This presentation will have you “herding” your students into the classroom to learn more about the sheep industry. Different types of sheep operations, breeds, sheep evaluation, nutrition and health and different management practices are discussed. The production also covers common sheep diseases, castration, docking, dehorning, hoof trimming, shearing and wool evaluation.

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Sheep Management Practices

Goal: To learn basic information about the sheep industry

objectives

1. The student will identify the many breeds of sheep.
2. The student will learn the types of sheep productions.
3. The student will gain a general knowledge of sheep nutrition and health.
4. The student will gain an understanding of sheep selection, breeding and reproduction.
5. The student will learn important characteristics of wool and market lambs.
6. The student will learn the many tasks involved in sheep management.

lesson links

1. Sheep Management Practices Worksheet and Answer Key
2. Sheep Management Practices Quizzes and Answer Keys
4. Breed Types ID Teacher Instruction Sheet
5. Breed Types ID Project
6. Sheep Management Practices Crossword and Answer Key
Class 1: Show the Sheep Management Practices presentation. Students will complete the Sheep Management Practices Worksheet which coincides with the presentation. Grade using the Answer Key. Pause between each section and allow students to complete the appropriate Sheep Management Practices Quizzes—the presentation prompts you when to complete each quiz. Grade using the Answer Keys. However, do not give students the Final Quiz, this will be completed in a later class period. If time does not permit you to view the entire presentation, you may continue viewing it during Class two.

Class 2: If needed, view the remaining portion of the presentation. Review the material discussed in the presentation. Distribute the Sheep Management Practices Vocabulary Handout. Using the Breed Types ID Teacher Instruction Sheet, distribute and explain the Breed Types ID Project and allow students to begin making their flashcards.

Class 3: Have students complete the Sheep Management Practices Crossword. Grade using the Answer Key. Allow them to use the remaining class time to work on the Breed Types ID Project.

Class 4: Have students complete the final quiz of the Sheep Management Practices Quizzes, then discuss the correct answers as a class. Grade using the Answer Keys. Allow students to work with their partner until they know the breed listed on each flashcard.

Breed Types ID Directions:
To help students learn to identify the different breeds of sheep, have them make flashcards of the four types of sheep: wool, meat, dairy and hair. Then, students will pair up with a classmate and work with the flashcards until they both know the breeds.

Internet Sources:
- http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/sheep/
- http://www.sheep101.info/
- http://www.mtsuffolksheep.org/
Sheep Management Practices

Ovine
species name for sheep

Fine Wool Breeds
produce wool fibers which have a very small fiber diameter and are known for their flocking instinct

Medium Wool Breeds
a cross between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed, they are large framed and capable of producing a high quality high yielding fleece

Long Wool Breeds
produce high yielding fleeces and are popular among hand spinners

Meat/Terminal Sire Breeds
breeds of sheep which excel in feed efficiency, rate of gain and muscularity

Dairy Breeds
milked to produce products for human consumption

Prolific Breeds
known for their multiple births

Purebred Sheep
used for genetic potential

Commercial Sheep Production
aimed to maximize production and the market value of offspring

Ruminants
have a four compartment stomach

Enerotoxemia
overeating disease

Staple Length
the length of the wool fibers
Sheep Management Practices

Gestation
the length of pregnancy

Castration
the removal of the testicles from the male animal

Docking
removing the tail at or near the tailhead
Sheep Management Practices

Directions:
Fill in the blanks.

1. Sheep provide two sources of cash income from __________ and __________.

2. ______________ breeds account for more than 50 percent of the world’s sheep population.

3. ______________ breeds are large framed and capable of producing high quality, high yielding fleeces.

4. __________ breeds produce high yielding fleeces and are popular among hand spinners.

5. ___________________ are smaller and white in color with a grayish face.

6. The ________________ is the largest white faced breed in the United States.

7. The _____________ is the most productive dairy breed.

8. ________________ breeds are known for their multiple births.

9. ________________ 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. ______________ operations provide the genetics of which commercial sheep production systems are based around.

11. ______________ sheep production is aimed towards maximizing production and the market value of offspring.

12. The average live weight of a slaughter lamb is around _____ pounds.

13. The USDA quality grades for lamb are __________, __________, __________ and __________.

14. Sheep are classified as ______________, meaning they have a four-compartment stomach.

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
Sheep Management Practices

15. ______________________ is the death of livestock due to predators.

16. _______________ is the first limiting nutrient in an animal’s diet.

