

Unit E

Segments of the Animal Industry

Lesson 2

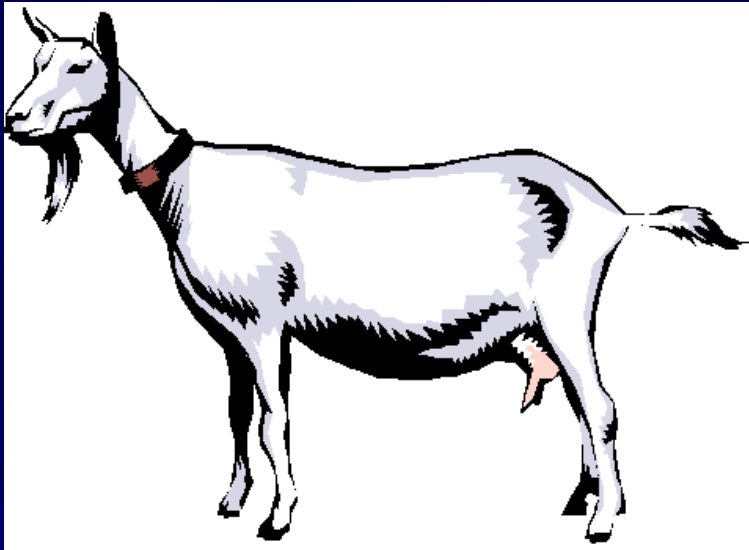
Exploring the Sheep and Goat Industry

Terms

- Buck
- Cashmere
- Chammy
- Confinement
- Doe
- Ewe
- Kid
- Kidding
- Lamb
- Lambing
- Mohair
- Mutton
- Ram
- Wether
- Wool
- Yearling

What are some specific terms used to describe sheep and goat production?

- Doe
 - female goat or sheep
- Buck
 - male goat at any age
- Kid
 - goat of either sex under 1 year of age
- Yearling
 - goat of either sex over one year, but under 2 years of age
- Wether
 - male goat or sheep that has been castrated when young
- Ram
 - male sheep used for breeding purposes



Doe Goat



Kid Goat



Buck Goat

What are some specific terms used to describe sheep and goat production?

Terms

- Ewe
 - a female sheep
- Kidding
 - process of a goat giving birth
- Lambing
 - process of a sheep giving birth
- Lamb
 - sheep under one year old
 - meat from a young sheep
- Mutton
 - meat from a sheep that is over one year of age
- Chammy
 - leather made from sheep and goats
- Wool
 - a sheep's coat that is used as a fiber for products such as clothing



Karakul Ewe



Turki Ram



Karakul Lamb

What are some comparisons between sheep and goats?



Sheep



Goat

Sheep & Goat Similarities

- Mammals
- Ruminant digestive systems
- Have divided hoofs
- Raised for food and clothing
- Important to economy

What are some comparisons between sheep and goats?

