

Sand & Sage Round-Up Jr. Market Sheep Study Guide

Study the Sheep Resource Handbook 4-H 194R and Sand & Sage Round-Up Fair Book

Breed-A group of sheep with similar characteristics (color markings, size, quality of fleece, etc) that are passed on to their offspring

Concentrates-High in energy or TDN and low in fiber. Examples of concentrates are corn, oats, and barley

Crossbred-A sheep or lamb whose parents are of different breeds

Docking-The removal of the tail

Ewe-A female sheep

Fleece-The wool from one sheep. The wool is supposed to cling together in one piece

Lamb-A young sheep either male or female under 1 year of age

Ram-A male sheep of any age. Sometimes a ram may be called a buck

Roughages-Fibrous feedstuffs that are low in energy. Examples of roughages are alfalfa, hay and corn silage

Shepherd-A person who cares for sheep

Shearing-Removing the wool from a sheep

Wether-A male sheep that has been castrated at an early age

Breeds:

Hampshire-Developed in Southern England. Large animal with wool caps, black faces and medium-wool fleeces. Good milking ability, growth and meat carcass

Southdown-The oldest breed from England. It is polled and small to medium in size with grey to mouse-brown face and wool on its legs. It is known for meaty carcass and medium wool

Suffolk-Polled breed with black head and legs. It is known for meatiness and high carcass quality. Lambs grow rapidly. It has the most purebred registrations in the United States

Nutrients are elements in feed that are used by the animal for growth and productions

There are 5 essential nutrients:

1. **Water**-Most essential nutrient as it helps the body digest food and carries nutrients to body tissue. It also helps get rid of wastes and keeps the body temperature regulated. Sheep should always have access to a supply of clean, fresh water
2. **Proteins**-The building blocks of the body, made up of amino acids that are used to build muscle, blood, internal organs, and skin. They also help form parts of the nervous system and skeleton. Soybean oil meal and fish meal are high in protein. Corn and barley are lower in protein
3. **Carbohydrates and Fats**-Used to supply energy. The main use of energy is to make chemical reactions, resulting in conversion of feed to meat. Energy nutrients that are not used are stored as fat until needed. Sugar, starch, and fiber are carbohydrates. Corn oil and tallow are fats. Fat furnishes two and one-fourth times more energy than equal amounts of carbohydrates
4. **Minerals**-They are needed in small amounts and are used to build bones and teeth and in chemical reactions necessary for many life processes. Salt, Calcium, Phosphorous and Iodine are examples of minerals. Feeding trace mineral salt will help avoid deficiencies or toxicities
5. **Vitamins**-They are also needed in small amounts by the animal. Vitamin A is found in green feeds like hay and stored in the liver. Vitamin D is made available from the sun shining on the skin.

Vitamin E and the mineral selenium are important for the prevention of white muscle disease. Vitamin E is also important for maintaining the healthiness of body cells, and for reproduction because it maintains the cells of the reproductive organs. Wheat germ meal, dehydrated alfalfa meal and some green feeds are good sources of Vitamin E

Everyone that is involved in the livestock industry is obligated to do their part to provide a safe, wholesome product to the consumer. Meat Quality Assurance (MQA) begins with providing the right genetics and continues with the proper husbandry of the live animal, a good packing house, and good retailing. Every action you take as a livestock producer will reflect on the quality of the livestock industry.

Know how to care for your animal. Basic animal needs include water, food shelter and care.

Parasites are organisms that live in or on another organism and benefit from the nutrients of that organism. There are two types of parasites:

Internal Parasites are found inside the sheep's body. Examples: Stomach Worms, Intestinal Worms

External Parasites are found outside the body of a sheep. Examples: Flies, Lice, Ticks and Mange
If parasites are not treated, the animal can become sick, go off feed and lose weight

Know how to figure how many pounds your animal gained.

Know how about what makes up income and what makes up expenses and if you make a profit with your project.

