

# Unit E

# Segments of the Animal Industry

## Lesson 2

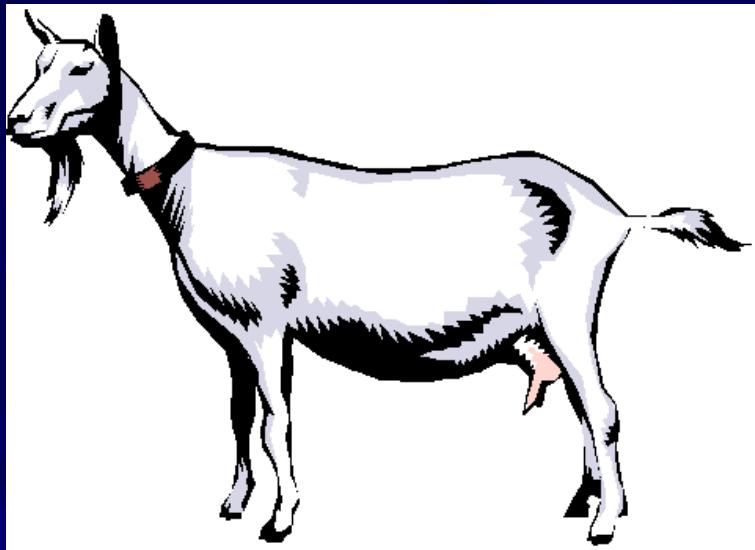
## Exploring the Sheep and Goat Industry

