



Effects of pre- and post-partum feeding system on the performance of autumn-lambing ewes raising suckling lambs

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After summer grazing, pregnant ewes might extend the grazing season until weaning suckling lambs instead of indoors feeding hay



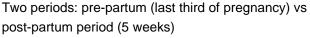
AIM: To evaluate the effect of feeding system around parturition on ewe and lamb performances

Materials and Methods



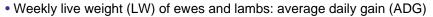
A 2x2 factorial design

Two feeding systems: permanent pasture outdoors vs meadow hay indoors





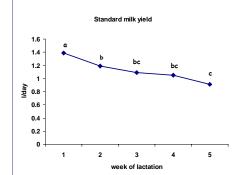




- Milk production estimated weekly by the oxitocin technique (4-h interval)
- Milk composition determined with infrared.
- Lambs were slaughtered as suckling lambs commercial category (11.2 kg LW).

Results -

Diet did not affect either LW (44.9 ± 0.78) or Body condition score (BCS; 2.44 ± 0.038) of ewes (P>0.05) in any period



Milk

Pre-partum diet affected the milk protein content during lactation (5.41 vs 5.10% for hay vs pasture; P<0.05). Any effect was observed in post-partum period.

Week of lactation had significant effect on most of the parameters studied: standard milk yield, fat and protein contents, fat and protein yield

Lambs

week of lacation

Diet only had effect in post-partum period. ADG was lower and the slaughter age was slightly greater in lambs whose dams were hay-fed indoors during the post-partum period than in those that grazed green forage outdoors (p<0.05).

Pre-partum		Post-partum	
Hay	Grazing	Hay	Grazing
245	236	220 ^a	257 ^b
11.2	11.0	11.1	11.1
32	32	34 ^b	30 ^a
	Hay 245 11.2	Hay Grazing 245 236 11.2 11.0	Hay Grazing Hay 245 236 220a 11.2 11.0 11.1

In conclusion, feeding system around parturition did not affect ewe performance but offspring from hay-fed ewes during post-partum showed a lower performance