

# *Methods to Improve the Economic Benefits of Raising Mutton Sheep*

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**Abstract:** Raising sheep is easy with less investment, but in order to make quick profits, we need to make full use of local natural resources and make reasonable use of additional agricultural products. Only by adopting scientific feeding methods and changing the traditional and backward ideas, can we improve the economic benefits of sheep raising industry. This is a realistic way for farmers to get rich. Here, we briefly introduce the following four technical measures to support sheep households for reference. At present, many farmers in rural China still adopt the traditional way of raising sheep. Although they try to raise sheep, the economic benefits have not improved. When accidents such as sheep disease and other problems occur, the economic benefits of farmers will decline, and in some cases, they will even suffer huge losses, which will not only have a significant impact on farmers, but also not only affect farmers, but also affect farmers. The whole lamb market, so people need to look back to the traditional way. How the sheep work. With the continuous development of animal husbandry in China, the whole aquaculture industry is also growing, among which the sheep industry belongs to the relatively fast development industry, has become the first choice of many farmers. However, there are many influencing factors, in order to increase the economic benefits of breeding, it is necessary to get familiar with the basic knowledge of raising sheep at home. Here are some ways to improve the economic benefits of domestic sheep raising. This paper analyzes and discusses the comprehensive technical measures on how to effectively improve the economic benefits of pig farmers.

Sheep raising has less investment, simple scale, quick effect, short production cycle, best-selling products, simple breeding, rich feed sources, a wide variety of agricultural and sideline products, especially crop straw and other rural common needs. Fruit and vegetable seedlings and other resources can be used as feed, wool, cashmere, mutton, sheepskin, sheep's milk and other products also provide rich table food and processing raw materials for the society, making contributions to the national economy. Can increase the income of farmers. Give farmers a lot of organic fertilizer and plants. In recent years, due to the implementation of the national policy of closing mountains and planting trees, returning farmland to forest and grassland, the production mode of sheep raising based on natural feed resources is gradually moving to large-scale, self-breeding and semi-feeding system. I have. We should implement the breeding mode, implement the standardized production of

breeding sheep, improve the production level of breeding sheep and improve the quality of breeding sheep products. In order to improve the breeding efficiency, farmers must change their ideas, rely on scientific and reasonable breeding, and strengthen the following measures <sup>[1]</sup>.

### **1. Selected Varieties**

Variety selection is an internal factor to improve productivity. The quality of sheep breeds directly affects the growth of sheep. Only a good breed can produce better meat and sell better. Higher prices. The introduced breed of sheep must be quarantined to prevent the introduction, considering the adaptability and production performance of the introduced breed, namely cold resistance, heat resistance, tolerance, disease resistance and fertility characteristics. Transmission and transmission of infectious diseases. Infectious disease detection includes brucellosis, bluetongue disease, sheep pox, ticks, foot-and-mouth disease, etc. Vehicles transporting the breeding sheep must be disinfected. Breeding sheep should be isolated in a relatively closed area away from the local sheep for at least 30 days, and the veterinarian is confirmed to be healthy before entering the local sheep. In herd breeding, self-breeding and self-breeding are carried out in principle, with the purpose of improving sheep varieties, improving production performance, improving disease resistance, reducing the cost of epidemic prevention and reducing the purchase quantity. In fact, the choice of sheep breed is the most basic and basic policy for farmers raising sheep. In general, good sheep breeds have the advantages of large size, fast growth, high reproduction rate, strong environmental adaptability, good meat quality, strong resistance and high economic benefits. If farmers do not pay attention to these factors, on the other hand, the selection of poor sheep breeding will cause many problems in the breeding process<sup>[2]</sup>. Especially if the breeding sheep resistance is weak, the meat quality is poor, not only easy to disease, and there is no market, should be carefully selected.