# 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

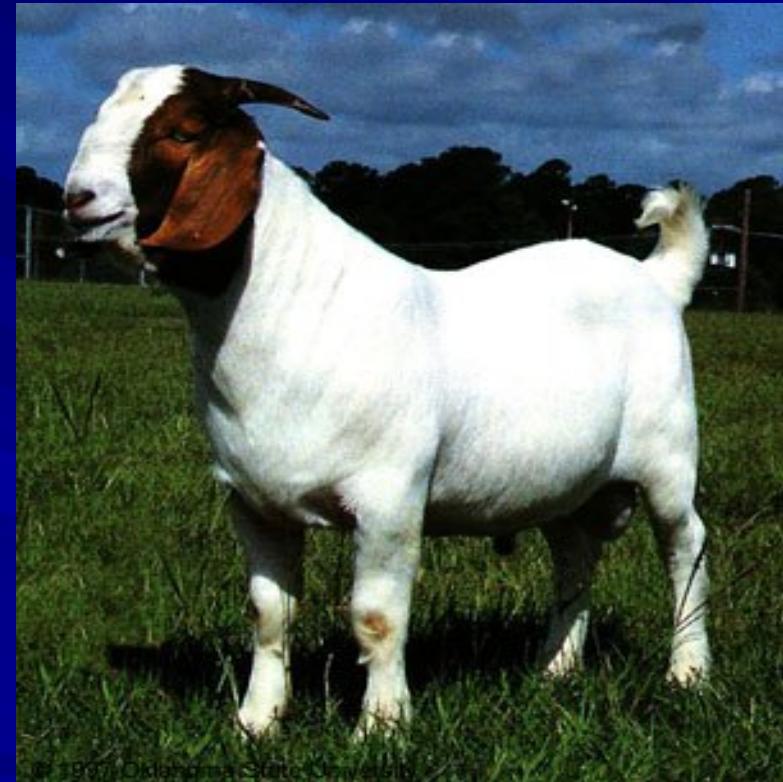


Karakul Lamb

# 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?

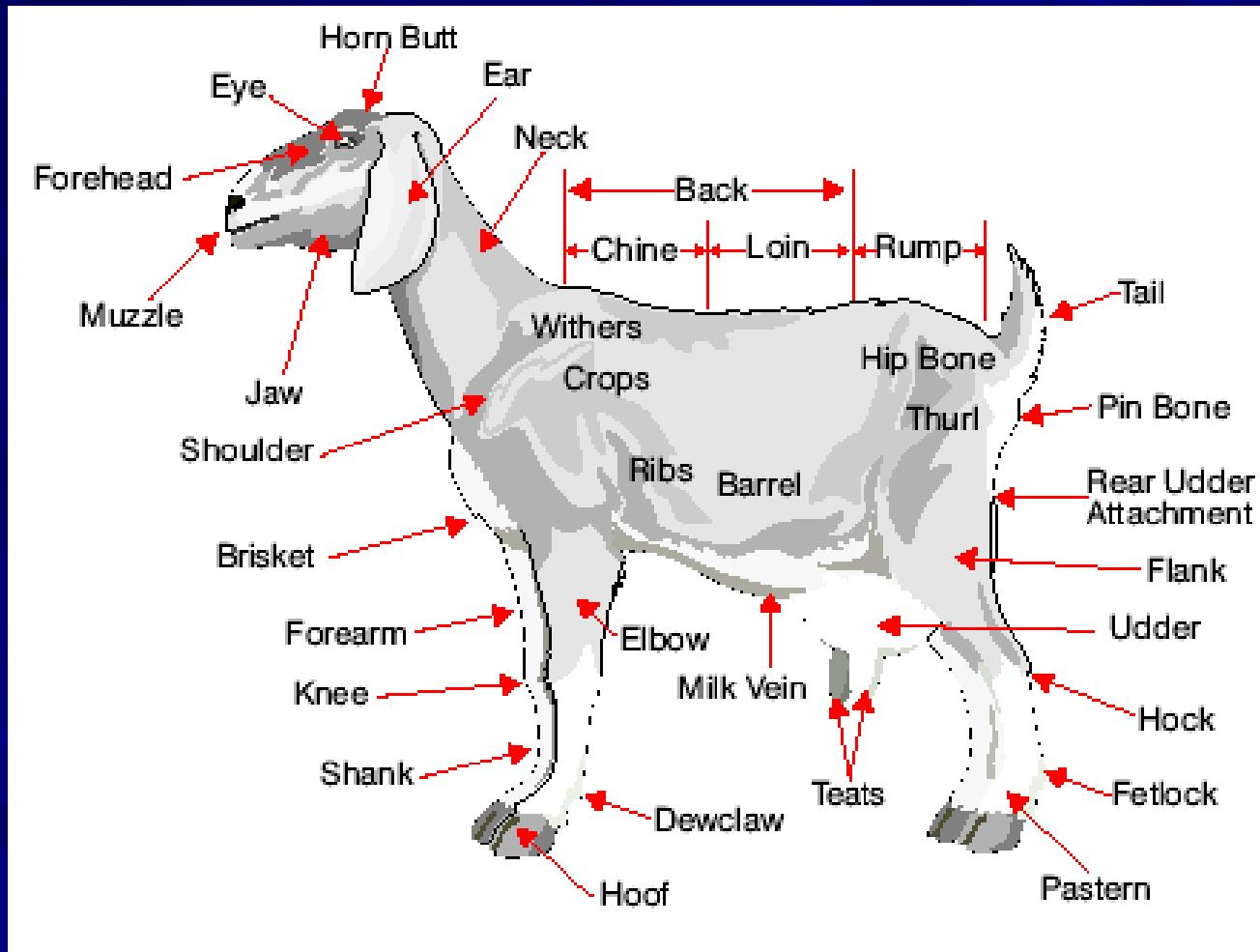
## Sheep

- 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

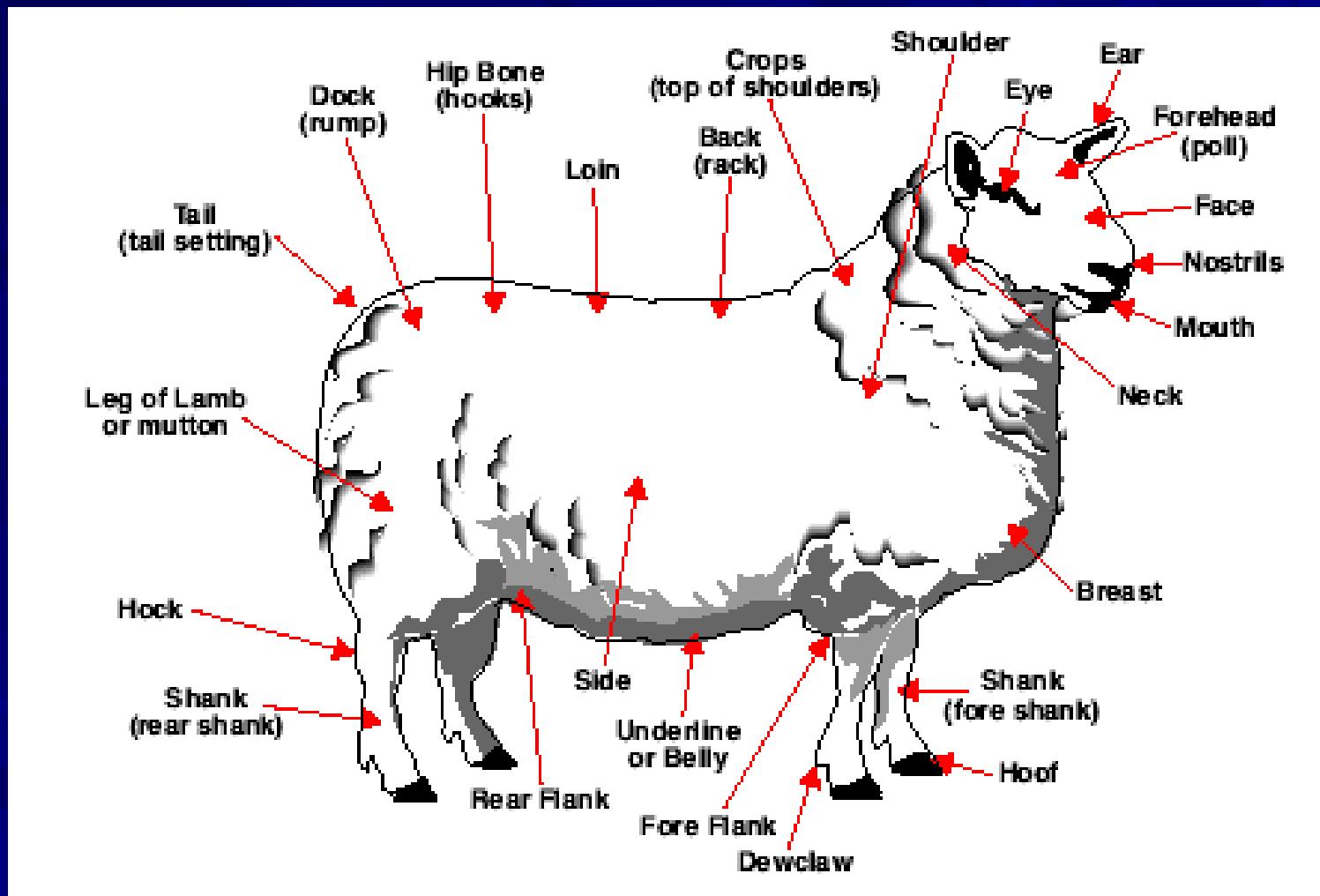
## Goats

- 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