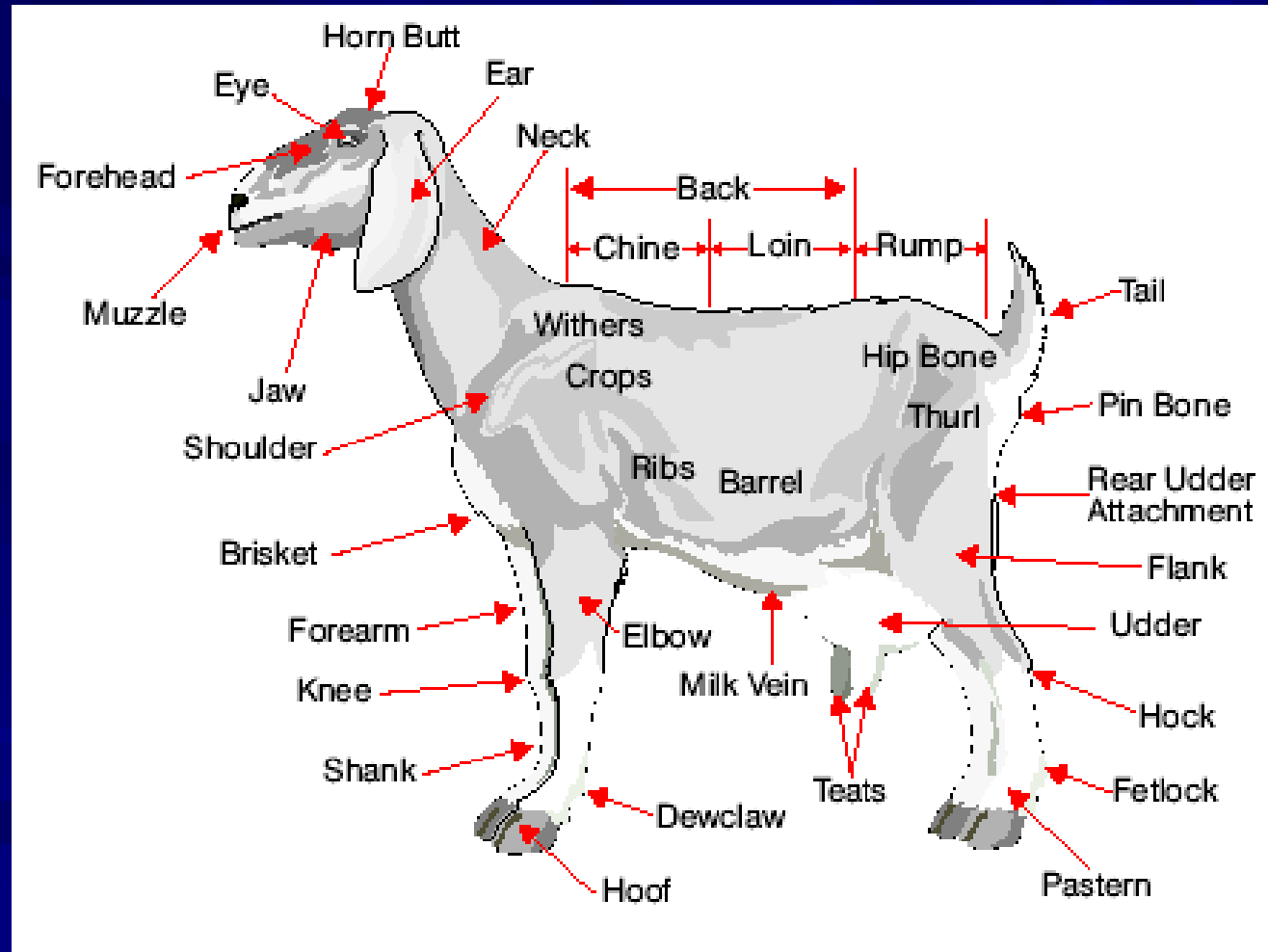
Sheep

- very efficient converters of feed to meat
- prefer broadleaf plants & grasses
- weigh between 45 to 102 kilograms at maturity
- live from 7 to 13 years

