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**Segment 3: Signs of a sick lamb
Scrapies Program**

**Segment 4: Parts of a lamb
Cuts of a lamb
Worksheets**

**Segment 5: Desirable aspects of a market lamb
Rate a group of lambs worksheet**

**Segment 6: Cuts of meat and their origin
Carcass
Worksheet**

**Segment 7: Question and Answer Worksheet
Review**

Animal Science A-735



- Rate of gain is a mathematic problem that allows you to figure out how many pounds your lamb needs to gain between your present time and the fair. ADG stands for Average Daily Gain. You can also use this math problem to select a lamb at a good weight when purchasing your animal. For example you don't want a 50 lb lamb 60 days before fair. If a lamb is that light chances are that it won't make weigh-in.
- It is important to know your feeds and how they affect your animal. There are also certain types of feed that are considered unethical so it's important to know what you are doing. Your lamb needs to get a lot of nutrients, minerals, and protein from it's feed in order to stay healthy. Some feeds, such as a high protein grain can cause your animal to get sick if not fed with the right amount of roughage. So learn your feeds well and know how they affect your lamb.
- Sometimes your lamb gets sick from a change in weather, feed, or in it's general atmosphere. It's important to know the signs of a sick animal because often times when your lamb is sick it won't want to eat too much feed which causes for a loss in weight.
- Scrapies is a requirement for fairs and sales throughout California and many other states. Scrapies is a disease in the carcass of the animal. Every lamb that is intended to show at a fair, go to sale, or otherwise needs a scrapie tag. Most breeders already know about the scrapies program and tag all their animals, but it is important to have the tag. The tag acts as a tracking device to the flocks that produce Scrapies. So be sure you have a well-written bill of sale just in case.
- It's important to know the parts of your lamb, especially if you are planning on participating in Livestock Expo or showmanship. Many judges may ask you the most expensive cut of a lamb or where a part is located.
- You need to know what you are looking for in a lamb. Judges like different things in different animals, but the list in Segment 5 is a general list of what judges look for in a balanced animal.

- It's not necessary to know all the cuts of meat, but it is important to know where they come from. The page in segment 6 just allows for more knowledge and a better understanding of the cuts of meat and their origin. The carcass is also not necessary to know unless you participate in the Livestock Expo, which is a written test on the animal and a showmanship demonstration in front of the judges. This event gives you credit for a county event and more knowledge in your project.
- The last segment is a review of most of the book or a page worksheet that supplies a lot of information to the participants and the leaders.

Step 2 Start with the right weight

How much should a project lamb weigh if purchased 90 days before the fair?

*Target weight = 120 lbs

Days to Fair 90

ADG = 0.6 lbs/day

11
40
128
70
78

70-78

0.6 lbs/day \times 90 days = 54 lbs TG

120 lbs 54 lbs 66 lbs

Ideal weight range 66 lbs \pm 5 lbs

Nutrena® All-Star Cash Awards

FFA 4-H
Grange

LAMB MANAGEMENT

Estimated Final Wt.	125
Beginning Wt.	56
Gain Required	<u>69</u>
Days until fair	92
Average Daily Gain needed	.75 lb

AVERAGE DAILY FEED INTAKE

Body weight	60 lbs
	<u>x 4%</u>
	2.4 lbs

LAMB MANAGEMENT TIPS

Let lambs settle in 3 to 4 days by feeding alfalfa hay.

Feed in pairs or groups if possible.

Feed by weight, not volume.

Hand feed rations twice daily.

Allow 10 to 12 hours between feedings.

Clean out feed bunk before each feeding.

Keep feed fresh.

Provide fresh cool water at all times.

- Make ration changes gradually over 2 weeks.
- Worm your lamb early in the feeding program.
- Make sure your lamb comes up to eat. Observe his behavior.

Prior to putting Lambs on feed vaccinate for enterotoxemia.

Develop an "Average Daily Gain" objective. Weigh regularly.

Use Ringmaster Lamb Conditioner to hold, condition and slow rate of gain on lambs near optimal weight for show.

 **Nutrena Feeds**

POST OFFICE BOX 129
HANFORD, CA 93230
209/585-3330

POST OFFICE BOX 369
STOCKTON, CA 95201
209/982-4632

POST OFFICE BOX 629
BURLINGTON, WA 98233
360/757-4911

Know Your Feeds!

Roughages are feeds that are made up of plant fiber (leaves, stems and fruit pulp). Roughages are often low to moderate in energy and protein.

- Hays & Straws
- Pasture & Green Chop (forages fed fresh-cut)
- Haylages (hay crops preserved wet through fermentation)
- Pulps (beet & citrus)

Concentrates are feeds that are low in fiber and high in energy or protein concentration.

- Energy Concentrates
 - ✓ Grains: corn, barley, sorghum, oats, bakery waste, milling by-products
 - ✓ Fruits, roots and nuts: apples, citrus, potatoes, discarded nut crops
- Protein Concentrates
 - ✓ Oilseed meals: linseed meal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, sunflower meal
 - ✓ Animal byproducts: meat & bone meal, blood meal, fish meal

Supplements have high concentrations of single nutrients that are added to fortify feeds.

- Vitamins - usually added in commercial premixes
- Minerals - limestone (calcium), ammonium phosphate (phosphorous)

Additives are put in feeds to give them special properties, such as offering greater resistance to illness.