### **2. Have Focused on the Modified Hybridization**

Cultivation of suitable varieties and timely and economically improved hybridization. Local goats have relatively slow growth, low meat yield, small body size, and poor economic benefits. By breeding local sheep with high quality ram, the production performance of lambs is greatly improved, and the hybrid sheep gain weight quickly, large head and high yield rate. Multiple breed crossing experiments showed that 10-week-old lambs can weigh about 17 kg at weaning, weigh about 120 kg as adults, and ewes weigh between 65 and 95 kg. Therefore, breeding enterprises should pay attention to the work of fine seed breeding of mutton sheep, apply various improved breeding methods, gradually cultivate new varieties, and improve the economic advantages of mutton sheep breeding<sup>[3]</sup>.

### **3. Maintain a Reasonable Flock Structure, Timely Grouping, Timely Herding Sheep**

For professional pig farmers, if the division of sheep structure is not reasonable, it may slow down the speed of sheep. Therefore, so after choosing the appropriate sheep breed, it is necessary to make a reasonable division of sheep structure. Slow speed, not conducive to herd optimization, greatly reduces the economic benefits. Therefore, farmers in the introduction of sheep, should divide the canine industry in advance. A reasonable sheep composition is based on ewes, and should be grouped according to their growth and individual conditions to raise more reasonably<sup>[4]</sup>. Therefore, when raising sheep, farmers should be reasonable grouping, in the process of sheep growth timely grouping, timely grouping, do not reduce the economic benefits of sheep. Control sheep.

#### 4. Strengthen Feed Management, Feed and feed Additives

Herd sources and reserves, whether grazing or barn feed, should be rich in nutrients, but when winter comes and the grassland is exhausted, the cellulose content in the feed increases, the reduction of nutrients and other factors reduce the nutritional value. When the food intake is insufficient, supplementary feeding should be made as appropriate. Especially in the growing lambs, pregnancy and lactation ewes, old sheep, weak sheep, sick sheep, breeding sheep, etc., need to ensure adequate nutrition level every day, nutrition is particularly important. Feeding levels can be implemented according to established plans in sheep farms. Farmers need to learn how to use feed additives to improve the weight gain rate and feed conversion rate, make up for the lack of protein in the feed, shorten the fattening period, and improve the productivity. Feed addition amount is very little or very little, but the effect is significant. According to relevant data, the addition of fattening compound feed additives to sheep feed, excluding sheep and rams in the same year, gained 140g daily, delaying aging and weakened growth. Suitable for fattening sheep, fast listing possible. The addition of monensin sodium to the sheep diet can control and improve the rumen fermentation efficiency, thus increasing the weight gain and feed conversion rate. Add urea in the feed in winter to make up for the lack of protein, with 9~10 grams of feed every day as the target, do not drink water within 30 minutes after feeding. Sick sheep eat little or less. Note: The content of mycotoxins and microorganisms in the feed must meet the national feed hygiene standards.

#### 5. Scientific Feeding and Management of Sheep

Sheep derive nutrients from their diet, and their nutritional requirements vary by sex, age, physiology, and developmental stage. The sheep feed at each stage should be: Meet the supply standards of the relevant stages.

##### 5.1 Early Feeding and Early Weaning Techniques of Lambs

Lambs were fed colostrum as soon as possible within 2 – 3 hours after birth. Because colostrum is rich in nutrients, easy to absorb, the protein content is four times that of ordinary goat's milk, and contains more antibodies, so it can not only clean the gastrointestinal tract, but also inhibit the breeding of bacteria, enhance the function of the digestive tract. Lamb disease resistance. Early weaning technology can be lambs as soon as possible in artificial regulated nutrition environment, maximize the lamb early growth and rapid growth potential<sup>[5]</sup>, prevent the lamb growth and development, natural disasters lead to resistance according to market demand to shorten the mutton production cycle and change garments according to the season, realize the high quality mutton production and improve the efficiency of mutton production, help sheep efficient, high frequency reproduction production. Early weaning techniques are an important component of highly efficient sheep production. Lambs should be supplemented with food feeding after early weaning, and replaced with milk powder after feeding.