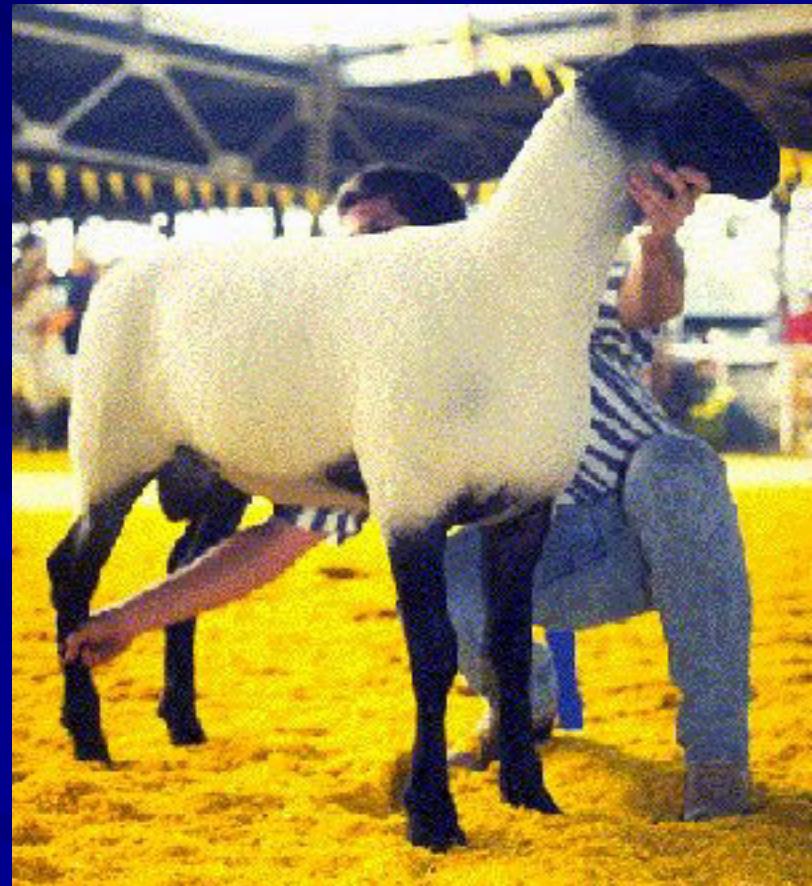


# What are common breeds of sheep and goats?

- 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.



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# 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



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# 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?