- Antibiotics

SECTION 4 - NUTRITION

PART I: BEGINNING

After completing this unit, the member should be able to:

1. Describe sheep nutrients.
2. Recognize characteristics of good water.
3. Collect and study water samples.
4. Make grain, roughage and protein study samples.
5. Identify nutrients in feed sample.

LET'S TALK LIKE A SHEPHERD

Nutrient - Part of feed that helps animal to grow as well as produce wool and milk.

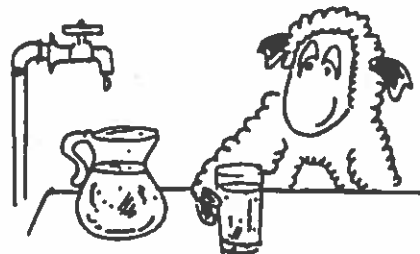
Grain - Feeds like corn, wheat and barley that are high in energy.

Roughage - Bulky feeds like hay that are low in energy.

Ruminant - Animal that has more than one part in its stomach.

LET'S LEARN

- I. Description of nutrients fed to sheep
 - A. Grain - Feed that supplies energy
 - B. Protein - Nutrient that is used to build muscles and grow wool
 - C. Minerals - Nutrient, like salt, that is required in small amounts
 - D. Vitamins - Nutrient, like vitamin C, that is needed in small amounts
 - E. Water - Needed to carry nutrients to different parts of the body
- II. Important characteristics of good water
 - A. Clean
 - B. Cool
 - C. Fresh



LET'S LEARN**I. Description of sick sheep**

- A. Droopy ears
- B. Dull, watery eyes
- C. Coughing
- D. Not eating as much as usual
- E. Slow moving
- E. Labored breathing

**II. The best way to assure your flock's health is to purchase healthy animals.****PURCHASE OF HEALTHY ANIMALS - TIPS**

- Rams should be free of ram epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*), determined by the ELISA blood test.
- Source flock should have been free of scrapie for at least five years, or be enrolled in the Voluntary Scrapie Flock Certification Program.
- Source flock should be free of contagious foot rot, determined by physical examination and flock history.
- Animals ideally should come from flocks free of Johne's disease and boils (caseous lymphadenitis) determined by physical examination and flock history, ELISA screening tests are available, but additional confirmatory tests should be used on ELISA positive animals. Current Johne's tests won't detect early infections, and positive results must be interpreted very carefully along with the flock history.

2003

Scrapies Requirements for Sheep & Goats

1. **NEW!** All sheep and goats entering fairs require individual identification. All official identification will be kept on the animals. The official identification may be official USDA individual identification ear tags, premises ear tags, Scrapie Flock Certification Program ear tags, registration tattoos if accompanied by registration papers, or other methods approved by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
2. **NEW!** All sheep and goats from out of state require official individual identification, a certificate of veterinary inspection and a California entry permit.
3. **NEW!** Fairs will not accept sheep and goats from scrapie "non-compliant" flocks, or animals that are scrapie-positive or scrapie suspects.
4. **NEW!** Fairs will not accept sheep and goats from scrapie-infected or source flocks, or animals that have been exposed to scrapie unless they have been evaluated and approved for exhibition by the state scrapie epidemiologist.
5. **NEW!** Fairs will keep records of the consignor, buyer, and animal identification for 5 years when animals change ownership at the fair.
6. **NEW!** Fairs will try to accommodate Scrapie Flock Certification Program members with separate space if practical. Breeding animals should be housed in separate enclosures or locations from animals that are not in the certification program, if practical.
7. **NEW!** Sheep or goats within 30 days pre-or post-parturition, or with vaginal discharge, shall if practical, be kept separate from animals from different flocks and in an area that can be properly cleaned and disinfected.

Please encourage all exhibitors, 4H leaders, FFA advisors and Grange organizations to have all sheep and goats enrolled in the Scrapie program. For more information on the Scrapies program or to enroll animals, call 877/741-3690.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Tomme Jo Dale, Fairs Management Consultant, Division of Fairs & Expositions at 916/263-2948 or tjdale@cdfa.ca.gov.

SECTION 3 - MARKETING PART I: BEGINNER

After completing this unit, the member should be able to:

1. Recognize parts of live sheep.
2. Become familiar with parts of sheep carcass.
3. Record what kind of meat their family eats.
4. Learn parts of live sheep and carcass.

LET'S TALK LIKE A SHEPHERD

The meat from cattle.

Carcass: The part of an animal that we eat after the pelt and offal is removed.

Lamb: The meat from young sheep, under one year of age.

