

# Managing Wool Quality in Young Sheep: Feeding Strategies

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



#### "Maintenance" vs "Survival"

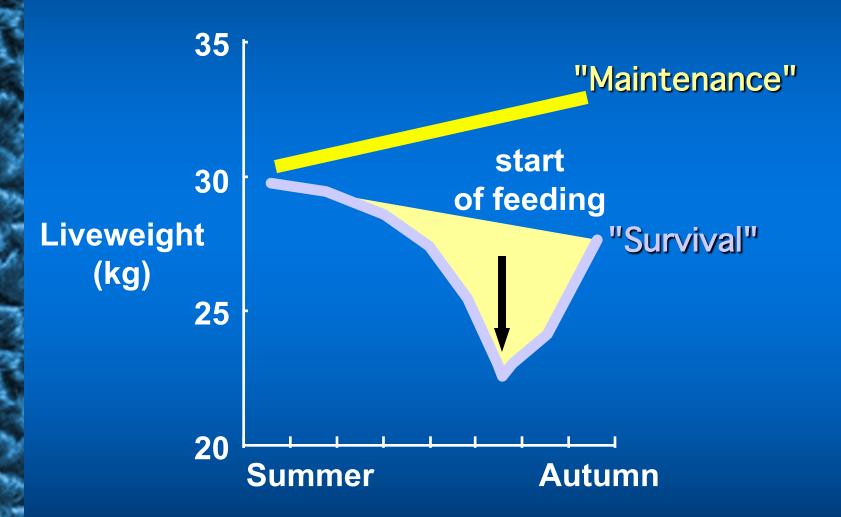
CRC

for

**Premium** 

Quality

Wool





#### **Hypothesis**

Differences in staple strength responses to supplementation are due to:

- timing of the start of supplementation
- short-term climatic events
- genetic differences between sheep



# Supplementary Feeding

- Survival lupins for survival (20.5kg/hd)
- Traditional lupins from mid-February (28kg/hd)
- Recommended lupins from clover wilting (32.5kg/hd)
- Tactical as per Recommended but with extra hay or lupins following rainfall events



# Staple strength for low, medium and high rainfall sites: 1992-93

Staple strength (N/ktex)

Low

28.6 a

Medium

26.6 b

High

20.9 c



# Staple strength for feeding treatments: 1992-93

#### **Staple strength (N/ktex)**

Survival 23.8 a

Traditional
24.2 a

Recommended 26.2 b

Tactical
27.3 b



# Staple strength for fine and medium wool hoggets: 1992-93

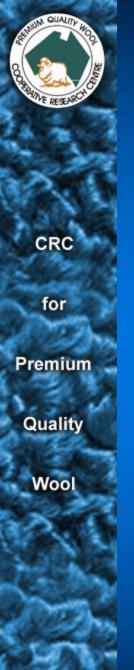
Staple strength (N/ktex)