Know the Parts of the Sheep

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Baling Gun-Allows you to put the bolus down the animal's throat, so it will not spit it out
Breed-A group of sheep with similar characteristics (color markings, size, quality of fleece, etc) that are passed on to their offspring
Club Lamb Fungus-A fungus infection also called ringworm
Concentrates-High in energy or TDN and low in fiber. Examples of concentrates are corn, oats, and barley
Condition-The degree of fatness in breeding animals
Crossbred-A sheep or lamb whose parents are of different breeds
Docking-The removal of the tail
Enterotoxemia-Commonly known as overeating disease. It is a common cause of death in lambs may occur to sheep of any age
Fleece-The wool from one sheep. The wool is supposed to cling together in one piece
Lamb-A young sheep either male or female under 1 year of age
Loin-The part between the last rib and the hip bones
Ram-A male sheep of any age. Sometimes a ram may be called a buck
Ration-The amount of feed given to an animal in a 24-hour period
Roughages-Fibrous feedstuffs that are low in energy. Examples of roughages are alfalfa, hay and corn silage
Shepherd-A person who cares for sheep
Shearing-Removing the wool from a sheep
Wether-A male sheep that has been castrated at an early age

Breeds:

Columbia-Developed in the United States, large, white-face, polled and has wool on legs. Known for its size and wool production

Hampshire-Developed in Southern England. Large animal with wool caps, black faces and medium-wool fleeces. Good milking ability, growth and meat carcass

Rambouillet-Developed in France, they are large, white-faced, with wool on the head and legs, and can be polled or horned

Southdown-The oldest breed from England. It is polled and small to medium in size with grey to mouse-brown face and wool on its legs It is known for meaty carcass and medium wool

Suffolk-Polled breed with black head and legs. It is known for meatiness and high carcass quality. Lambs grow rapidly. It has the most purebred registrations in the United States

Nutrients are elements in feed that are used by the animal for growth and productions

There are 5 essential nutrients:

1. Water-Most essential nutrient as it helps the body digest food and carries nutrients to body tissue. It also helps get rid of wastes and keeps the body temperature regulated. Sheep should always have access to a supply of clean, fresh water
2. Proteins-The building blocks of the body, made up of amino acids that are used to build muscle, blood, internal organs, and skin. They also help form parts of the nervous system and skeleton. Soybean oil meal and fish meal are high in protein. Corn and barley are lower in protein
3. Carbohydrates and Fats-Used to supply energy. The main use of energy is to make chemical reactions, resulting in conversion of feed to meat. Energy nutrients that are not used are stored as fat until needed. Sugar, starch, and fiber are carbohydrates. Corn oil and tallow are fats. Fat furnishes two and one-fourth times more energy than equal amounts of carbohydrates
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Know how to figure how many pounds your animal gained.

Know how to figure average daily gain

Know how about what makes up income and what makes up expenses and if you make a profit with your project.

Know the Parts of the Sheep

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Baling Gun-Allows you to put the bolus down the animal's throat, so it will not spit it out
Breed-A group of sheep with similar characteristics (color markings, size, quality of fleece, etc) that are passed on to their offspring

Carcass-The dressed body of a slaughtered meat animal

Club Lamb Fungus-A fungus infection also called ringworm

Coccidiosis-Watery, dark diarrhea, often containing some blood

Concentrates-High in energy or TDN and low in fiber. Examples of concentrates are corn, oats, and barley

Condition-The degree of fatness in breeding animals

Crossbred-A sheep or lamb whose parents are of different breeds

Docking-The removal of the tail

Enterotoxemia-Commonly known as overeating disease. It is a common cause of death in lambs may occur to sheep of any age

Fleece-The wool from one sheep. The wool is supposed to cling together in one piece

Finish-The degree of fatness in meat animals

Lamb-A young sheep either male or female under 1 year of age

Loin-The part between the last rib and the hip bones

Marbling-The fat within the muscle

Ram-A male sheep of any age. Sometimes a ram may be called a buck

Ration-The amount of feed given to an animal in a 24-hour period

Roughages-Fibrous feedstuffs that are low in energy. Examples of roughages are alfalfa, hay and corn silage

Shepherd-A person who cares for sheep

Shearing-Removing the wool from a sheep

Total Digestible Nutrients-(TDN)A measure of energy in a feed or of how much energy an animal requires

Wether-A male sheep that has been castrated at an early age

Breeds:

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If your animal becomes sick and to prevent diseases, know about how to treat your animal using various ways to administer medication

Know some retail cuts of lamb and sheep by-products

Know how wool is classified

Know how to figure how many pounds your animal gained.