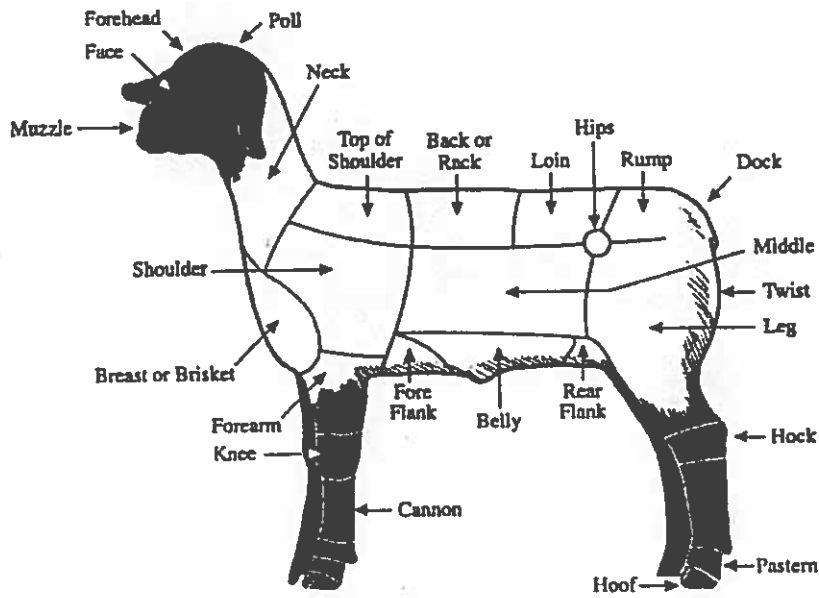
Mutton: The meat from an older sheep, over one year, usually for stew.

The meat from pigs.

LET'S LEARN

I. Parts of a live sheep

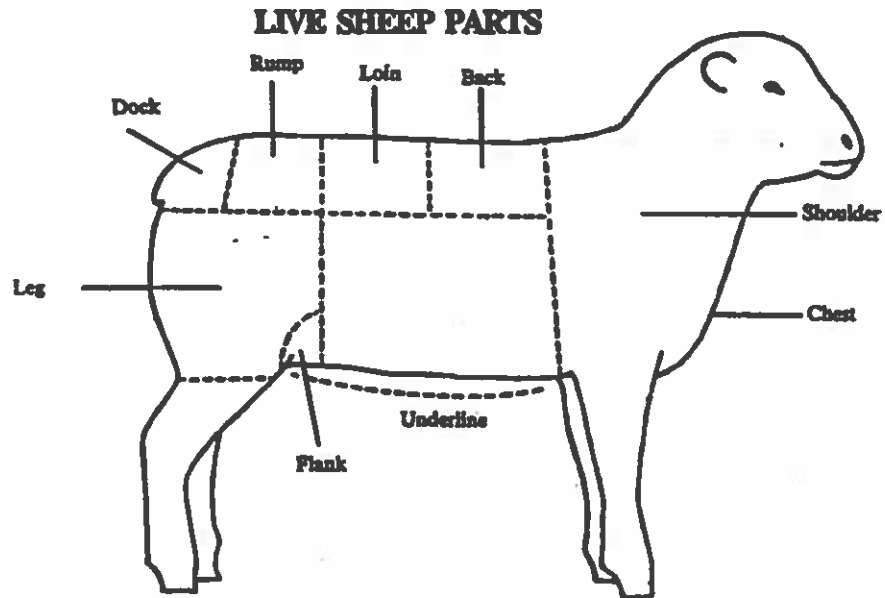
- A. Shoulder
 - B. Chest
 - C. Underline
 - D. Flank
 - E. Back
 - F. Loin
 - G. Rump
 - H. Dock
- Leg



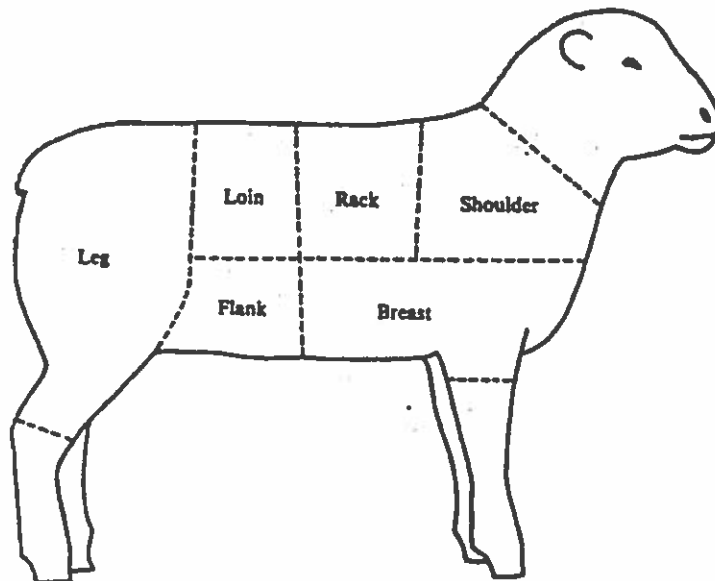
MARKETING

EXERCISE #2 - LEARN PARTS OF LIVE SHEEP AND CARCASS

Directions: Study the pictures below to learn the live sheep and carcass parts. After you have studied them, find the live sheep parts on one of your animals.

