2010 K-State Animal Science Extension Agent Update

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Outline

- Sheep & Meat Goat Numbers
- Controlled Internal Drug-Release device (CIDR) approval
- Multi-species grazing
- Co-products used in sheep and goat diets
- FAMACHA and Parasitism
- Youth Projects
- New K-State Sheep & Meat Goat Center Update

Sheep & Meat Goat Numbers

- 1990 US Ranchers had 11.4 million head of sheep (150,000 head in Kansas).
- January 2010 US Ranchers had 5.6 million head of sheep (80,000 head in Kansas).
- Demand for lamb was down 10% in 2009.
- Supply is a concern.

Sheep & Meat Goat Numbers

- 2005 US Ranchers had 2.71 million head of goats (25,500 head in Kansas).
- January 2010 US Ranchers had 3.04 million head of goats (45,800 head in Kansas).
- Goats do not have records earlier than 2005.
- Angora TX 1990 = 1.9 million head; US 2010
 = 150,000 head

Demand is strong; Hard to track numbers

Sheep CIDR



FDA Announces Approval – November 16, 2009 Available for purchase – mid-December 2009



A sheepman's initial thought of dress when going to speak to cattlemen.



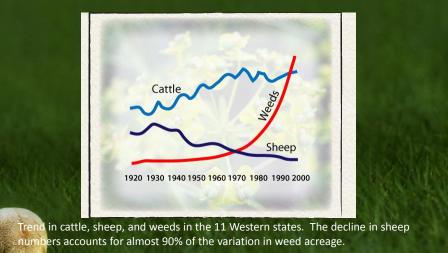
Alternative or Multi-specie Grazing

- Alternative species
 - Seems to refer to different plants grazed
 - Also refers to bison, camelids, elk, deer, ostriches, game birds, rabbits, and goats
- Multi-species
 - Sheep, goats, cattle, or horses
 - When more than one kind of livestock graze a unit of land.

"Stock eat the valuable forage plants and leave the poor ones, thus giving the latter undue advantages in the struggle for existence."

-E.O. Wooten, 1908

Managed Grazing Systems



Major challenges

- Increased fencing requirements.
- Lack knowledge of small ruminant husbandry.
- Increased complexity because of enterprise diversity.

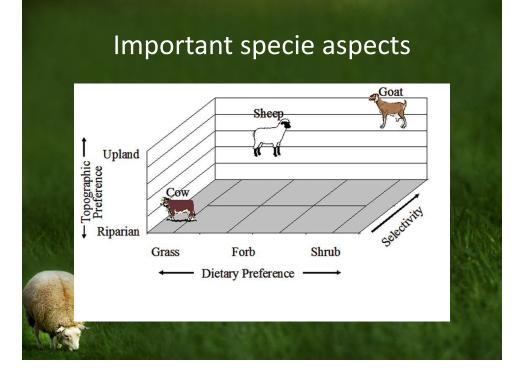


Advantages

- Increased carrying capacity.
- Improved botanical composition of pastures and suppression of undesirable species.
- Increased individual animal performance of one or more species in the mix.
- Reduced predation of sheep or goats grazing among or bonded to cattle.

Advantages

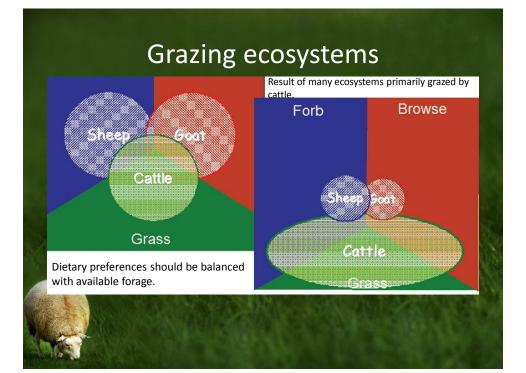
- Improved animal health because parasite problems are often reduced.
- Greater net return for the ranching enterprise.
- Improved cash flow marketing different products at different times of the year.
- Reduced financial risk because of increased enterprise diversity.



