



VIRGINIA 4-H

Market Lamb Project Guide



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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This Virginia 4-H Market Lamb Project Guide is a source of instructions for conducting the Market Lamb 4-H Project. The records for this project should be kept in a separate Livestock Record Book or Advanced Livestock Record Book. These record books can be obtained from your local 4-H Extension Agent or 4-H Leader.

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One copy of this guide is all that you will need in your 4-H market lamb career. However, you will need a new Livestock Record Book each year. All of these publications are three-holed punched and can be kept together in a 3-ring notebook.

You are encouraged to find additional information on sheep production on your own. Some additional references are listed in the back of this guide. There is always more to learn about sheep production, and these sources of information will be of tremendous value if you want to dig deeper in the area of sheep management and production.

ACTIVITIES FOR YOUR CLUB

- A livestock judging school.
- A tour to see fellow club members' market lambs and facilities.
- A visit to a grocery store to study the different cuts of lamb and the way they are sold.
- A visit to a sheep farm.
- A visit to a sale where lambs are sold.
- A trip to a sheep show.

SUBJECTS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

- How to select the proper feeder lamb.
- Discuss the different breeds of sheep.
- How to prepare inexpensive lamb project facilities.
- How to prepare a balanced ration for lambs.
- Vaccination programs for sheep.
- How to control internal parasites of lambs.
- How to prepare a market lamb for show.
- How to show your lamb.

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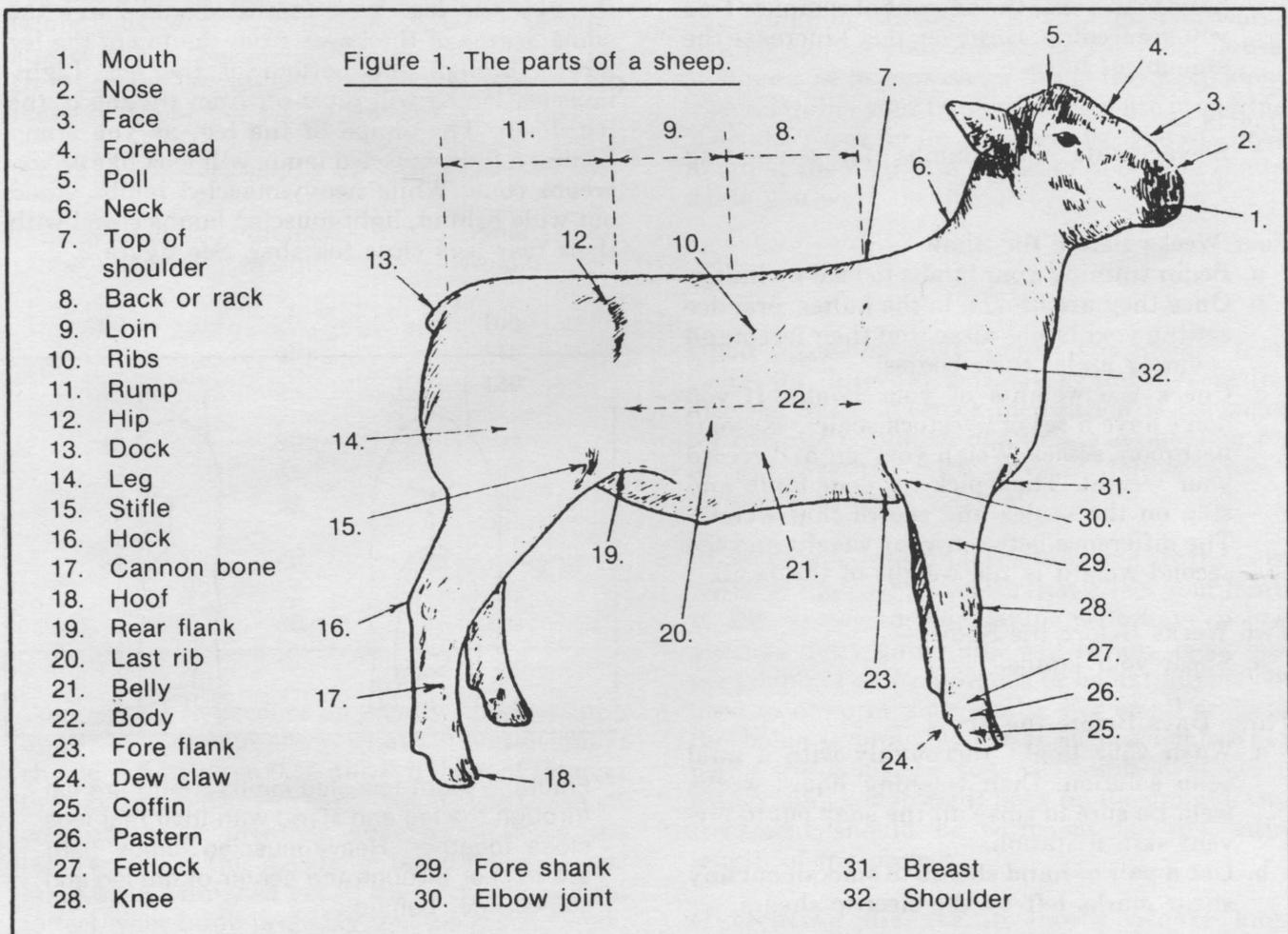
INTRODUCTION