17. Overeating, or __________________, is a disease brought on by heavy feeding over a period of time.

18. ________________ causes stiffness or rigor in the body’s muscles.

19. ________________ ________________ is a disease that 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. _______________ ______________ disease is otherwise known as nutritional muscular dystrophy and causes the degeneration of muscle in lambs.

21. ___________ ___________ 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: ________________, ______________ and ________________.

23. ________________, 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 __________________________ meaning the wool in the condition in which it is shorn before washing and scouring.

25. ___________ 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 ________________, of the wool refers to the fiber micron diameter.

27. A ___________ ______________ 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 _______ days.
29. Gestation ends with what is known as ________________, or birth.

30. ________________ is a term used for trouble giving birth.

31. ________________ 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 _____ months.

33. There are many different ways to identify animals, such as ear _____________, ear ________________ and ear ________________.

34. Castration, also referred to as ________________, affects the overall performance of an animal and is important to the success of commercial operations.

35. ________________ an animal means removing the tail at or near the tail head.

36. Tagging, or ________________, is known as removing the wool around the dock and mammary glands.
Sheep Management Practices

Across
2. produce wool fibers which have a very small fiber diameter and are known for their flocking instinct
4. are milked to produce products for human consumption
6. a cross between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed, they are large framed and capable of producing a high quality high yielding fleece
8. the length of the wool fibers
9. aimed to maximize production and the market value of offspring
11. breeds of sheep which excel in feed efficiency, rate of gain and muscularity
12. overeating disease
13. known for their multiple births
14. removing the tail at or near the tailhead
15. used for genetic potential

Down
1. the removal of the testicles from the male animal
3. species name for sheep
5. produce high yielding fleeces and are popular among hand spinners
7. have a four compartment stomach
10. the length of pregnancy

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz 1

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

___ 1. Fine wool breeds account for more than _______ percent of the world’s sheep population.
   a. 25
   b. 33
   c. 50
   d. 70

___ 2. ___________ breeds are a cross breed between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Hair sheep
   c. Southdown
   d. Prolific

___ 3. ___________ breeds have long stapled wool with a large fiber diameter and normally are carried in lock.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Long wool
   c. Dairy
   d. Prolific

___ 4. Breeds of sheep which excel in feed efficiency, rate of gain and musculature are classified as ____________ type animals.
   a. meat
   b. prolific
   c. production
   d. medium wool
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz II

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

___ 1. Purebred sheep are primarily used for their ________ potential.
   a. meat
   b. wool
   c. genetic
   d. dairy

___ 2. ____________ sheep production is aimed towards maximizing production and the market value of offspring.
   a. Purebred
   b. Commercial

___ 3. A _________ lambing season is ideal for some producers since agricultural related labor is low at this time of year, and more time can be given to the lambing ewes.
   a. summer
   b. spring
   c. fall
   d. winter

___ 4. The average live weight of a slaughter lamb is about _______ pounds.
   a. 120
   b. 140
   c. 175
   d. 200

5. Name the four USDA lamb grades.
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz III

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. ____________ is the death of livestock due to predators.

2. Name three predators of sheep.

3. Sheep are classified as ____________, meaning they have a four compartment stomach.

4. ____________ is the first limiting nutrient in an animal’s diet.

5. Most producers typically worm their herd _____ time(s) a year.
   a. one
   b. two
   c. three
   d. four
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz IV

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

___ 1. ________________ disease is brought on by heavy feeding or a drastic change in feed over a short period of time.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

___ 2. ____________ will cause stiffness or rigor in the body’s muscles.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

___ 3. ____________ is a disease which usually affects male animals, either rams or wethers.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

___ 4. When a lamb has ________________, they will experience progressive paralysis, and eventually death.
   a. Coccidiosis
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

___ 5. The first signs of ________________ will be diarrhea, followed by dehydration.
   a. Coccidiosis
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz V

 Directions:
 Answer the following questions.

 1. Selection of market lambs is based on what three main factors?

 ___ 2. ____________ is the term used for market animals to describe the external fatness of an animal.
    a. Finish
    b. Body Condition
    c. Maturity

 3. Describe the characteristics that should be found in breeding rams.

 4. Describe the characteristics that should be found in breeding ewes.

 5. Wool is evaluated as a ____________ fleece.

 6. Name two characteristics wool is graded on.

 ___ 7. The ____________ the micron diameter, the finer the fleece.
     a. smaller
     b. larger
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz VI

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. A ________________ score is a number that describes the level of flesh or fat that an animal possesses.

