

Why are young sheep more prone to seasonal changes in nutrition?

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Dr. Stephen Gherardi & Andrew Peterson, Agriculture Western Australia.



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Nutritional value Mediterranean pastures

- Winter green feed, quality high, quantity limiting
- Spring green feed, quality high, quantity non-limiting
- Summer dry feed, quality low, quantity non-limiting
- Autumn dry feed, quality low, quantity limiting



Variation in liveweight for young sheep Kojonup, WA

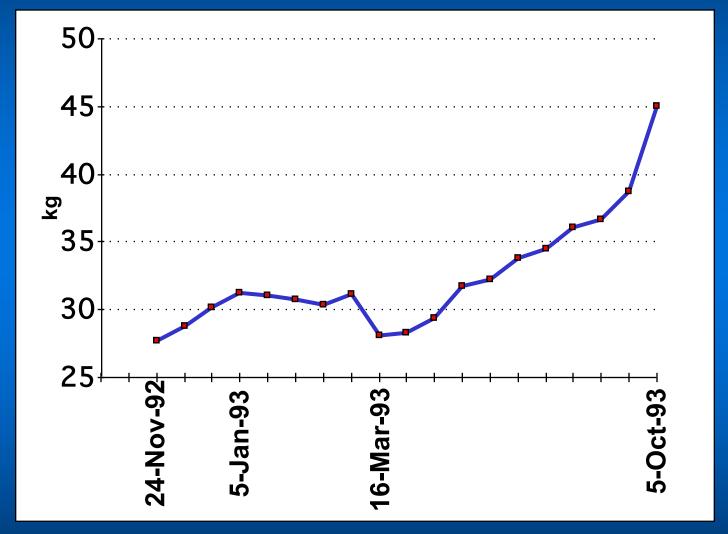
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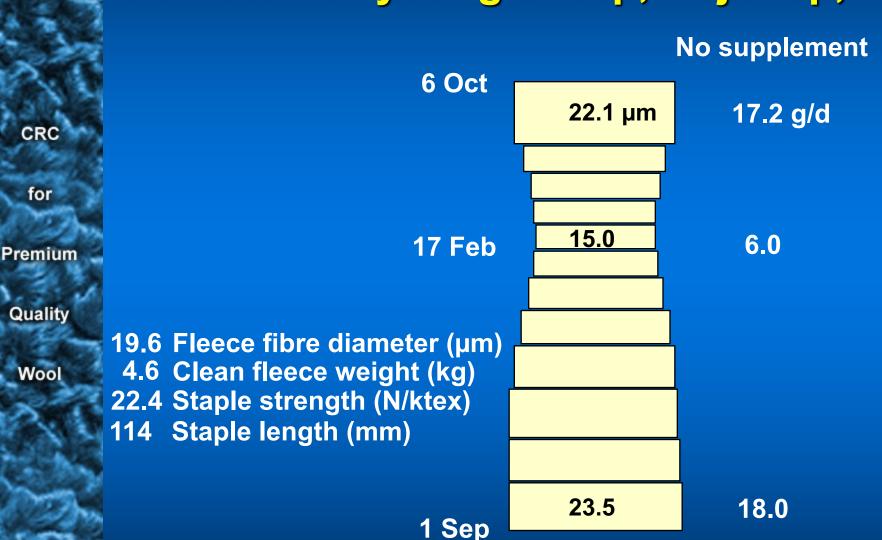
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Variation in wool growth and fibre diameter for young sheep, Kojonup, WA



Stephen Gherardi & Andrew Peterson Source: Gherardi et al. (unpubl.)