Fine wool

29.4 a

Medium wool

21.4 b



# Clean fleece weights for feeding treatments

#### Clean fleece weight (kg)

Survival3.2

Traditional3.5

Recommended 3.6

Tactical



# Mean fibre diameter for feeding treatments

#### Mean fibre diameter (µm)

Survival 18.2

Traditional 18.0

Recommended 18.2

Tactical



#### CRC

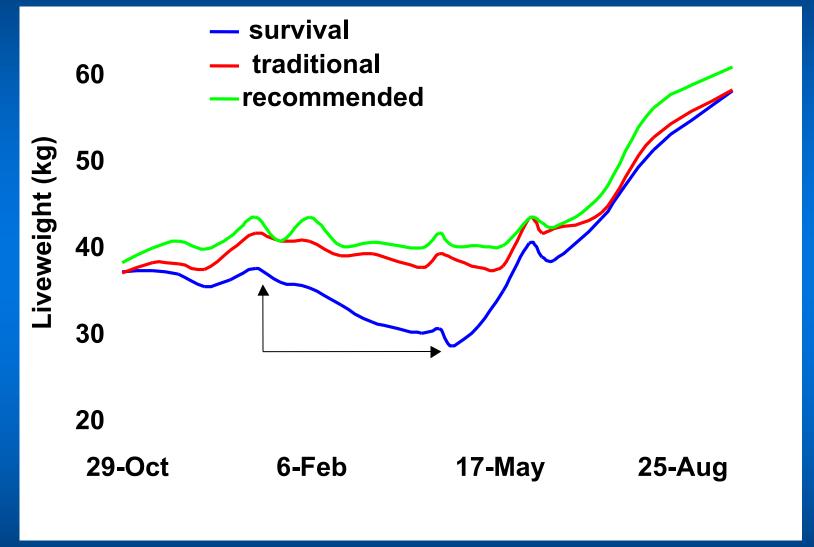
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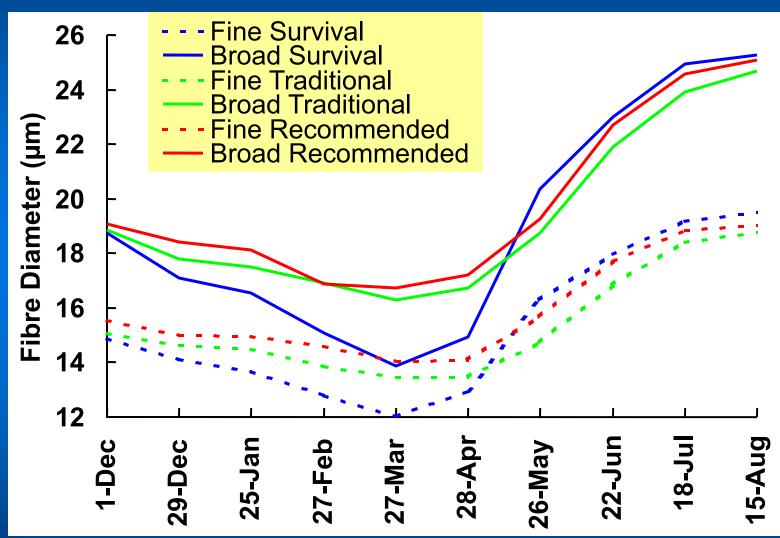
# Liveweights - Kojonup



# CRC for **Premium** Quality Wool

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## Diameter Profiles - Kojonup





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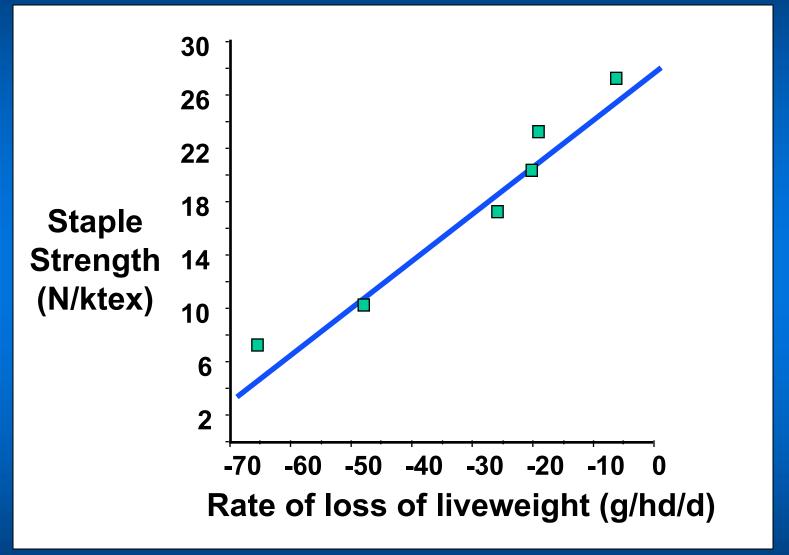
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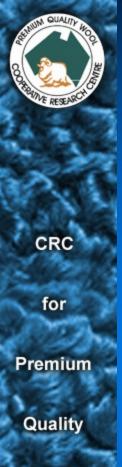
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## Staple strength vs liveweight change





Wool

# The relationship between staple strength and rate of live weight change among 19 weaner flocks in 1995