2. The body condition scores range in numbers from ____ to _____.

3. A body condition score of ____ to ____ is felt to be the best score prior to breeding animals.

4. The _______________ system is the only system the body does not need to survive.
   a. digestive
   b. reproductive
   c. endocrine
   d. nervous

5. Lamb production is affected by _______________
   a. fertility
   b. lamb survivability
   c. mothering and milking ability
   d. all of the above

6. Sheep are ________________ breeders.

7. Breeding will only take place during the lactating phase of the ewe’s cycle.
   a. true
   b. false

8. ________________ is a term used to describe the period of pregnancy in animals, or the time from conception to birth.
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz VI

___ 9. The gestation or pregnancy length in sheep is ________ days.
   a. 125
   b. 136
   c. 148
   d. 160

___ 10. Gestation ends with what is known as parturition, or birth.
   a. true
   b. false

___ 11. Trouble giving birth is known as coccidiosis.
   a. true
   b. false

___ 12. The mother’s first milk is known as colostrum.
   a. true
   b. false
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz VII

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. The traditional weaning age for lambs is about _______________.
   a. one month
   b. three months
   c. four months
   d. six months

2. Name three methods of animal identification.

3. Castration, also referred to as _______________, is the removal of the testicles from a male animal.

4. Castration should be performed when the animal is around ____ old.
   a. one day
   b. five days
   c. 10 days
   d. 20 days

5. The most extensively used form of sheep castration is _____________.
   a. banding
   b. a burdizzo
   c. an emasculator
   d. a knife

6. __________________ an animal means removing the tail at or near the tailhead.

7. Tagging, or _______________, is removing the wool around the dock and mammary glands.
Sheep Management Practices - Final

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

___ 1. ________________ breeds are a cross breed between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Hair sheep
   c. Southdown
   d. Prolific

___ 2. ________________ breeds have long stapled wool with a large fiber diameter and normally are carried in lock.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Long wool
   c. Dairy
   d. Prolific

___ 3. Purebred sheep are primarily used for their ____________ potential.
   a. meat
   b. wool
   c. genetic
   d. dairy

___ 4. The average live weight of a slaughter lamb is about ________ pounds.
   a. 120
   b. 140
   c. 175
   d. 200

___ 5. ________________ is a disease which usually affects male animals, either rams or wethers.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus
Sheep Management Practices - Final

6. _______________ will cause stiffness or rigor in the body’s muscles.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

7. When a lamb has _______________, they will experience progressive paralysis, and eventually death.
   a. Coccidiosis
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

8. The _______________ system is the only system that the body does not need to survive.
   a. digestive
   b. reproductive
   c. endocrine
   d. nervous

9. Lamb production is affected by _______________
   a. fertility
   b. lamb survivability
   c. mothering and milking ability
   d. all of the above

10. The gestation or pregnancy length in sheep is ____________ days.
    a. 125
    b. 136
    c. 148
    d. 160

11. The traditional weaning age for lambs is about ________________.
    a. one month
    b. three months
    c. four months
    d. six months
Sheep Management Practices - Final

12. The most extensively used form of sheep castration is ___________.
   a. banding
   b. a burdizzo
   c. an emasculator
   d. a knife

13. Trouble giving birth is known as coccidiosis.
   a. true
   b. false

14. Sheep are seasonal breeders.
   a. true
   b. false

15. Docking an animal means removing the tail at or near the tailhead.
   a. true
   b. false

16. Name the four USDA lamb grades.

17. Name three predators of sheep.

18. Name three methods of animal identification.

19. Selection of market lambs is based on what three main factors?

20. Name two characteristics wool is graded on.
Breed Types ID

Directions:
To help students learn to identify the different breeds of sheep, have them make flash cards of the four types of sheep: wool, meat, dairy and hair.

These flash cards should include a picture of the type of breed, along with the specifics on that breed of sheep, such as the origin of the breed, the use of the breed and a unique characteristic about it.

Have students divide into groups of two. One group member should show the flashcard while the other member guesses to which breed the information relates.

Materials:
1. Copies of handout
2. Livestock Breed ID CD-ROM
3. Package of large index cards
4. Scissors

Preparation:
1. Make copies of handout
2. Gather all materials

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
Breed Types ID

*Directions:*
Learning to identify the different breeds of sheep can be difficult.