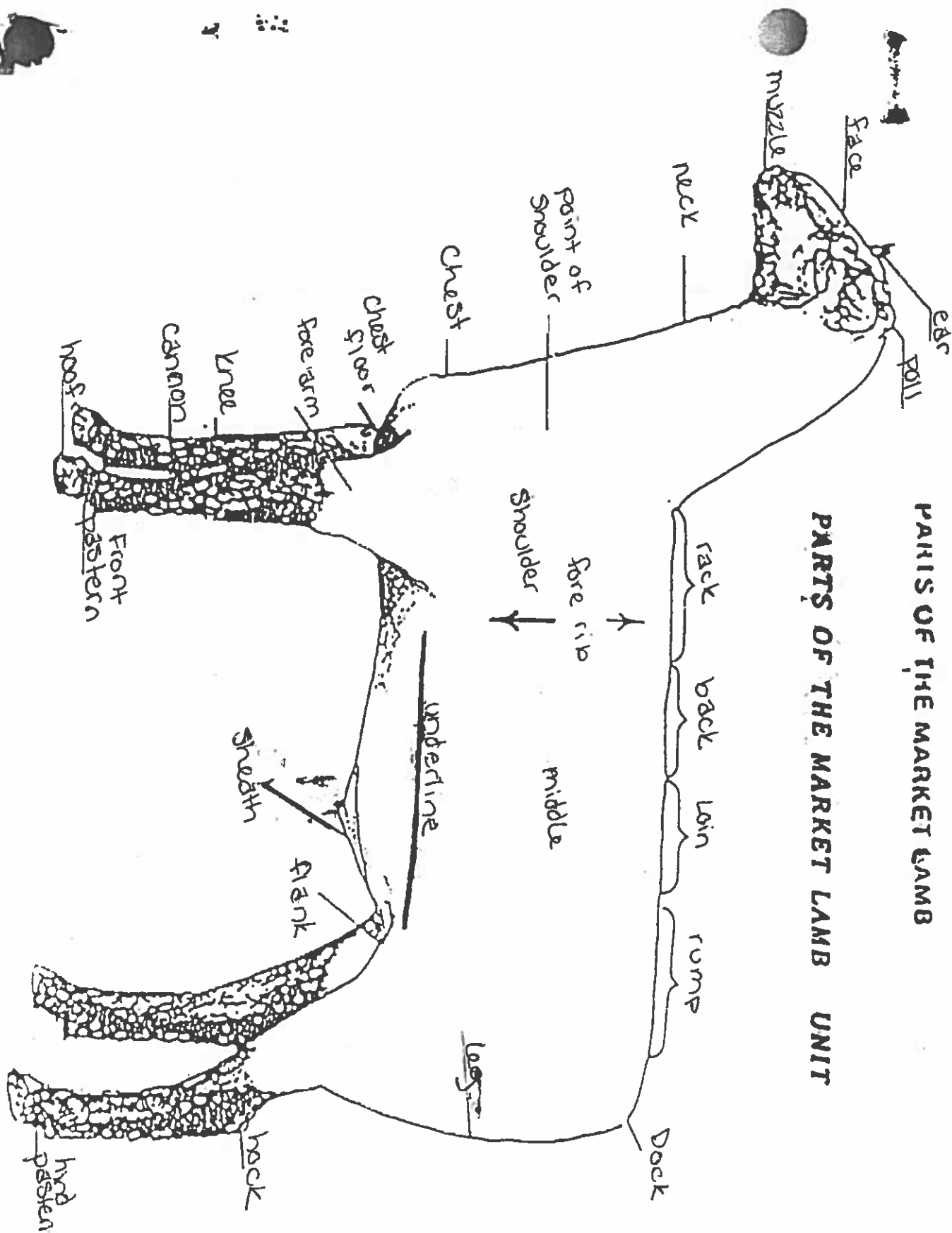


PARTS OF SHEEP CARCASS



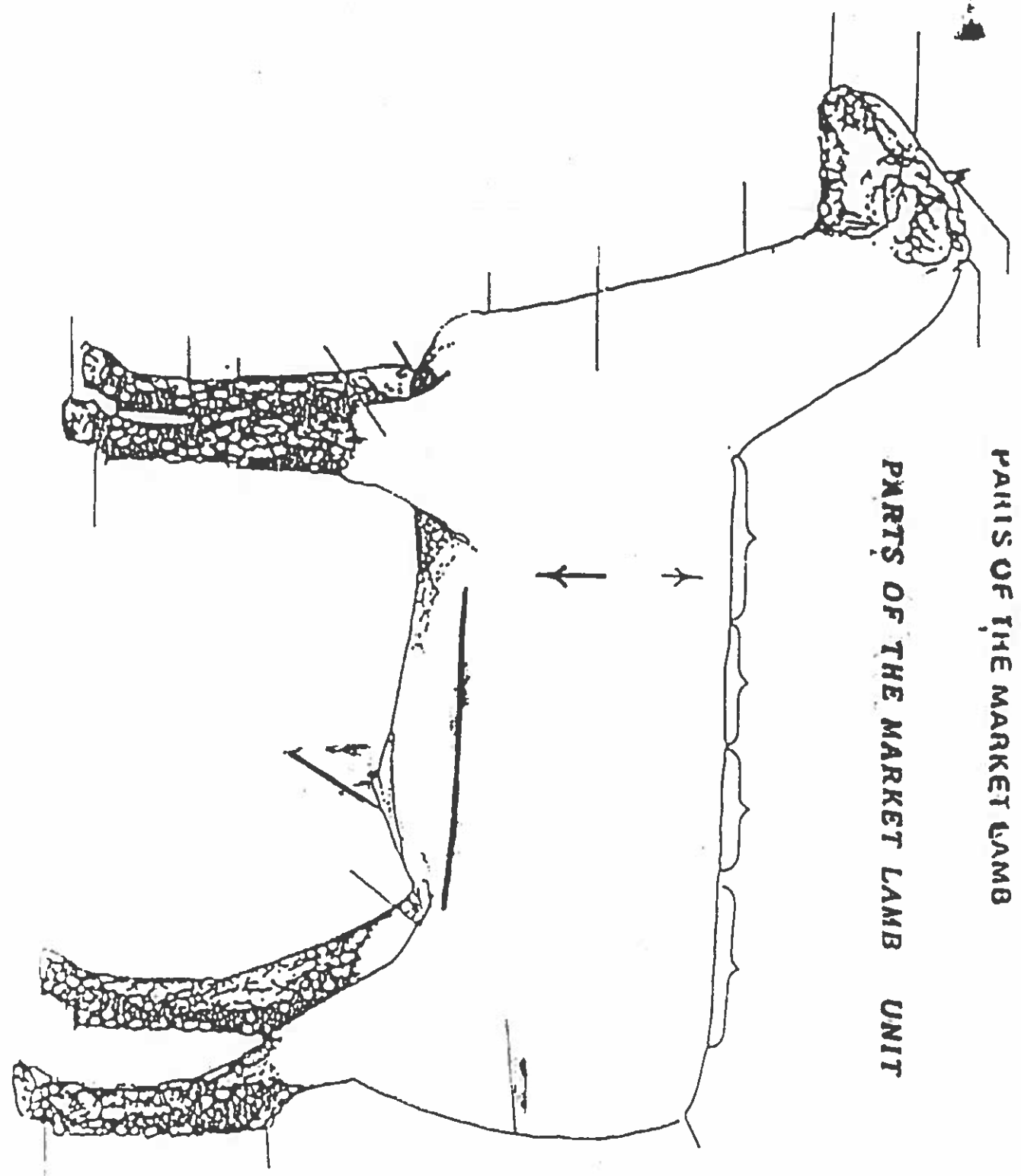
PARTS OF THE MARKET LAMB

PARTS OF THE MARKET LAMB UNIT



PARTS OF THE MARKET LAMB

PARTS OF THE MARKET LAMB UNIT



SHEEP TERMS-GENERAL

DESIRABLE

GROWTHY