##### 5.2. Planting the Ram

(1) To ensure the diversity of feed, high energy and crude protein ratio, in addition to concentrate feed, but also to provide sufficient green feed and high-quality hay. Make sure that the sheep house is dry. Excessive relative humidity is not good for physical health or sperm development.

Proper exercise is a necessary condition to ensure the active energy of the ram. In the breeding season, the energy and protein levels of the feed should be reasonably adjusted according to the feeding intensity and the number of sheep heads produced.

### 5.3 Pregnant Ewes

Pregnant ewes should not only meet their own nutritional needs, but also provide the fetus for the production and development of the fetus. In the first trimester of pregnancy, the fetus is small and the dietary nutrition level is not high, but a certain amount of high-quality protein, minerals and vitamins should be provided to meet the nutritional needs of fetal growth and development. In order to promote ewe weight gain in late pregnancy, a certain amount of mixed concentrate or high-quality hay should be supplemented.

### 5.4 To Yield Milk Sheep

The milk yield of dairy sheep directly affects the development of lambs, and the lack of carbohydrate and protein supply in the diet will affect the milk yield and shorten the lactation period. Therefore, a certain amount of mixed concentrate should be fed according to the milk yield, attention should be paid to the content and proportion of calcium and phosphorus, and attention should be paid to ensuring that sheep feed sufficient green feed during house feeding..., To be paid. Notice your vitamin A and vitamin D supply <sup>[6]</sup>.

### 5.5 Growth and Fattening

Growth and fattening of sheep indicate increased weight gain and meat production, but there are significant differences in the nutrients required for weight gain at different physiological stages. Prelactation (0-8 weeks) is the earliest stage of postnatal growth and development in lambs. At this stage, it relies mainly on breast milk to meet its nutritional needs. In the late lactation (9-16 weeks), the growth and development of lambs (after 8 months of age) have not been completed

Sheep have a high requirement for nutrition, diet to maintain 13~17% crude protein concentration, after the breeding period (one and a half years after birth), weight change is not big, as in the season, feed, feed and other aspects. Pregnancy and childbirth have certain ups and downs, mainly for the accumulation of body fat or consumption. Adult sheep fattening is mainly fat increase, diet protein is not high, if you can give sufficient energy feed, you can obtain a good fattening effect.

## 6. Pay attention to epidemic prevention and elimination of bacteria

Infectious diseases and parasitic diseases are very harmful to the sheep industry. Once infected, the light person grows slowly, is sickly, and the productivity decreases. Therefore, sheep farmers attach great importance to the epidemic prevention and deworming of sheep, carry out preventive deworming in spring and autumn every year, and resolutely do a good job in quarantine and prevention and vaccine management according to the results of epidemiological investigation at that time. Annual incidence of small ruminants and brucellosis<sup>[7]</sup>.

Vaccinate the sheep. For farmers, it is an important link to actively and effectively prevent and control sheep disease, and plays an important role in the process of raising sheep. Because when a flock is infected with a specific virus, it can cause a fatal blow to the farmer, and if a severe virus enters the flock and spreads rapidly, it can kill the entire flock and cause damage to the rural community. Sheep farmers face bankruptcy. And the huge losses. This is the importance of farmers' disease prevention and control work. In order to do a good job of pest prevention and control, pig farmers should regularly to sheep, regularly disinfection, regularly check whether there is insect pest and control measures, do a good job of sheep feeding, the basic treatment of the disease must be learned. Farmers should repel the sheep twice a year in the spring and autumn, usually using an