To help you feel more comfortable with the types of breeds, make flashcards for the following types of sheep:

- Wool
- Meat
- Dairy
- Hair

These flash cards should include the following:

- a picture of the type of breed
- Specifics on that breed of sheep — such as the origin of the breed, the use of the breed and unique characteristics about the breed

Find a partner. One group member should show the flashcard while the other member guesses which breed the information relates to. Do this until you both know the breed listed on each flashcard.

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
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.

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
Sheep Management Practices

16. **Water** is the first limiting nutrient in an animal’s diet.

17. Overeating, or **enerotoxemia**, 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 that 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.
Sheep Management Practices

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.
Sheep Management Practices

Across
2. produce wool fibers which have a very small fiber diameter and are known for their flocking instinct [FINEWOOLBREEDS]
4. are milked to produce products for human consumption [DAIRYBREEDS]
6. a cross between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed, they are large framed and capable of producing a high quality high yielding fleece [MEDIUMWOOLBREEDS]
8. the length of the wool fibers [STAPLELENGTH]
9. aimed to maximize production and the market value of offspring [COMMERCIALSHEEPPRODUCTION]
11. breeds of sheep which excel in feed efficiency, rate of gain and musculosity [TERMINALSIREBREEDS]
12. overeating disease [ENEROTOXEMIA]
13. known for their multiple births [PROLIFICBREEDS]
14. removing the tail at or near the tailhead [DOCKING]
15. used for genetic potential [PUREBREDSHEEP]

Down
1. the removal of the testicles from the male animal [CASTRATION]
3. species name for sheep [OVINE]
5. produce high yielding fleeces and are popular among hand spinners [LONGWOOLBREEDS]
7. have a four compartment stomach [RUMINANTS]
10. the length of pregnancy [GESTATION]
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz 1

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. Fine wool breeds account for more than _______ percent of the world’s sheep population.
   a. 25
   b. 33
   c. 50
   d. 70

2. ___________ breeds are a cross breed between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Hair sheep
   c. Southdown
   d. Prolific

3. ____________ breeds have long stapled wool with a large fiber diameter and normally are carried in lock.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Long wool
   c. Dairy
   d. Prolific

4. Breeds of sheep which excel in feed efficiency, rate of gain and musculature are classified as ____________ type animals.
   a. meat
   b. prolific
   c. production
   d. medium wool
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz II

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

c 1. Purebred sheep are primarily used for their _______ potential.
   a. meat
   b. wool
   c. genetic
   d. dairy

b 2. ______________ sheep production is aimed towards maximizing production and the market value of offspring.
   a. Purebred
   b. Commercial

d 3. A _________ lambing season is ideal for some producers since agricultural related labor is low at this time of year, and more time can be given to the lambing ewes.
   a. summer
   b. spring
   c. fall
   d. winter

b 4. The average live weight of a slaughter lamb is about _______ pounds.
   a. 120
   b. 140
   c. 175
   d. 200

5. Name the four USDA lamb grades.
   Prime, Choice, Good and Cull
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz III

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. **Depredation** is the death of livestock due to predators.

2. Name three predators of sheep.
   - foxes, coyotes, wolves, wild dogs, mountain lions, bobcats and eagles

3. Sheep are classified as **ruminants**, meaning they have a four compartment stomach.

4. **Water** is the first limiting nutrient in an animal’s diet.

5. Most producers typically worm their herd _____ time(s) a year.
   - a. one
   - b. two
   - c. three
   - d. four
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz IV

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

a 1. ________________ disease is brought on by heavy feeding or a drastic change in feed over a short period of time.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

d 2. ____________ will cause stiffness or rigor in the body’s muscles.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

b 3. ____________ is a disease which usually affects male animals, either rams or wethers.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

c 4. When a lamb has ________________, they will experience progressive paralysis, and eventually death.
   a. Coccidiosis
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

a 5. The first signs of ________________ will be diarrhea, followed by dehydration.
   a. Coccidiosis
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz V

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. Selection of market lambs is based on what three main factors?
   weight, finish and muscle

2. ___________ is the term used for market animals to describe the external fatness of an animal.
   a. Finish
      b. Body Condition
      c. Maturity

3. Describe the characteristics that should be found in breeding rams.
   muscular in appearance and larger, more rugged bones, heads and shoulders than females.