Virginia is the largest sheep producing state in the eastern United States. There are approximately 125,000 breeding-age ewes in Virginia, and Virginia producers raise 140,000 market lambs a year. Sheep play a key role in utilizing the vast amount of pasture forage available throughout Virginia. Sheep are the most efficient converters of grass to a choice meat product of all the livestock species. Over ninety percent of a ewe's yearly energy requirement comes from forage.

Sheep are used to produce both meat and wool. Wool makes up approximately ten percent of a sheep producer's income, while market lamb production accounts for the rest. A variety of methods are used for finishing lambs in Virginia. Most lambs are weaned at about 80 days of age and fed to market weight on grass, grain, or a combination of both. This project book will deal mainly with finishing lambs on a complete concentrate ration, whereby the lambs are kept in a small lot and are not using grass as a form of feed.

The market lamb project has many advantages to offer the 4-H'er. Some of these are listed below:

1. Even the youngest 4-H'ers can physically handle lambs from the time they get them until the lambs are finished for market.
2. The lamb project requires the least amount of investment of all the 4-H livestock projects. Only a limited amount of equipment and space is needed for the project. Most projects can be completed for \$100 or less, including the price of the feeder lamb.
3. The project is short-term in nature, usually requiring 80 days or less for completion.
4. 4-H'ers participating in this project will learn the responsibilities associated with the day-to-day care of their lambs and will gain a better understanding of the management practices that go along with lamb production. They should begin by studying figure 1 to learn the parts of a sheep and the names of those parts.



PROJECT CALENDAR

Day 1 —

- a. Acclimate your lambs to their new surroundings.
- b. Treat for internal parasites.
- c. Vaccinate for overeating disease.
- d. Provide plenty of fresh water and a free-choice supply of good quality hay (2 to 3 pounds per lamb).
- e. Feed your lambs 1/4 pound of your complete lamb ration.

Days 2 to 13 —

- a. Begin feeding your lambs twice each day — once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Always feed them at the same time every day.
- b. Increase the amount of the complete lamb ration you are feeding by 1/4 pound every day until your lambs are on full feed. That amount should be between 2.5 and 3.5 pounds per day. Once on full feed, cut the amount of hay you're feeding back to 1/2 to one pound a day.
- c. As your lambs become heavier, you will have to increase the amount of complete feed you are feeding. However, don't increase the amount of hay.

Day 14 —

- a. Re-vaccinate your lambs for overeating disease.

Four Weeks Before the Show —

- a. Begin training your lambs to lead by halter.
- b. Once they are broken to the halter, practice setting your lambs up so that their feet stand squarely under their bodies.
- c. Check the weights of your lambs. If you don't have a set of livestock scales, use your bathroom scales. Weigh yourself and record your weight. Then pick up your lamb and step on the scales and record that weight. The difference between your weight and the second weight is the weight of the lamb.

Two Weeks Before the Show —

- a. Shear your lambs.

Three Days Before the Show —

- a. Wash your lambs thoroughly with a mild soap solution. Dish washing liquid works well. Be sure to rinse all the soap out to prevent skin irritation.
- b. Use a pair of hand shears to smooth out any shear marks left by the electric shears.

One Day Before the Show —

- a. Wash your lambs again.
- b. You will only need to spot clean the lambs on the day of the show. The judge doesn't like to handle a wet lamb.