insect repellent. Add the deworming medicine in the water in the morning and feed the sheep on an empty stomach. Drug adequacy was calculated. Only feed the sheep based on their weight. In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, farmers should regularly disinfect inside and outside the sheep house and some areas, public facilities and appliances, monthly and monthly, especially in spring. Must run. Remember that you can't ignore it. Farmers also need to adhere to the principle of prevention first, focusing on prevention but not the root cause. It is necessary to vaccinate sheep to increase their resistance to some infectious diseases, but farmers should develop the habit of observing the growth of sheep regularly when raising sheep, and should be found in time when they are sick. Diagnosis and treatment of prevention in the bud, as far as possible to reduce the risk of loss, improve economic benefits. Sick sheep should be isolated and treated. After deworming, they can be grazing in the designated area for 1-3 days and transferred to normal pasture after 4 days. Timely cleaning of feces and sewage, dense accumulation of enzymes, to prevent reinfection, spray white ash and disinfectant around. In order to prevent plague and control the spread of infectious diseases, all the utensils, sheds and the surrounding areas should be thoroughly and thoroughly disinfected. Commonly used disinfectants are caustic soda, bleach water, quicklime, to the sol and so on. Pour in the disinfectant and bromine gelatin for disinfection.

## **7. Update ideas and technologies to promote scientific agriculture**

Modern sheep industry is a knowledge-intensive, technology-intensive industry, we should choose good varieties. Improve the level of normal feeding management. Through grazing and supplementary feeding, feed should be combined with dry materials, diversified nutrition, appropriate feed additives, minerals and trace elements, so as to achieve balanced nutrition and sufficient nutrition in the four seasons. Support the healthy growth and reproduction of the sheep. Adopt various effective measures to do a good job in epidemic prevention and regular deworming work, strengthen daily health care, and prevent serious diseases of sheep. To change the traditional and backward way of raising sheep, we need to slaughter the sheep in time and speed up the breeding cycle. Advocate planting grass and raising sheep, combine with grazing, expand the scope and scale of raising sheep, and develop to the direction of intensive industrialization. Increase investment in science and technology, accept technical guidance from local enterprises, join the industrial chain, hire experts to provide on-site technical guidance, improve their own professional learning and scientific and agricultural technology, and focus on hard learning technological know-how. Farmers should not only divide the groups reasonably, but also adopt more appropriate and correct feeding methods. Farmers need to find their own way of raising sheep in the process of raising sheep, practice and gain real knowledge, but generally only through their own practice and demonstration experience is the best experience. In the process of feeding, farmers can carry out necessary innovation and bold experiment on the feeding method, select several representative sheep from the sheep, and adopt the farmers' own feeding method for individual feeding. In this way, if the successful farmers can adopt the appropriate way of raising sheep, it will effectively improve the economic benefits of the farmers, while the failed farmers will not cause greater economic losses. Farmers can also learn from other sheep raising experts better feeding methods, reasonable use of these methods in the process of raising sheep, improve the slaughter rate of sheep, increase the weight of sheep, effectively improve the economic benefits of the main purpose of sheep farmers, such as fattening lambs, the main purpose is to increase daily weight and improve feed utilization efficiency. Traditional sheep herding and fattening leads to a significant decrease in lamb physical strength, reduced feed utilization rate, reduced daily weight gain, and reduced lamb weight gain. The fattening period will become longer and eventually decrease, and the breeding cost will increase accordingly, affecting the economy of the sheep farm. Advocating sheep house

feeding and fattening technology, in addition to protecting the environment, is also a kind of ecology, but also can improve the efficiency of breeding to a certain extent, so we should also pay attention to the production. Breeding fattening sheep must have enough green fodder or hay, feed minerals. Sheep raising can also be in accordance with the factory production system, in which the whole sheep can be raised in groups according to age, breed and physical condition to ensure that the sheep have enough exercise every day to promote metabolism and maintain normal growth and development, which need to avoid the insufficient influence of breeding density of sheep on the growth and development. In normal production, make sure that the sheep have enough clean drinking water. You can also provide free drinking water to the sheep. The diet of sheep should change the diet during the production, but in 2-3 sheep days, it should be gradual.

This is a transitional period for the sheep. Furthermore, sheep should not be fed wet, moldy or spoiled feed. Watch carefully if other animals will attack or harass your group. Please note to change feeding patterns according to seasonal changes. In summer, we must pay attention not to let the temperature of the sheep house is too high, we must do a good job of heat prevention and air conditioning measures. It is best kept in the sheep house.

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