Changes in rainfall, pasture, liveweight, wool growth and fibre diameter

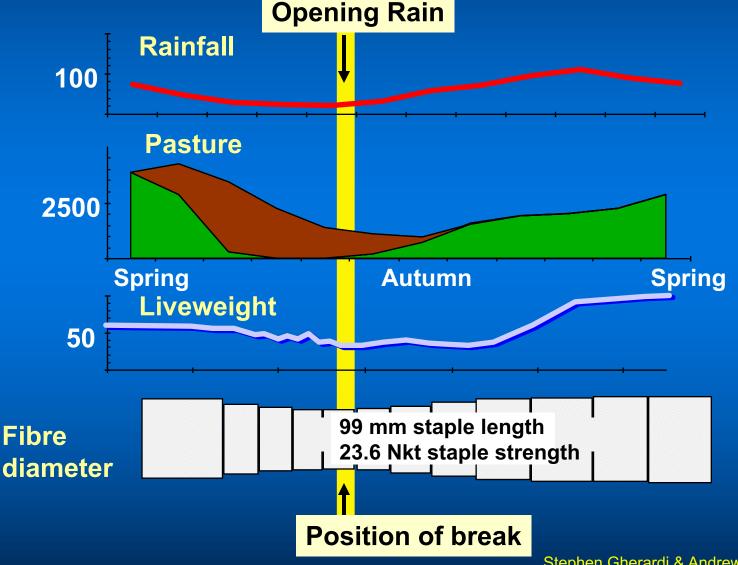
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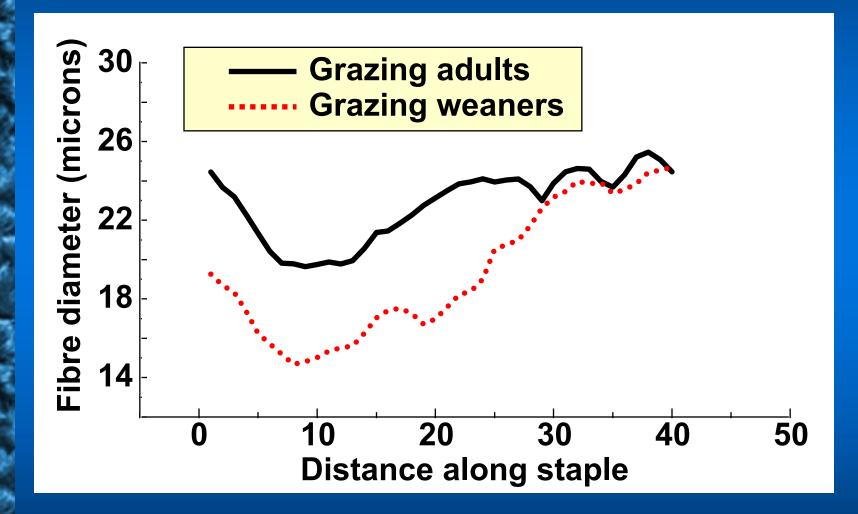




Fibre diameter variation in adults and weaners

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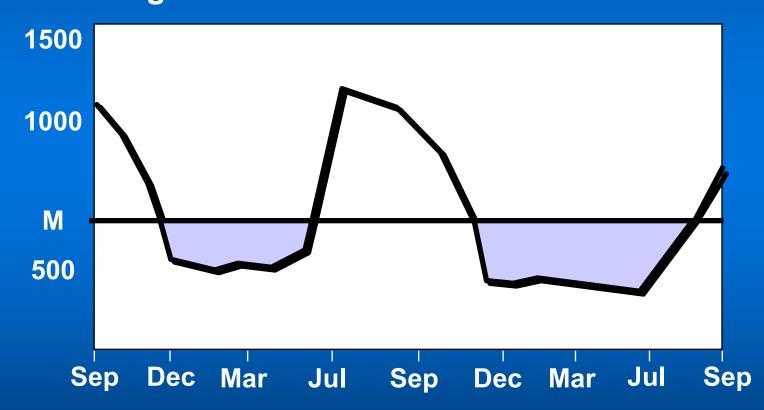
higher nutritional demands for body growth

 lower ability to buffer during nutritional stress



Daily intake of DE relative to maintenance for sheep grazing pasture

Daily intake of D.E. KJ/kg MLW



Stephen Gherardi & Andrew Peterson Source: Allden (1980)

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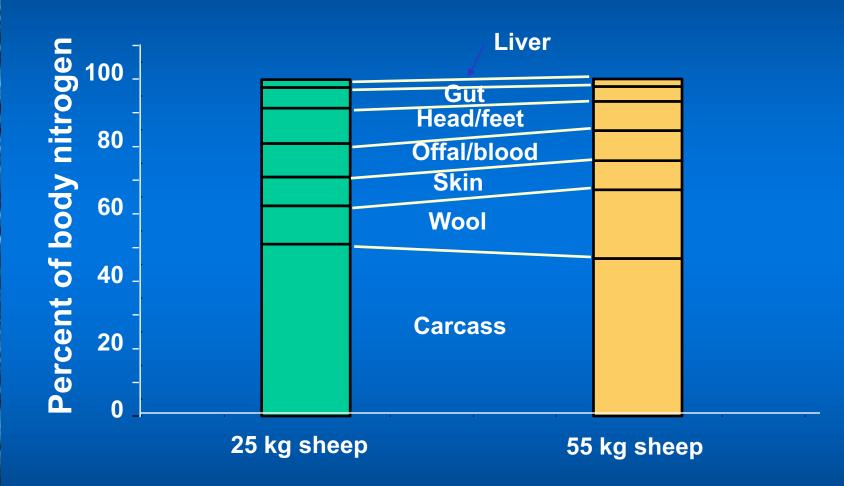
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Accretion of protein in sheep





Summary

- Inability to respond and buffer against seasonal variation
- Seasonal changes in nutrition accompanied by changes in liveweight, wool growth and fibre diameter
- Supplementary feeding can increase wool growth with little effect on annual wool production and fibre diameter
- Liveweight at the start of summer determines what diameter weaners will be going into summer
- Shearing near the point of break will reduce the proportion of mid staple breaks and increase the Hauteur