SELECTION

The feeder lambs you select for your project may be either ewe or wether (castrated male) lambs. Most 4-H show rules prohibit the showing of ram lambs. Your lambs may be purebred or crossbred. Most lamb classes are divided by weight rather than by breed. Due to the hybrid vigor caused by crossbreeding, crossbred lambs will usually grow faster and more efficiently than purebred lambs. It is best to feed at least two lambs at a time rather than just one.

You should consider three factors when selecting your project lambs: 1) muscling, 2) frame size, and 3) weight.

One of the first things the judge evaluates in the show ring is the degree of muscle the lamb shows through the leg. Your lambs should carry the same degree of thickness from the top of the leg down through the bottom of the leg. Light-muscling lambs will taper-off from the top of the leg down. The shape of the leg, as you stand behind a light-muscling lamb, will look like an ice-cream cone. While heavy-muscling lambs stand out wide behind, light-muscling lambs stand with their rear legs close together. See figure 2.

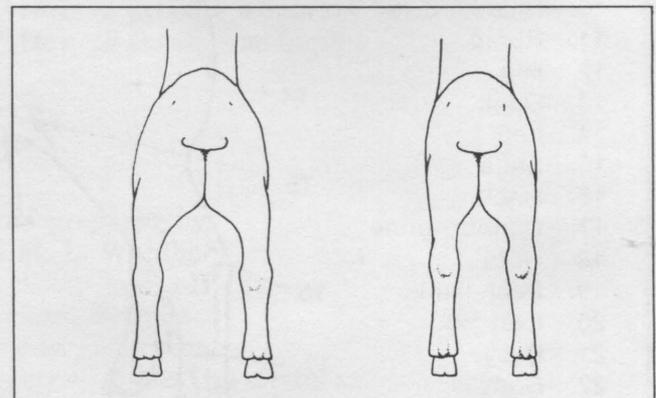


Figure 2. Light-muscling lambs (right) are flat through the leg and stand with their rear legs close together. Heavy-muscling lambs (left) are thicker through the center of the leg and stand wider behind.

Frame size determines final weight. Lower-set, shorter-sided, smaller-framed lambs finish lighter than taller, stretchier, larger-framed lambs. Depending upon frame size, lambs could weigh from 90 to 140 pounds when finished. Lambs finishing at weights ranging from 110 to 125 pounds are most acceptable. Therefore, you should try to select lambs that are average in frame size rather than the extremes on either end of the scale. Frame size is correlated to breed. In general, Suffolk-cross lambs will finish heavier than Hampshire-cross lambs; Hampshire-cross lambs will finish heavier than Dorset-cross lambs.

At the same time you consider frame size, take into account the weight of the lambs. Depending upon the length of your project, some of the lambs may be too light or too heavy to use. Most lambs will average gaining 1/2 pound per day. Determine the number of days you will be feeding, then calculate the pounds of gain to expect from your lambs. For example, if you feed for 60 days, your lambs should gain 30 pounds. By estimating the finished weight of the lambs, you can subtract back to the proper weight of the lambs you should purchase. Table 1 demonstrates the relationship between days until the show, purchase weight, and final weight for lambs gaining 1/2 pound per day.

TABLE 1

Days Until the Show	Purchase Weight	Final Weight
100	50	100
	65	115
	80	130
80	50	90
	65	105
	80	120
60	50	80 (too light)
	65	95
	80	110

Your goal is to produce an ideally finished lamb by the date of your show. That amount of finish should fall between 0.15 and 0.20 inch of fat over the back and ribs. You can estimate the finish on your lamb by pressing your hand down the lamb's top. If the backbone is prominent, your lamb hasn't finished yet. If the backbone is hard to feel, your lamb probably has too much finish.

A moderate degree of fat cover over the back should be your goal.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Often, the lamb project is referred to as a backyard project because of the small amount of space needed. Each lamb requires approximately 15 square feet of space. Therefore, a pen ten feet by ten feet would be large enough for six lambs. Shade should be provided during the summer months to prevent poor lamb gains due to the heat. Lambs should always be kept in an area where there will be some air movement.

You should not feed your lambs on the ground. Instead, you should use a feed pan or trough. Provide 12 inches of trough space per lamb. Fresh water should be available at all times. If watering from a bucket or tub, be sure to change the water frequently.

When you take your lambs to show, you will need the following equipment: water bucket, feed pan, a container for your feed, stiff brush, curry comb, and trimming shears. A small show box works well for storing your equipment when not in use. It is possible to construct a fitting (blocking) stand that restrains your lamb while you are preparing it for show (see figure 3). Otherwise, you will have to enlist the help of a friend to hold your lambs while you work on them.