Know how to figure average daily gain (ADG)

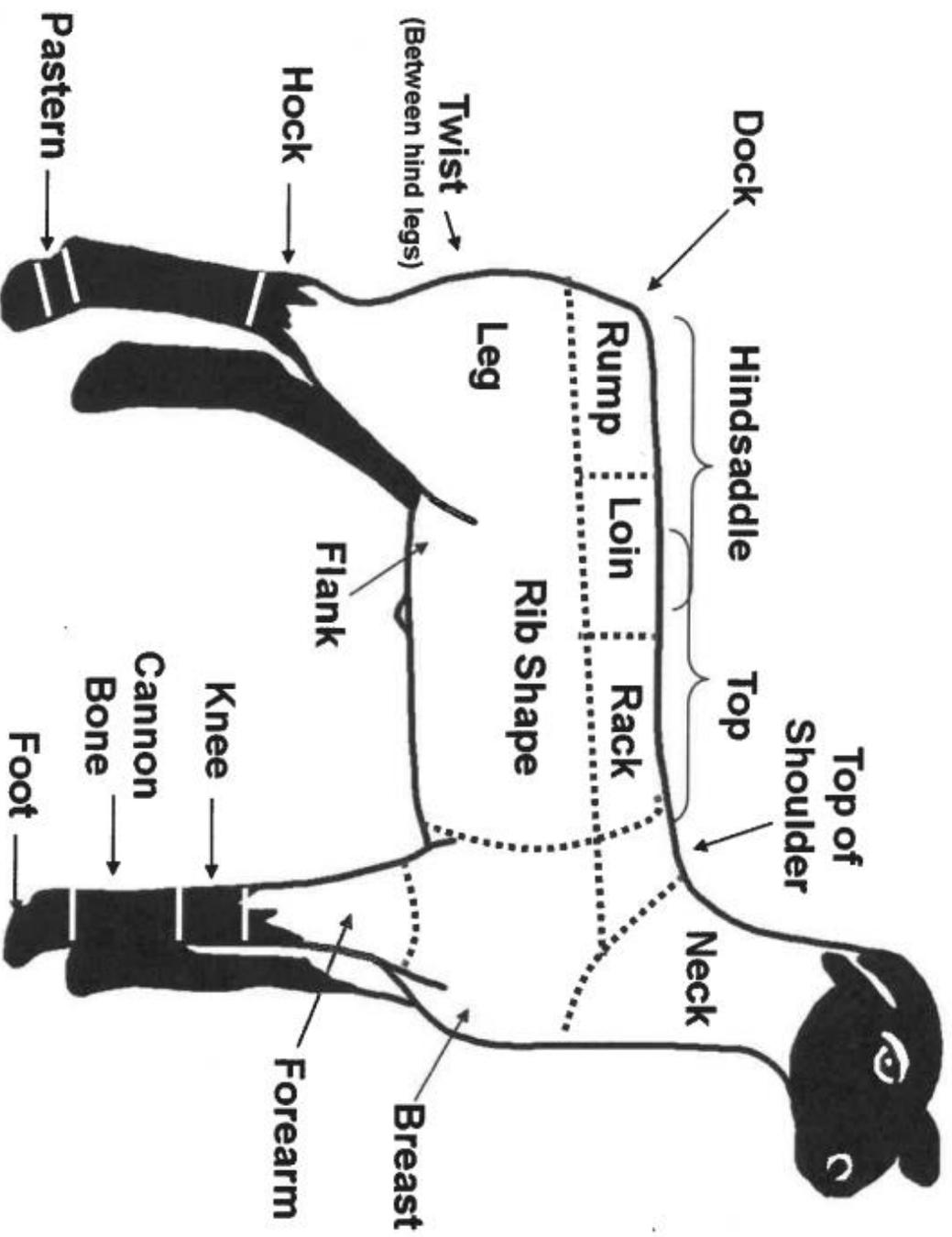
Know how to figure feed conversion

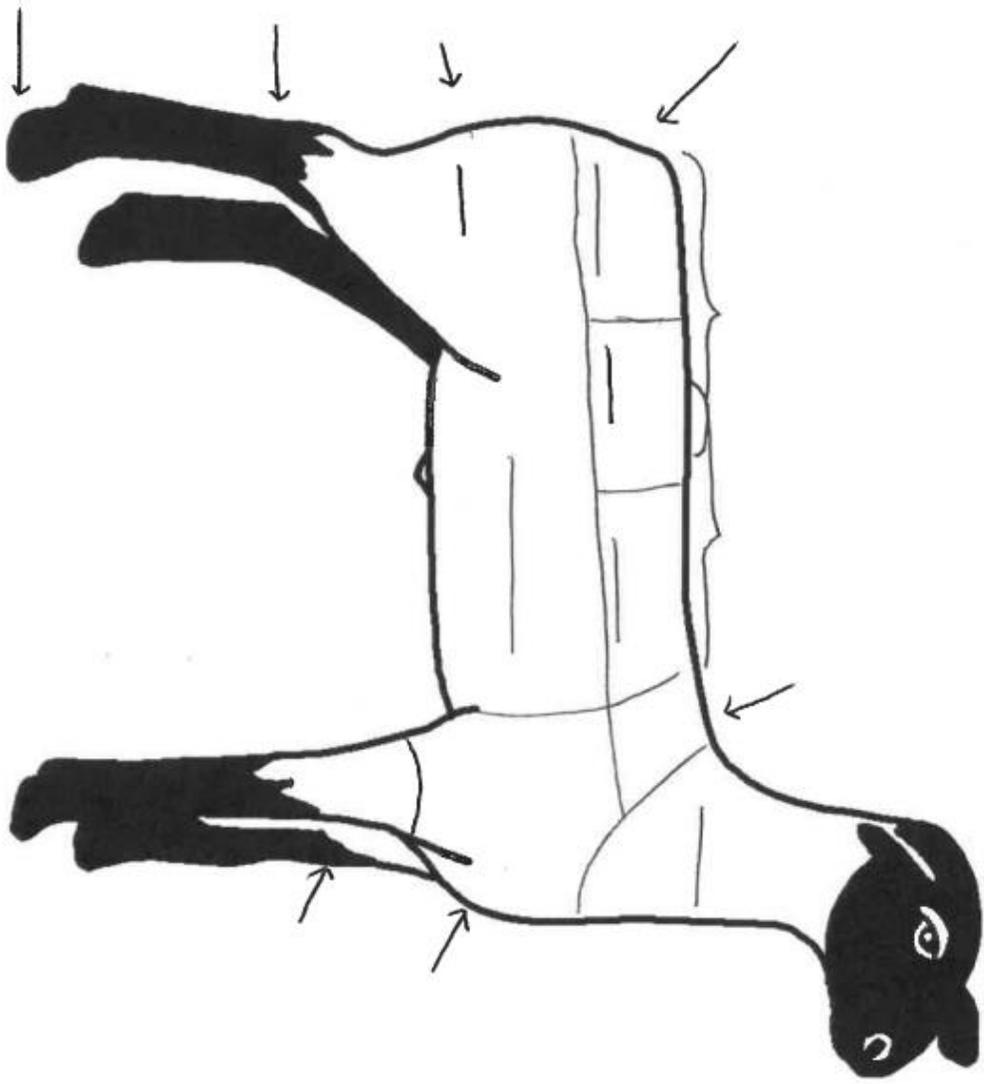
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Know the Parts of the Sheep

Parts of the Sheep

Answer Sheet





PARTS OF THE SHEEP