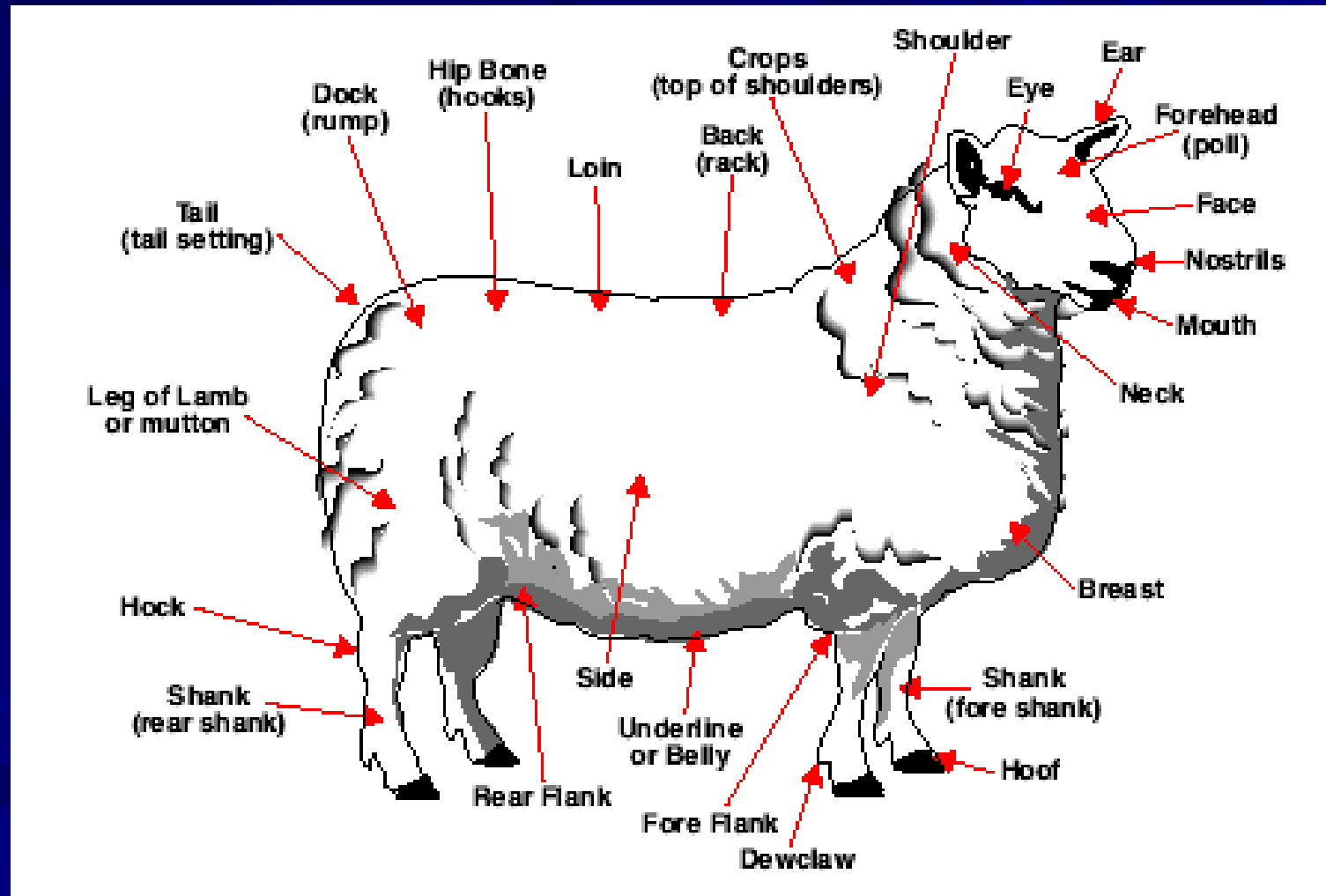
Goats

- low importance to economy
- prefer to eat twigs & leaves
- weigh between 9 and 68 kilograms
- live 8 – 10 years
- produce 60% of mohair