HEALTH

Upon acquiring your lambs, you should treat them for internal parasites and overeating disease. Since livestock medication is packaged for treating a number of animals at one time, try to go together with several fellow project members to share the cost.

Stomach and intestinal roundworms are the most harmful internal parasites that affect your lamb. If left untreated, the lambs will have poorer average daily gains and will require more feed per pound of gain. A drench or bolus (pill) may be used to deworm your lambs. For small projects, the bolus is probably the most practical. When using the bolus, be sure the lamb swallows it rather than coughing it back on the ground. One treatment should be sufficient for the entire length of the project.

Overtreating disease in lambs occurs most

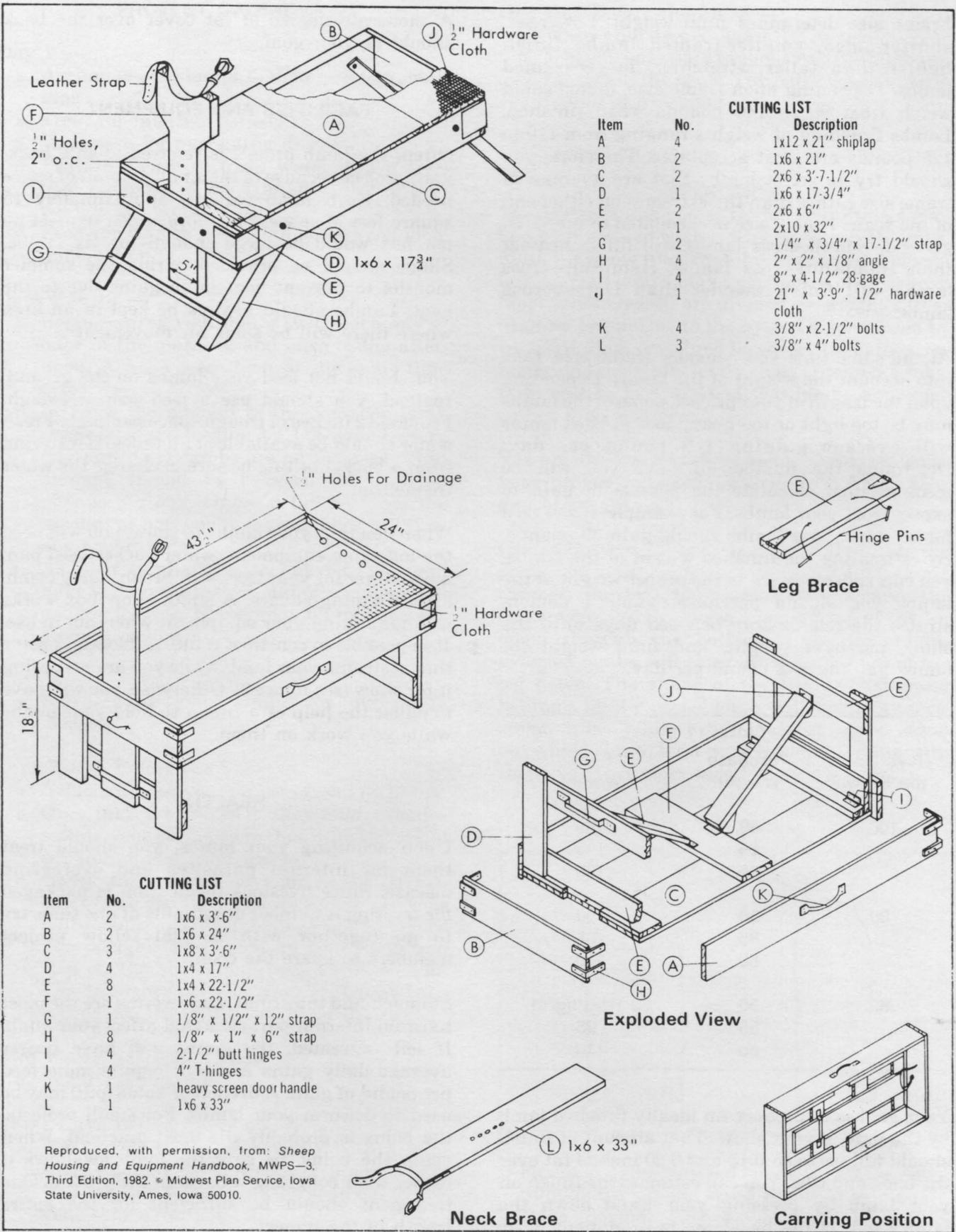


Figure 3. How to build a fitting (blocking) stand.