HEAVY BONED
WELL BALANCED

UNDESIRABLE

SHORT
LIGHT BONED
POORLY BALANCED

FRAME

DESIRABLE

MEDIUM
LARGE

UNDESIRABLE

SMALL

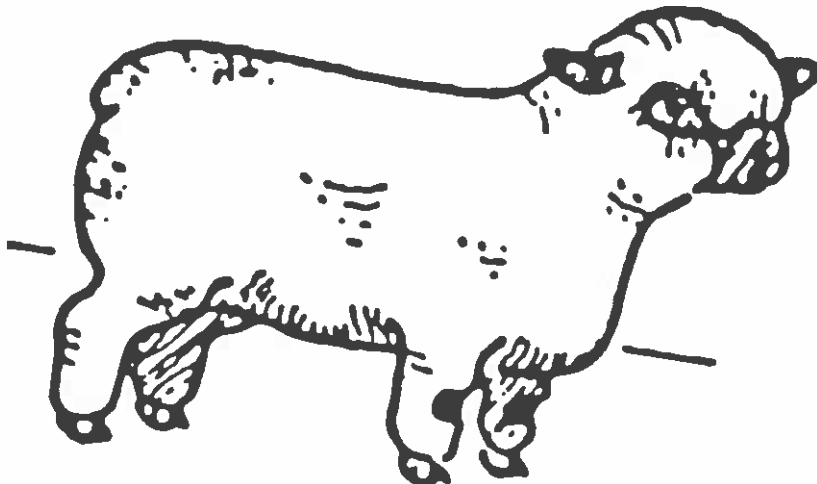
MUSCLE

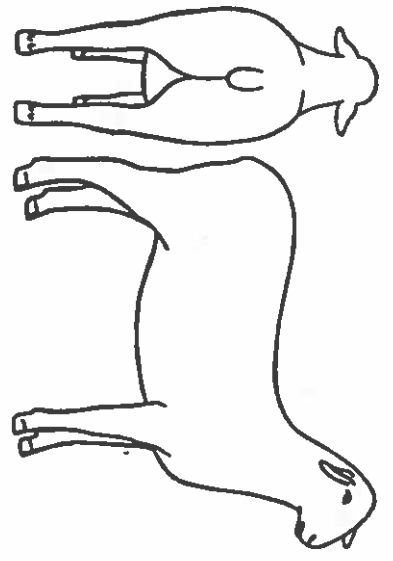
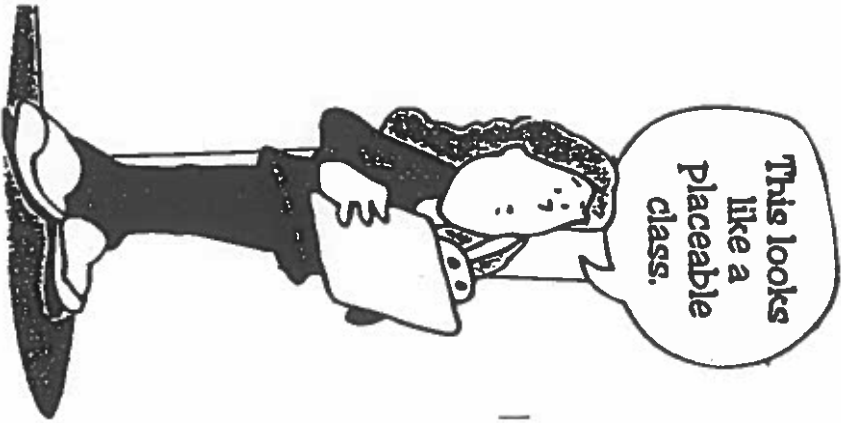
DESIRABLE