External Parts of a Goat



External Parts of a Sheep

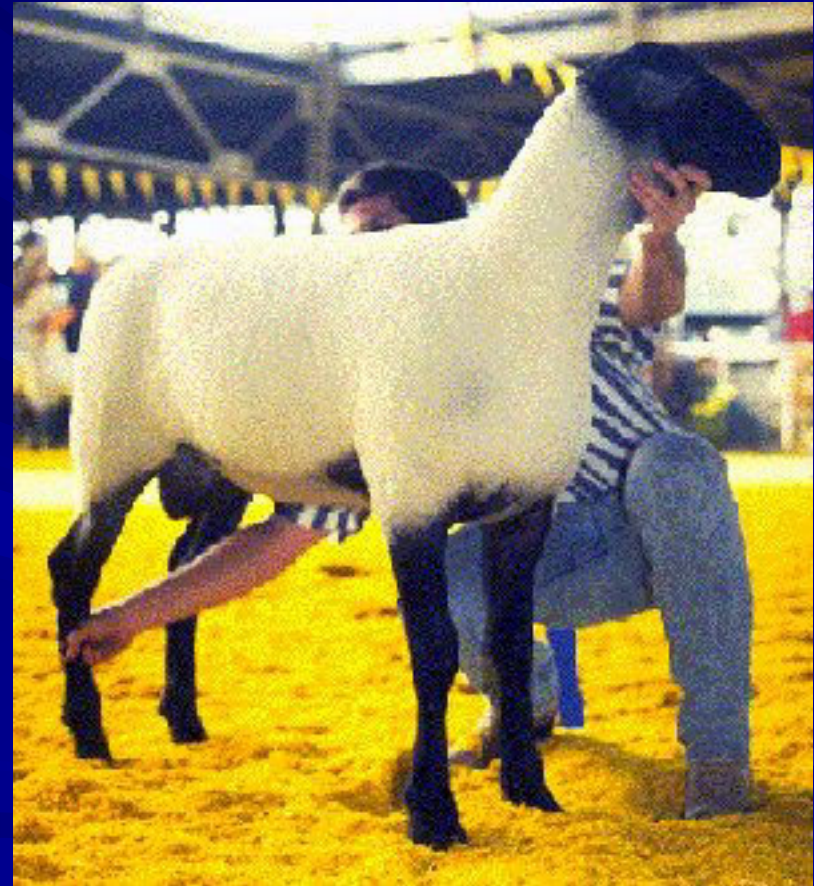


What are common breeds of sheep and goats?

- over 200 breeds of sheep
- over 300 breeds of goats
- breed selection is based on personal needs and goals
- animals should come from reputable producers and be free of diseases

Suffolk

- most popular sheep breed in world
- medium wool breed
- originated in England
- large bodied
- head, legs, ears are black
- polled
- 3.6 – 4.5 kgs. fleece
- 150% lamb crop



Dorset



- Originated in England
- medium-wool breed
- polled or horned
- completely white
- medium sized body
- 3 – 3.6 kgs. fleece
- Ewes breed out of season for fall lambs
- muscular carcasses
- good milk producers

Karakul

- dominant black gene
- a desert animal
- stores fat in its tail for nourishment in lean times
- very hardy and adaptable
- pelt is a lustrous coat of intricately patterned curls



Turki



- largest breed of fat-rumped sheep
- has two distinct camel humps of fat on their behinds
- high growth rate and are a good producer of mutton
- not a good wool producer

Angora

- Originated in Turkey
- well adapted to areas not fit for others
- almost totally white at maturity
- produce 3 kgs. mohair
- horned
- long droopy ears
- buck weigh 57 – 78 kgs.
- does weigh 36 – 41 kgs.



Dairy Goats



- produce 2.3 kgs. of milk daily
- more minerals than cow's milk
- easier to digest
- Dairy breeds
 - French Alpine
 - LaMancha
 - Nubian
 - Saanen
 - Toggenburg

Meat Goats

- Known as Spanish goats
- produce both milk and meat
- sometimes called brush goats
- largest meat goat population in Texas



Cashmere Goats

- Developed by selective breeding
- Cashmere
 - soft undercoat of fine down produced by goats
- large demand for cashmere
- Solid colored goats are preferred in cashmere production

Pygmy



- Originally exported from Africa
- only 40 to 58 centimeters tall at withers
- horned
- any color or combination
- research, pets,

FIVE TYPES OF SHEEP PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Farm Flock

Purebred Flock

Range Band

Confinement

Lamb Feeding

How do you produce sheep and goats?

■ Farm Flock

- can have 1 to 1,000 animals
- purpose are to produce market lambs and wool

■ Purebred Flock

- sells rams and ewes of an ideal type
- high management requirements
- knowledge of genetics

How do you produce sheep and goats?

■ Range band method

- large bands of sheep between 1,000 and 1,500 being managed over a large area by a herder
- high vegetation area animals are used for meat
- low vegetation animals are used for wool

■ Confinement Method

- Confinement
 - raising animals completely indoors
- less land
- fewer parasite problems
- ability to monitor animals
- increased building cost
- higher feed costs
- intense management

How do you produce sheep and goats?

- Lamb feeding production
 - involves weaning lambs and selling them to feedlots where the lambs are fed out to slaughter weight

Review

- What are some specific terms used to describe sheep and goat production?
- What are some comparisons between sheep and goats?
- What are common breeds of sheep and goats?
- How do you produce sheep and goats?