frequently in cases where lambs are fed rations that promote high average daily gains or where the type of feed they are receiving is changed drastically. Under these conditions, bacteria that normally live in the lamb's intestines begin multiplying at abnormal rates and produce a toxic substance which kills the lambs. The disease gives no warning by way of symptoms and cannot be treated. Therefore, prevention through vaccination must be practiced. The vaccine for overeating disease is to protect against specific bacteria, clostridium perfringens, Types C and D. Lambs should be vaccinated twice — once on the day you get them and then again two weeks later. The equipment needed is illustrated in figure 4. This should be done even if they have been vaccinated on the farm you purchased the lambs from. The vaccine is given subcutaneously, which means between the skin and the muscle. A good place to vaccinate the lamb is underneath the front leg. Since the vaccine requires several days to take effect, be sure to slowly place your lambs on full feed rather than immediately giving them all they can eat.

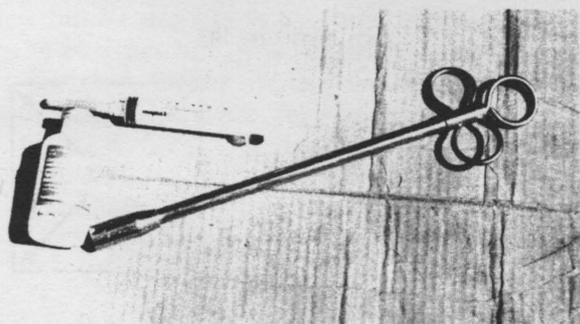


Figure 4. A minimum of equipment is needed for proper health care. Shown are a balling gun for giving boluses, a disposable syringe and needle, and a bottle of vaccine containing clostridium perfringens, types C and D.

A condition commonly called water belly can occur in your lambs when the calcium-to-phosphorous ratio in your feed becomes close to one-to-one. When this occurs, kidney stones are formed, and these block the ability of the lamb to urinate. The ratio should be at least two parts calcium to one part phosphorous. Although ewe lambs form kidney stones too, the condition will almost solely occur in wether lambs. Unless the condition is immediately recognized, and the lamb treated by a veterinarian, death usually occurs. Water belly can be prevented by adding 1% limestone to the ration or by using a vitamin and mineral premix made for feeding lambs.

Commercial feeds that can be purchased for feeding lambs are supposed to maintain the proper levels of calcium and phosphorous.

FEEDING

Feed will be the most expensive investment you make in your project. Therefore, care must be taken to make sure your ration is properly balanced with the energy, protein, minerals, and vitamins that will allow your lambs to grow as quickly and efficiently as possible. Your feeding decisions should be made before purchasing your lambs so that you know the type and amount of feed you will require. Plan on your lamb consuming an average of 3.5 pounds of feed per day. Three options for rations to feed your lambs are:

1. Purchase a complete feed from your local feed mill. It is usually cheaper to purchase a complete feed than it is to buy the separate ingredients and mix them yourself. Most complete feeds are pelleted, which makes for easy storage and handling. Lambs will usually eat more of a pelleted feed and have higher average daily gains.
2. Prepare your own ration by mixing grain with a pelleted protein, vitamin, and mineral supplement. It is possible to mix whole grain such as corn, oats, or barley with a pelleted protein supplement that has the needed vitamins and minerals included. It is not necessary to grind the grain; this saves the grinding cost. The proper proportion of grain and supplement can then be mixed at the time of feeding.
3. Prepare your own ration by mixing grain with soybean meal and adding a vitamin and mineral premix. This option requires the most time and effort. However, it is the most flexible in terms of using any number of ingredients you desire in your ration. It is necessary to partially grind your grain in order to prevent the soybean meal and vitamin and mineral premix from sifting to the bottom of your storage container or feeding trough.

No matter which type of ration you settle on, it will be necessary to feed hay to your lambs each day. A lamb's digestive system requires some hay in order to function properly. A good quality hay such as alfalfa or an orchardgrass-clover mixture

should be fed. One pound of hay per day will be sufficient.

Whether mixing your own feed or buying a complete feed, you need to know how each component of the feed contributes to your lamb's growth.

Energy Component

This feed group makes up the largest portion of the ration. Corn is the most widely used energy feed in Virginia. Other energy sources include barley, oats, and wheat.

