

# Body condition score in hill ewes – what does it tell us about future lamb survival?



Ann McLaren, Nicola Lambe & Jo Conington

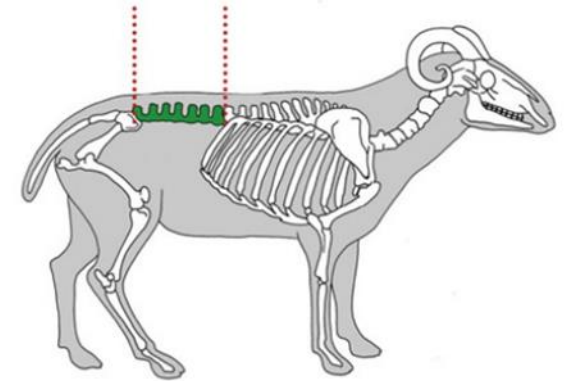
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Smarter Sheep meeting – 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022

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# Overview

- Body condition scoring (BCS) = quick & simple tool farmers can use to monitor and manage their ewes
- Objectives
  - Investigate genetic parameters for BCS traits
  - Assess genetic parameters for traits associated with ewe rearing performance
  - Investigate the genetic and phenotypic relationships between BCS and ewe rearing performance



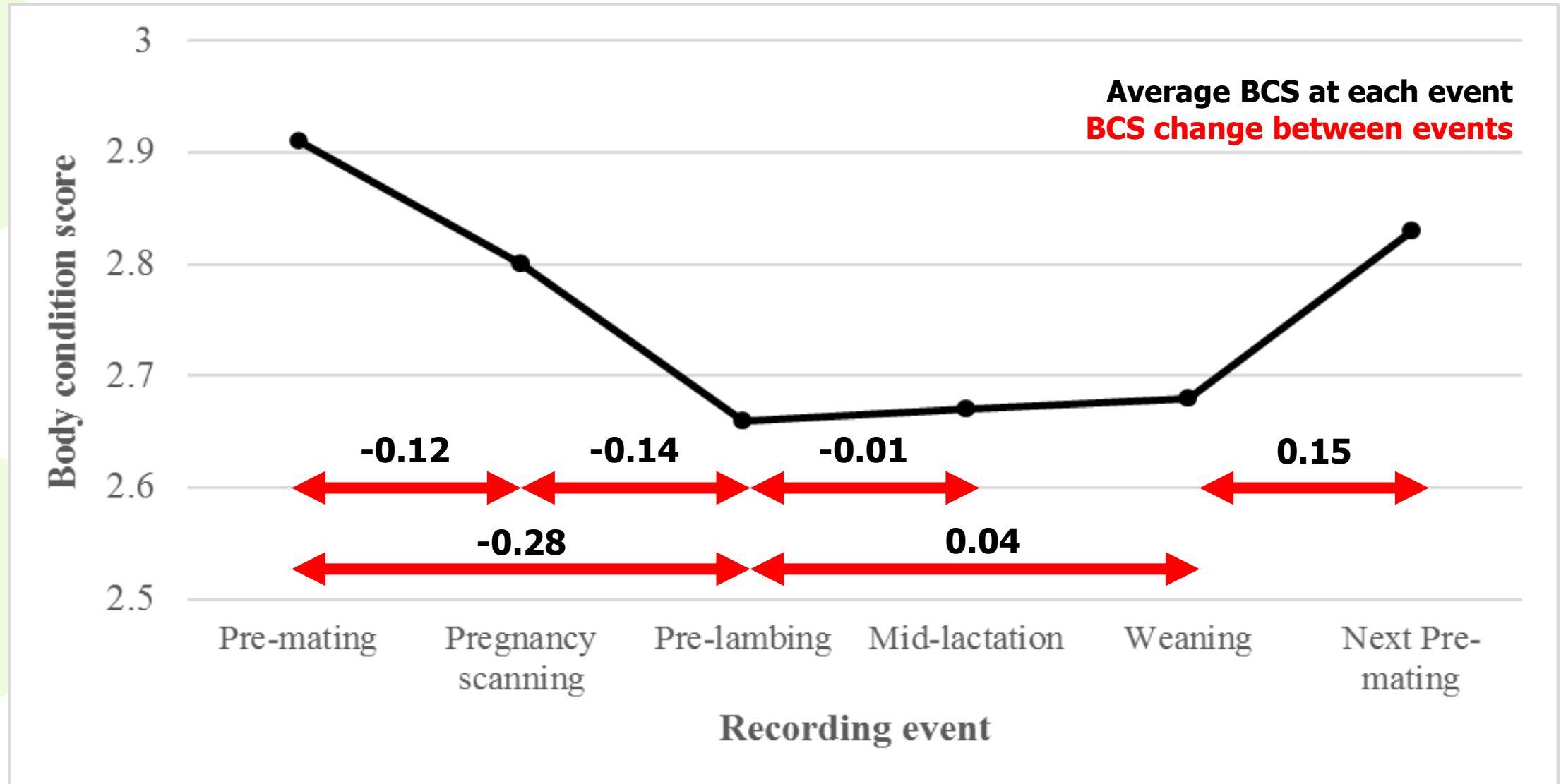
# Materials & methods



- Data available from 8,335 individual Scottish Blackface ewes
  - 2 different extensively managed hill flocks
  - Between 1999 and 2019
- Body condition score data collected at
  - Pre-mating (November) - 23,903 records
  - Pregnancy scanning (February) - 20,691 records
  - Pre-lambing (April) - 14,936 records
  - Mid-lactation (June) - 14,895 records
  - Weaning (August) - 23,127 records