4. Describe the characteristics that should be found in breeding ewes.
   udder development, well developed external genitalia along with appearing feminine, having refined muzzles, refined, smooth shoulders, smaller bones than rams and adequate muscling

5. Wool is evaluated as a grease fleece.

6. Name two characteristics wool is graded on.
   weight, yield, staple length, character, fiber strength and grade

7. The ___________ the micron diameter, the finer the fleece.
   a. smaller
      b. larger
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz VI

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

1. A **body condition** score is a number that describes the level of flesh or fat that an animal possesses.

2. The body condition scores range in numbers from **one** to **nine**.

3. A body condition score of **four to six** is felt to be the best score prior to breeding animals.

4. The **__________** system is the only system the body does not need to survive.
   a. digestive  b. reproductive  c. endocrine  d. nervous

5. Lamb production is affected by **______________**
   a. fertility  b. lamb survivability  c. mothering and milking ability  d. all of the above

6. Sheep are **seasonal** breeders.

7. Breeding will only take place during the lactating phase of the ewe’s cycle.
   a. true  b. false

8. **Gestation** is a term used to describe the period of pregnancy in animals, or the time from conception to birth.

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz VI

9. The gestation or pregnancy length in sheep is _______ days.
   a. 125
   b. 136
   c. 148
   d. 160

10. Gestation ends with what is known as parturition, or birth.
    a. true
    b. false

11. Trouble giving birth is known as coccidiosis.
    a. true
    b. false

12. The mother’s first milk is known as colostrum.
    a. true
    b. false
Sheep Management Practices - Quiz VII

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

b 1. The traditional weaning age for lambs is about ______________.
   a. one month
   b. three months
   c. four months
   d. six months

2. Name three methods of animal identification.
   **ear tagging, ear notching and ear tattoo**

3. Castration, also referred to as **wethering**, is the removal of the testicles from a male animal.

4. Castration should be performed when the animal is around ______ old.
   a. one day
   b. five days
   c. 10 days
   d. 20 days

a 5. The most extensively used form of sheep castration is ______________.
   a. banding
   b. a burdizzo
   c. an emasculator
   d. a knife

6. **Docking** an animal means removing the tail at or near the tailhead.

7. Tagging, or **crutching**, is removing the wool around the dock and mammary glands.

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
Sheep Management Practices - Final

Directions:
Answer the following questions.

a 1. _______________ breeds are a cross breed between a fine wool breed and a long wool breed.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Hair sheep
   c. Southdown
   d. Prolific

b 2. _______________ breeds have long stapled wool with a large fiber diameter and normally are carried in lock.
   a. Medium wool
   b. Long wool
   c. Dairy
   d. Prolific

c 3. Purebred sheep are primarily used for their ____________ potential.
   a. meat
   b. wool
   c. genetic
   d. dairy

b 4. The average live weight of a slaughter lamb is about _______ pounds.
   a. 120
   b. 140
   c. 175
   d. 200

b 5. _______________ is a disease which usually affects male animals, either rams or wethers.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus
Sheep Management Practices - Final

6. ________________ will cause stiffness or rigor in the body’s muscles.
   a. Overeating
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

7. When a lamb has ________________, they will experience progressive paralysis, and eventually death.
   a. Coccidiosis
   b. Urinary calculi
   c. White muscle
   d. Tetanus

8. The ________________ system is the only system that the body does not need to survive.
   a. digestive
   b. reproductive
   c. endocrine
   d. nervous

9. Lamb production is affected by ________________
   a. fertility
   b. lamb survivability
   c. mothering and milking ability
   d. all of the above

10. The gestation or pregnancy length in sheep is ____________ days.
    a. 125
    b. 136
    c. 148
    d. 160

11. The traditional weaning age for lambs is about ________________.
    a. one month
    b. three months
    c. four months
    d. six months

Accompanies: Sheep Management Practices (CEV80111)
12. The most extensively used form of sheep castration is ____________.
   a. banding
   b. a burdizzo
   c. an emasculator
   d. a knife

13. Trouble giving birth is known as coccidiosis.
   a. true
   b. false

14. Sheep are seasonal breeders.
   a. true
   b. false

15. Docking an animal means removing the tail at or near the tailhead.
   a. true
   b. false

16. Name the four USDA lamb grades.
    Prime, Choice, Good and Cull

17. Name three predators of sheep.
    foxes, coyotes, wolves, wild dogs, mountain lions, bobcats and eagles

18. Name three methods of animal identification.
    ear tagging, ear notching and ear tattoo

19. Selection of market lambs is based on what three main factors?
    weight, finish and muscle

20. Name two characteristics wool is graded on.
    weight, yield, staple length, character, fiber strength and grade