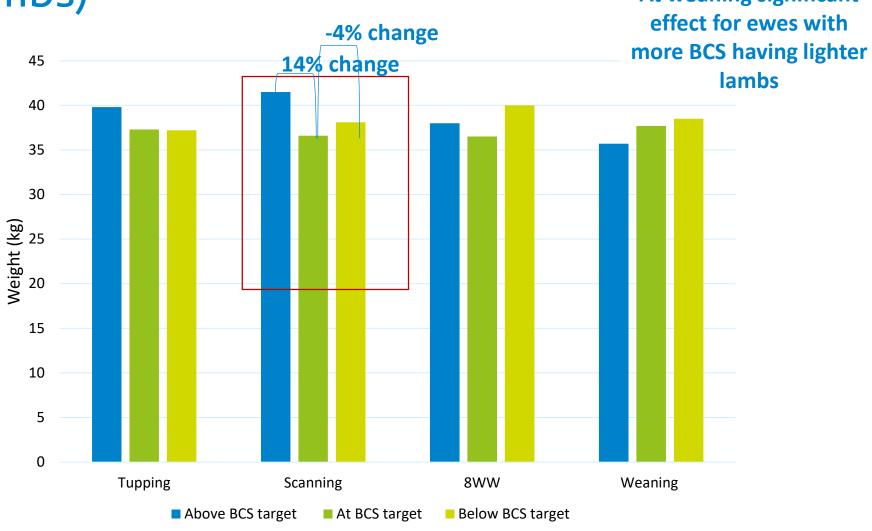
8WW

Combined 90 day weight for shearlings' progeny (reared lambs)



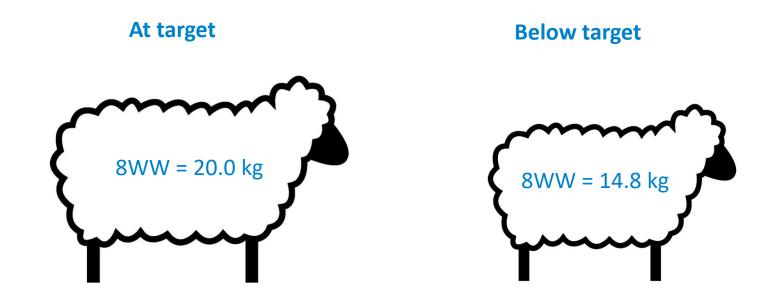
Effect of BCS for shearlings' combined weight of progeny (reared lambs)

At weaning significant



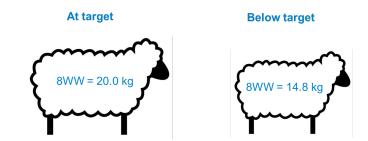
What is the consequence?

 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

What have we learnt – ewe lambs?

- Weight and BCS seems to be important
 - But there are different traits, but not independent

- Very dramatic differences in terms of weight weaned for ewe lambs not at target
 - KE messages will focus on weight until more is understood about BCS in ewe lambs

- Mobilising BCS seems to be important for lamb performance
 - Significant result around weaning

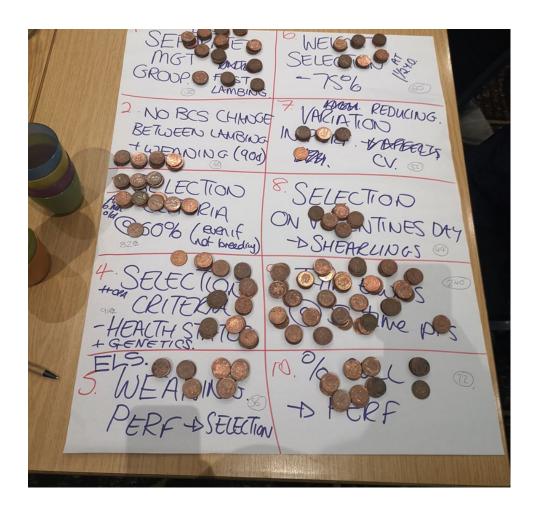
What have we learnt – shearlings?

- Impact of weight and BCS seems to be less but still important
 - Greater impact of being above targets than for ewe lambs
 - Highest impact appears to be around scanning

- Mobilising BCS seems to be important for lamb performance
 - Significant results around weaning

Key interventions from the Challenge Sheep farmers

- Actively managing thin ewes at five time points
- 2. Separate management group to first lambing
- 3. From good and healthy mothers
- 4. >60% of mature liveweight at 6 month old (even if not breeding)
- 5. Regular assessment of performance and culling if necessary



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?



Massive thank you to the Challenge Sheep farmers

Any questions?

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



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