Protein Component

This feed group is essential for the growth of muscle in your lamb. Protein is made up of amino-acid building blocks. The growing lamb requires certain amino acids that are supplied by this protein component. The most common source of protein for lambs in Virginia is soybean meal. The most expensive component of the feed on a per pound basis is protein. As your lamb grows, its protein requirements decrease. So keep the following data in mind when making your feed purchases.

Lamb Weight	Protein Requirements
15-30 lbs	18% Protein
30-65 lbs	16% Protein
65 lbs plus	14% Protein

Vitamins and Minerals

There are many vitamins and minerals your lamb requires for bone growth and essential body functions. To attempt to buy these individual ingredients to add to your ration is impractical. Fortunately there are vitamin and mineral premixes available that are already balanced for lambs, and these may be purchased to add to your ration. Check with your feed dealer or Extension agent to be sure your calcium to phosphorous ratio is great enough to prevent water belly.

Antibiotics

The feeding of certain antibiotics has been shown to improve rate of gain and feed efficiency and gives some protection against overeating disease. Care must be used to see that antibiotics are thoroughly mixed with the feed. The normal feeding rate is around 20 grams to the ton. Commercial feeds containing antibiotics are available for your purchase.

Balancing A Lamb Ration

Since corn will probably be the main energy ingredient of your ration, the ration must be

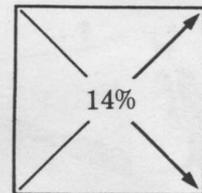
balanced for protein because corn is low in protein. After balancing the ration for protein, the level of energy will still be at a desirable level. A recommended level of vitamin and mineral premix is then added to make your ration complete.

Let's balance a ration using corn and two different sources of protein. One source of protein will be soybean meal which is 48% protein and will require that vitamins and minerals be added. The other source of protein will be a 40% pelleted protein supplement that already has the vitamins and minerals added.

We will assume that the lambs weigh 65 pounds, and that we want 14% protein in our ration. The method for determining the proper pounds of each ingredient in the ration is calculated using a Pierson Square:

Using soybean meal:

Corn protein 9% 34



Soybean meal protein 48% 5

Total 39

Take the difference between 9% and 14% and put it in the lower right hand corner. Take the difference between 48% and 14% and put it in the upper right hand corner. Add the two right hand values together and then divide the total into the two individual values and multiply by 100:

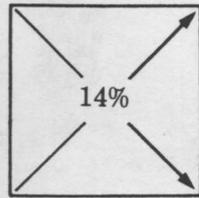
$$34/39 \times 100 = 87 \text{ lbs corn}$$

$$5/39 \times 100 = 13 \text{ lbs soybean meal}$$

The resulting values are the pounds of each ingredient in 100 pounds of feed. Remember that you have to add vitamin and mineral premix to your ration.

Using Pelleted Protein Supplement with Vitamins and Minerals:

Corn protein 9% 26



Supplement Protein 40% 5

Total 31

$$26/31 \times 100 = 84 \text{ lbs Corn}$$

$$5/31 \times 100 = 16 \text{ lbs Protein Supplement}$$

There will be no need to add vitamins and minerals to this ration.

PREPARING YOUR LAMBS FOR SHOW

Begin preparing your lambs four weeks before the show. Break your lambs to lead by halter. Halter-broken lambs are easier to show. Although not the case 20 years ago, it is perfectly acceptable to have haltered lambs in the show ring today. Cotton rope halters are very easy and inexpensive to make (see figure 5). Ask your 4-H Extension agent or volunteer leader about making halters for your lambs.

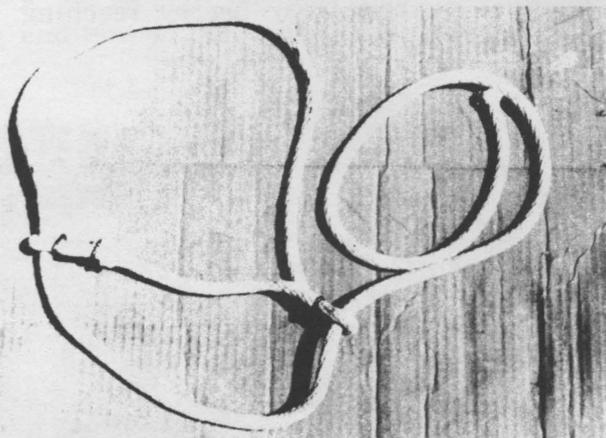


Figure 5. A lamb halter can be made from 6 feet of 1/4-inch cotton rope. A loop is made in one end of the rope and secured with hog rings. Another loop is made 6 inches from the first and secured with hog rings. The rope is then threaded through the loops as shown. The halter is put on the lamb so the long end of the rope comes under the lamb's jaw and on the left side of the lamb's head.