MORE TOTAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSCLE
THICKER MUSCLED
LONGER LOIN
THICKER MUSCLED LEG
SMOOTH MUSCLE STRUCTURE

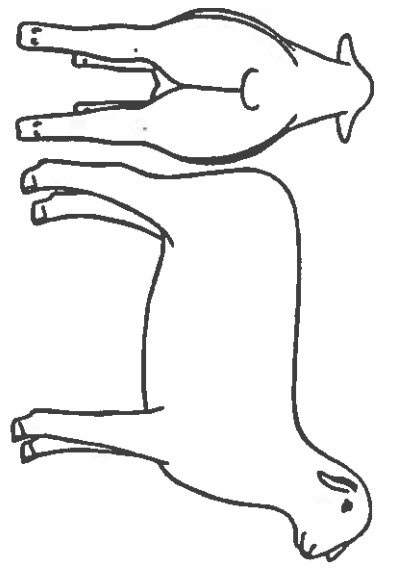
UNDESIRABLE

POORLY MUSCLED
WEAKLY MUSCLED
SHORT LOIN
NARROW MUSCLED LEG

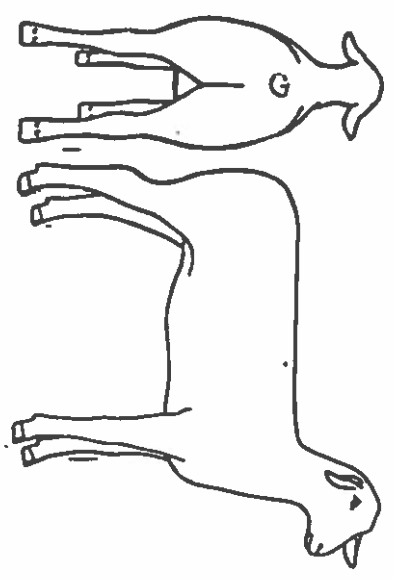




2



3



4

,

Use this poster in conjunction with Meat Cuts: Identify Meat Cuts & Locations from ... Animal situation/task statement and/or Wholesale Cuts of Lamb Identification tags.

