

Sheep Management Practices

Directions:

Fill in the blanks:

1. Sheep provide two sources of cash income from meat and wool.
2. Fine wool breeds account for more than 50 percent of the world's sheep population.
3. Medium wool breeds are large framed and capable of producing high quality, high yielding fleeces.
4. Long wool breeds produce high yielding fleeces and are popular among hand spinners.
5. Southdowns are smaller and white in color with a grayish face.
6. The Dorset is the largest white faced breed in the United States.
7. The East Friesian is the most productive dairy breed.
8. Prolific breeds are known for their multiple births.
9. Hair sheep put on a coat of coarse wool in winter months and shed the wool going into summer months, leaving a slick coat of hair.
10. Purebred operations provide the genetics of which commercial sheep production systems are based around.
11. Commercial sheep production is aimed towards maximizing production and the market value of offspring.
12. The average live weight of a slaughter lamb is around 140 pounds.
13. The USDA quality grades for lamb are Prime, Choice, Good and Cull.
14. Sheep are classified as ruminants, meaning they have a four compartment stomach.
15. Depredation is the death of livestock due to predators.

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16. **Water** is the first limiting nutrient in an animal's diet.
17. Overeating, or **enterotoxemia**, is a disease brought on by heavy feeding over a period of time.
18. **Tetanus** causes stiffness or rigor in the body's muscles.
19. **Urinary calculi** is a disease which causes stones or crystals to form in the urinary tract and usually occurs when animals are fed a high concentrate diet or do not drink enough water due to unclean tanks.
20. **White muscle** disease is otherwise known as nutritional muscular dystrophy and causes the degeneration of muscle in lambs.
21. **Sore mouth** causes ulcerations and scabs around the lips and in the mouth of a sheep and can spread to the udder of a ewe.
22. Selection of market lambs are based on three main factors: **weight**, **finish** and **muscle**.
23. **Finish**, also known as cover, is the term used for market animals. It is the external fatness of an animal.
24. Wool is evaluated as a **grease fleece** meaning the wool in the condition in which it is shorn before washing and scouring.
25. **Yield** of the fleece is an estimate of the percentage of the amount of clean wool fibers which will be obtained after the scouring process.
26. The fineness, or **grade**, of the wool refers to the fiber micron diameter.
27. A **body condition** score is a number that describes the level of flesh or fat that an animal possesses.
28. The gestation or pregnancy length in sheep is **148** days.
29. Gestation ends with what is known as **parturition**, or birth.
30. **Dystocia** is a term used for trouble giving birth.

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31. **Colostrum** is filled with antibodies from the mother, and paves the road for the future health, immunity and survival of the young.
32. The traditional weaning age for lambs is about **three** months.
33. There are many different ways to identify animals, such as ear **tagging**, ear **notching** and ear **tattooing**.
34. Castration, also referred to as **wethering**, affects the overall performance of an animal and is important to the success of commercial operations.
35. **Docking** an animal means removing the tail at or near the tailhead.
36. Tagging, or **crutching**, is known as removing the wool around the dock and mammary glands.