Two weeks before the show, completely shear your lambs. Locate someone in your county or general area to shear your lambs if you don't know how. It works best if your 4-H club can bring all their lambs to one location for shearing. You should plan on paying the shearer a predetermined charge for each lamb shorn.

Three days before the show, wash your lambs thoroughly with a mild soap solution. Dish washing liquid works fine. After your lambs have dried, use a pair of hand shears to smooth out any shear marks left from the electric shears. The day before the show, wash your lambs again and place them in a pen bedded with straw to reduce their chances of getting dirty. You will need only to spot clean your lambs on the day of the show. Some of the equipment you will need for fitting your lamb is shown in figure 6.

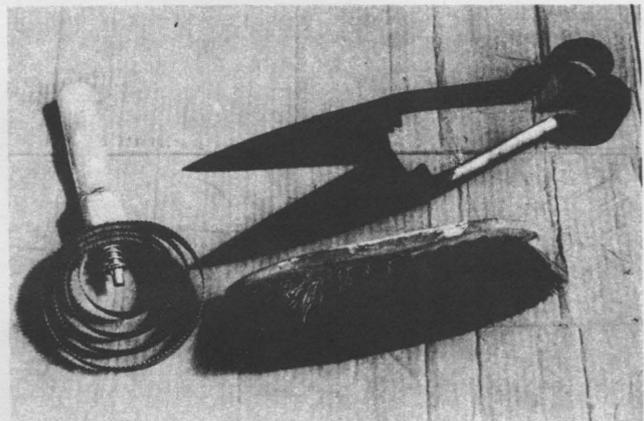


Figure 6. Very few pieces of fitting equipment are needed to properly prepare a lamb for show. Shown are hand shears, a curry comb, and a stiff bristle (rice root) brush.



Figure 7. This 4-H'er is very proud of her properly fitted lamb.

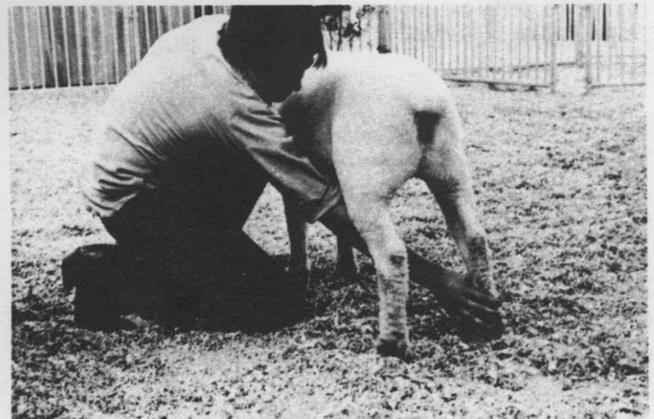
SHOWING YOUR LAMB

Practice the following directions until you know them by heart. If you do, you should have no trouble in the show ring — showing your lamb will be fun and a rewarding experience.

1. Enter the show ring promptly when your class is called.
2. Set your lamb squarely on all four feet and legs by using your left hand under the chin of the lamb to restrain it and using your right hand to reach under the lamb and set the feet.
3. When showing your lamb for a rear view, you should be positioned to the left-hand side of the lamb, beside its left shoulder, facing its rear, and kneeling on your right knee.
4. Always watch the judge.
5. If the judge circles to the front of the lambs, you should move to the front of the lamb at the same time the judge passes so that he/she can get the full side view of the lamb.
6. If the judge asks you to move your lamb from a rear-view position to another place in line, move the lamb forward and then return in a clockwise fashion through the hole you vacated and to the position in class the judge indicates.
7. When the judge handles your lamb, place your left knee in the lamb's chest to brace it.
8. Always be courteous in the show ring.
9. Never:
 - a. move to the right-hand side of your lamb;
 - b. turn your lamb in a counter-clockwise fashion;
 - c. pet your lamb;
 - d. place your hand on the top of the lamb or around its neck;
 - e. tug on the halter if the lamb doesn't want to lead.