Wholesale Cuts of Lamb



SHOULDER
Square-Cut, Boneless, Tied



SHOULDER CHOPS



RACK



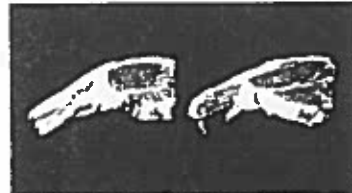
RIB CHOPS



RIB CHOPS
Frenched



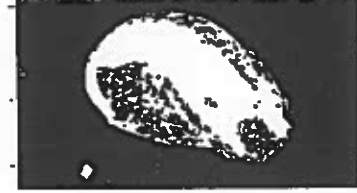
LEG
Shank Off, Boneless, Tied



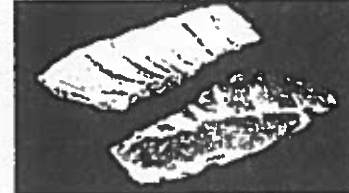
LOIN DROPS



LEG
Boneless, Tied



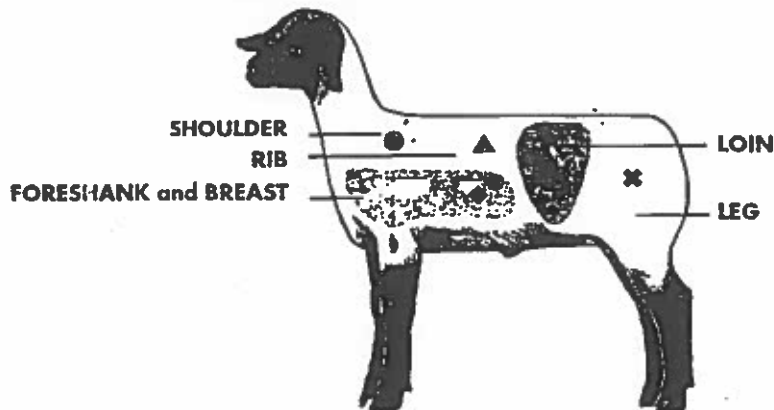
FORESHANK

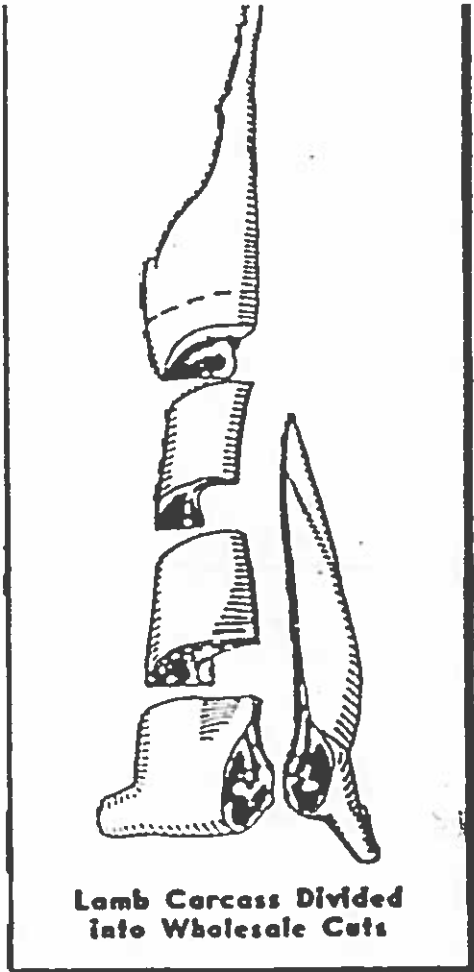


RIBS
Denver Style

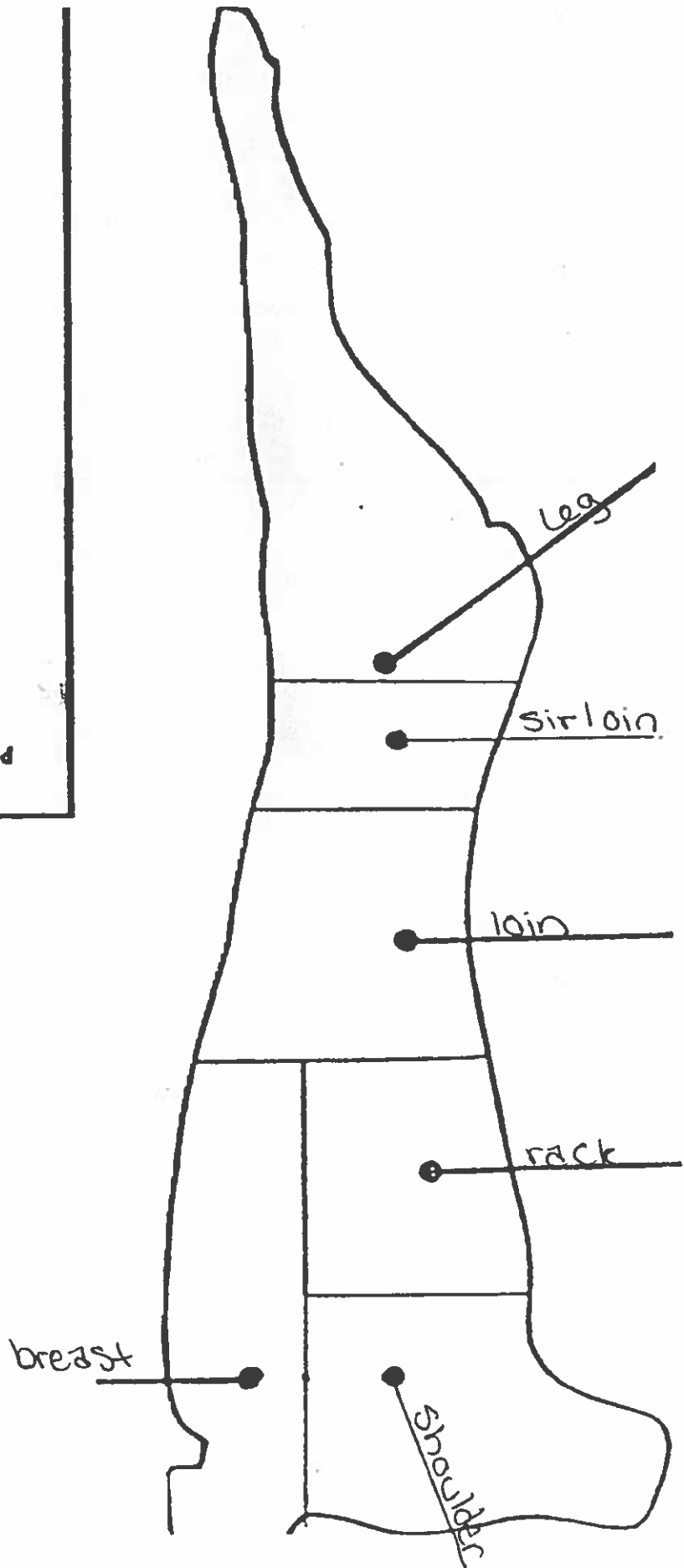


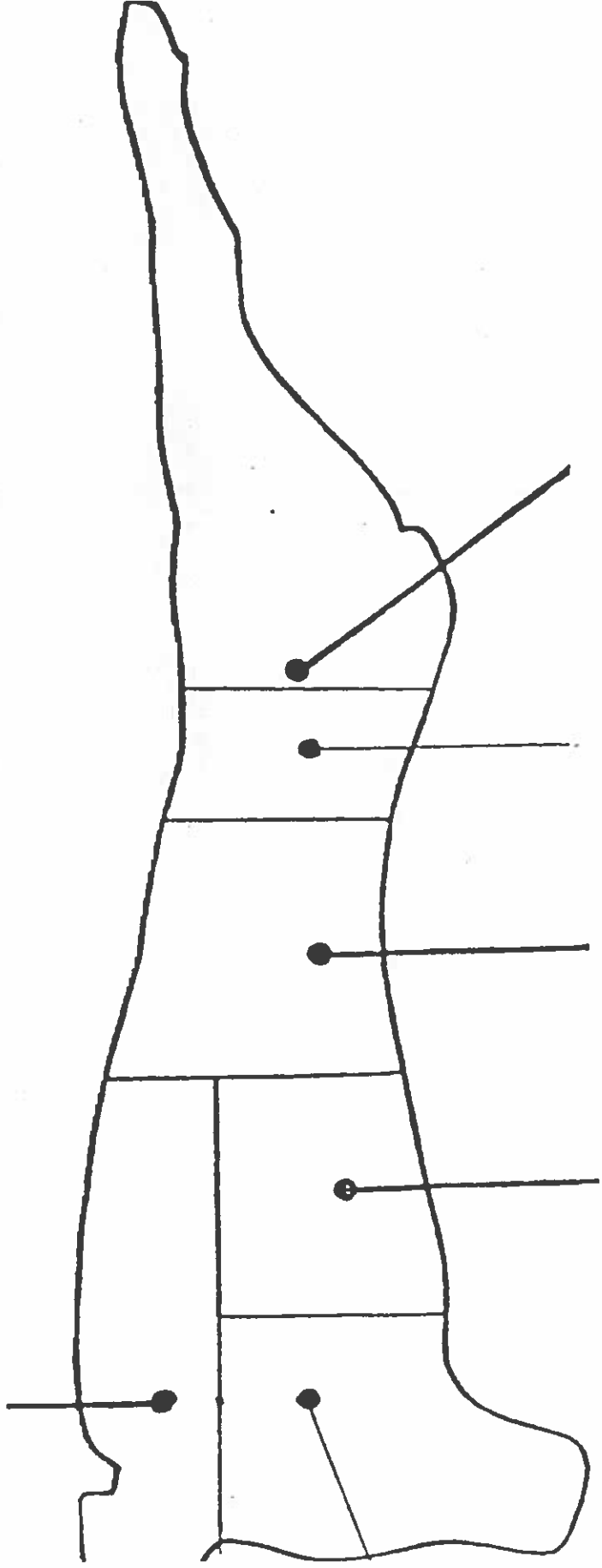
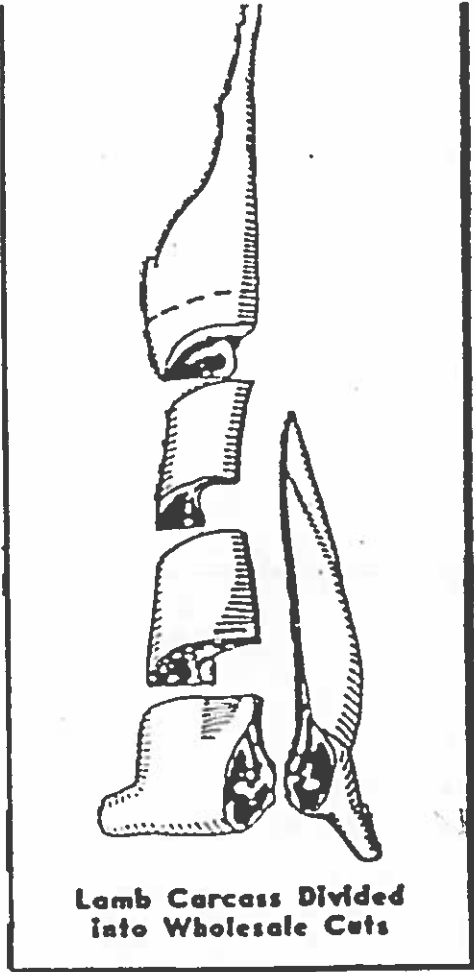
LAMB FOR STEWING





t number with





t number with



QUESTION: IS HOW AND WHAT I FEED MY SHEEP REALLY THAT IMPORTANT?

ANSWER: ONLY IF YOU WANT TO SUCCEED!

Q: Do people and sheep have the same kind of stomach?

A: no: ruminant - 4 stomachs (4 compartments)
microorganisms do the digesting for the sheep.

Q: So, can they eat the same food?

A: no: need roughage everyday = healthy like the same
grain supplies energy thing everyday

Q: Do they need to eat at the same time everyday, or can they eat at different times each day like people?

A: yes: feed at the same time everyday causes stress
burns energy when not fed at same time

Q: If I run out of my regular lamb feed, is it OK to just feed them whatever kind of feed I can find?

A: no: same thing

Q: Are all lamb feeds created equal?

A: no: cotton seed vs. cotton seed
make sure you have enough feed
get sick with change
complete feed: ringmaster = contain roughage
balanced feed: everything they need except roughage = "blue ribbon"
straight grains: grains only = cob & hay - still need minerals

Q: Do I really have to feed my lamb hay? low in protein, but high in energy

A: yes

Q: What about feeding salt?

A: no: it's not necessary

Q: How much feed should my lamb eat?

A: math problem = see back

Q: How much should he gain each day?

A: 1/2 lb a day

Q: Do I need to de-worm and vaccinate my lamb?

A: yes: CDT = overeating disease and tetanus
worming - tramisol, bolus, valbazon, drench



**QUESTION: IS HOW AND WHAT I FEED MY SHEEP REALLY THAT IMPORTANT?
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