Dietary and Landscape Preferences

- Cattle
 - 70% grass
- Goats
 - 60% browse
- Sheep
 - 50% grass
 - 30% forbs

- Cattle
 - Lower, flatter areas
 - Degrade riparian areas
- Goats and sheep
 - Utilize steeper slopes
 - Bed on open uplands
 - Strong tendency to graze into wind
 - Overuse bed grounds or one side of pasture



Other points to consider

- Mineral balance (Copper toxicity in sheep)
- Decrease internal parasite loads
 - Specie specific = cannot survive in GI tract of other specie
- Predator issues
 - Bond sheep/goats to cattle
 - Guardian animals (llamas, dogs, donkeys)

Other points to consider

Biological control of Invader plant species
 – Serecia lespideza, cedar/juniper, leafy spurge



10 Key Points

- Wildlife and livestock grazing preferences influence which plants dominate grazing lands.
- Single-species grazing can adversely affect botanical composition.
- Multi-species grazing is the norm for natural ecosystems.
 - Tradition and easier management have made cattle the norm on grazing lands.

10 Key Points

- The spread of invasive weeds on Western rangelands coincides with a reduction in sheep numbers.
- Multi-species grazing can increase grazing and carrying capacity.
- Two or more species grazed together can improve animal performance.

10 Key Points

- Grazing cattle with sheep or goats can reduce parasites.
- Multi-species grazing can improve cash flow and reduce financial risk.
- Those committed to improving the land may find that multi-species grazing is the best way to fulfill that commitment.

How do we meet nutritional requirements in the face of rising feed costs?

What should we expect?

- Feed = Largest expense of sheep/goat operation
- Regardless of number (25-2500 head)
 - Feed = 50 to 70 % of total cost

What should we expect?

- Nutritional requirements
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Physiological state
 - Climate



Sorghum Grain and Corn

	DM	TDN	NE _m	NEg	NE	СР	CF	Ca	Р
	%	%		Mcal/kg		%	%	%	%
Sorghum (Milo) Ground	89	82	2.0	1.3	1.9	11.0	3.0	0.04	0.32
Sorghum (Milo) Flaked	82	90	2.2	1.5	2.1	11.0	3.0	0.04	0.28
Corn Whole	88	88	2.2	1.4	2.0	9.0	2.0	0.02	0.30
Corn Rolled	88	88	2.2	1.4	2.0	9.0	2.0	0.02	0.30
Corn Steam Flaked	85	93	2.3	1.6	2.1	9.0	2.0	0.02	0.27

Co-products

- Wet and Dry Distillers Grains
- Wet and Dry Distillers Grains with Solubles
- Corn Gluten Feed
- Highly concentrated feedstuff

Co-products comparison (DM)

	DDG	WDG	Corn	SBM	Soy Hulls		
DM, %	90	30	89	91	90		
TDN, %	83	90	88	84	77		
СР, %	30	33	9.8	49	13		
Fat, %	10.6		4.3				
Calcium, %	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.38	0.55		
Phosphorus, %	0.60	0.65	0.31	0.71	0.17		
Sulfur, %	0.48-1.3	0.58-1.5	0.14	0.45	0.12		
Copper (ppm)	6		2.5		17.8		
MA		1	No.	NRC, Schauer, Held			

Co-products

- Storage
- Feed Safety
 - Challenges due to phosphorus, sulfur, and fat levels
 - Maintaining appropriate Ca:P ratio
 - Research is being reported on feeding increasing levels of DDG in lamb rations

Co-products

- Summary
 - They can be excellent protein supplements or in creep feed
 - Balance for Ca:P and Sulfur content
 - May be a good energy source
 - Major benefit is when they are cheaper than conventional feeds

FAMACHA and Parasitism

- Hot topic
- 4 trainings over 175 attendees
- 1 training December 8th Johnson County Fairgrounds

Kansas Youth Projects

- 2009 County Fairs 67 Counties Reported
- 841 Market Goats
- 420 Breeding Goats (64 Dairy goats)
- 893 Market Lambs
- 247 Breeding Ewes



New K-State Sheep & Meat Goat Center Update

- Estimated ground breaking = March 2011
- Estimated completion = December 2011
- New Unit Manager hired Kalen Poe August 2010