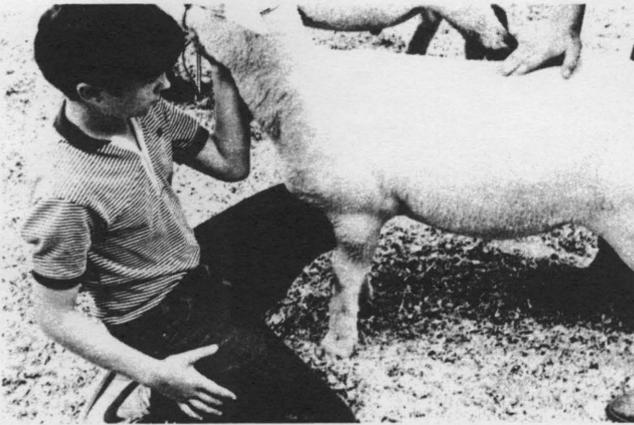
A. Showmen positioned on left of lamb by shoulder. Note how feet are properly placed.



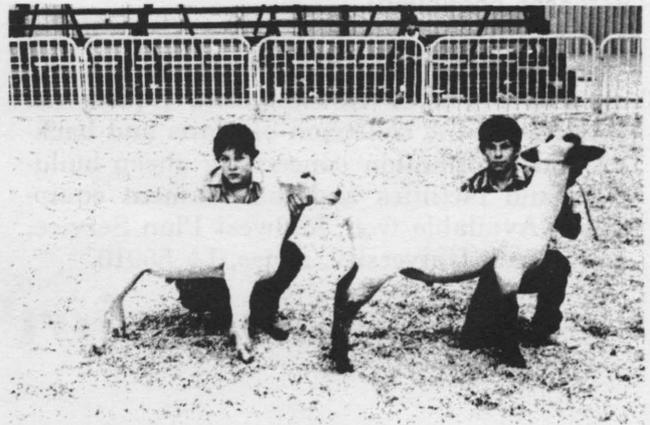
B. Place opposite rear leg by reaching underneath lamb.



C. As judge moves to front, showmen move to front of lamb to avoid being between lamb and judge.



D. Place knee in lamb's brisket when judge handles your lamb.



G. Lambs properly set for a side view. Note that the feet are set up *under* the corners of the body, *not stretched out*.



E. To change positions, lead lamb ahead and turn *to the right* or away from you.



F. Bring lamb back through its original position. Judge will direct you to the new position.

GLOSSARY

Average Daily Gain - abbreviated ADG. Computed from:

$$\frac{\text{Ending Weight} - \text{Beginning Weight}}{\text{Number of days from beginning to end}}$$

Number of days from beginning to end

Ewe — a female sheep of any age.

Feed Efficiency — Pounds of feed required per pound of gain. Computed from:

$$\frac{\text{Total Feed consumed by animal}}{\text{Pounds gained by animal}}$$

Pounds gained by animal

Fleece — the wool coat of a sheep.

Lamb — A young sheep. May be combined with other terms, such as ram lamb or ewe lamb.

Ram — a male sheep.

Wether — a male sheep that has been castrated before developing any secondary sex characteristics.

REFERENCES

The Merck Veterinary Manual. Published by Merck & Co., Inc. Rahway, New Jersey.
 The Sheepman's Production Handbook. Available from the Sheep Industry Development Program, Inc., 200 Clayton Street, Denver, CO 80206.

(References continued)

Sheep Handbook of Housing and Equipment (MWPS-3) — A collection of plans and background information concerning sheep buildings and facilities and management equipment. Available from Midwest Plan Service, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50010.

Virginia Cooperative Extension Publications:

- 410-010 - Virginia Lamb Feeding Budget
- 410-011 - Virginia Spring Lambing Budget
- 410-012 - Virginia Winter Lambing Budget
- 410-013 - Virginia Fall Lambing Budget
- 410-024 - Finishing Lambs with Whole Grain
- 410-025 - Sheep Production in Virginia
- 410-026 - Electronic Marketing of Lamb in Virginia
- 410-027 - Control of Internal Parasites in Sheep
- 410-028 - Control, Treatment & Elimination of Foot Rot from Sheep
- 410-089 - Ewe Flock Guide
- 410-365 - Sheep Management Schedule
- 410-851 - Adding Sheep to Cattle for Increased Profits
- 410-853 - Feeding Sheep
- 400-461 - Implants to Stimulate the Growth of Beef Cattle & Sheep
- 380-122 - 4-H Livestock Record Book
- 380-121 - Beef-Swine-Sheep Advanced 4-H Livestock Record Book

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