# Body condition scores

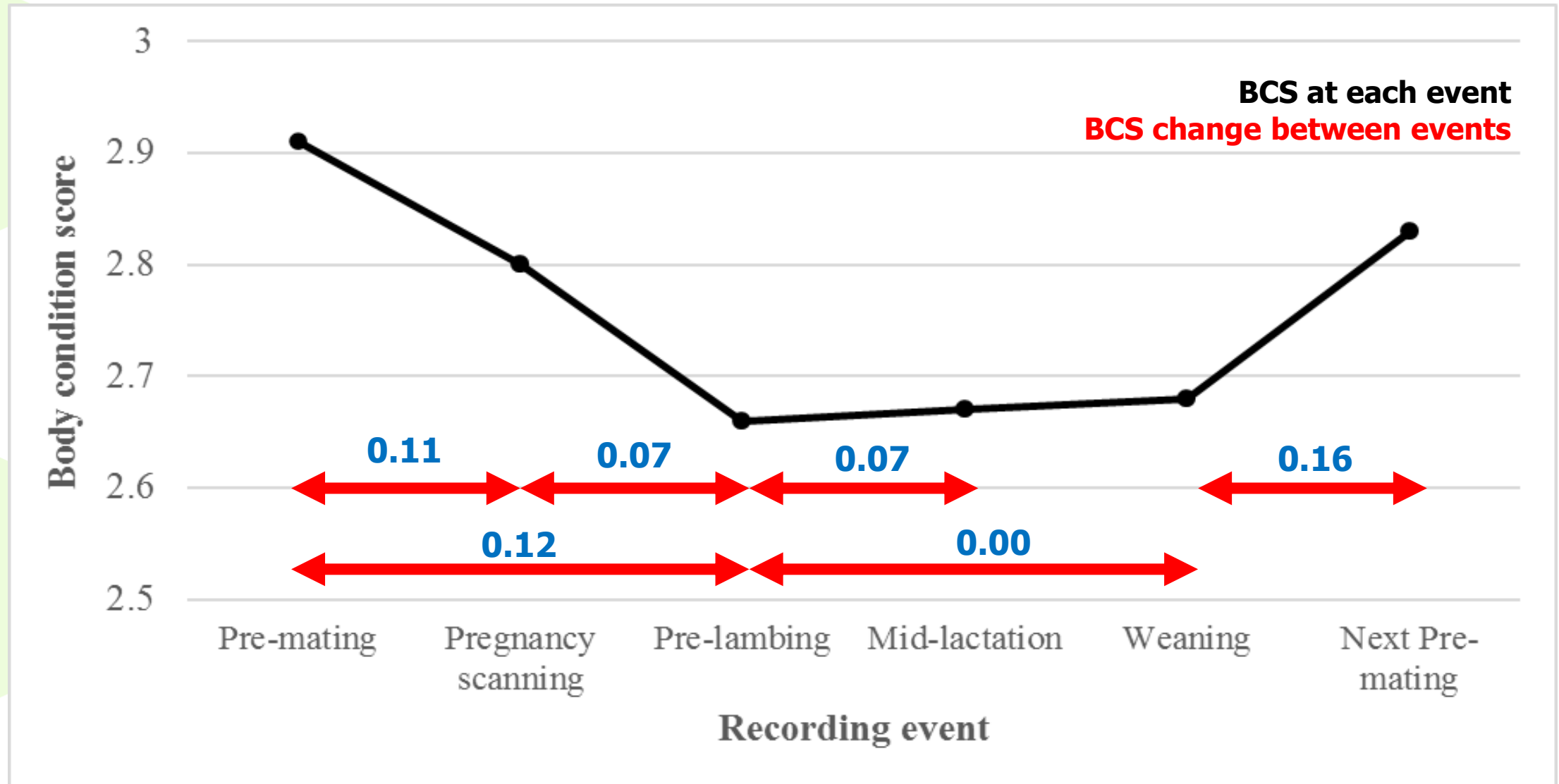


- Body condition score (BCS) traits

| Trait                  | Heritability |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Pre-mating BCS         | 0.14         |
| Pregnancy scanning BCS | 0.17         |
| Pre-lambing BCS        | 0.16         |
| Mid-lactation BCS      | 0.10         |
| Weaning BCS            | 0.002        |

- Genetic correlations between BCS traits
  - All highly correlated ( $>0.87$ ) apart from those associated with Weaning BCS.
  - Correlations associated with Weaning BCS not significantly different from 0.

# Body condition score change (heritability)



# Ewe maternal performance

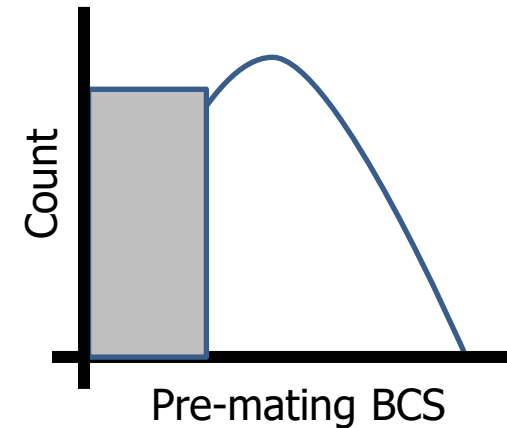


- Traits investigated

| Trait                               | No. of records | Heritability |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Pregnancy scan result               | 25,068         | 0.09         |
| Foetal loss (preg. scan to lambing) | 22,293         | 0.02         |
| Lamb loss (lambing to weaning)      | 22,105         | 0.02         |
| Lambs weaned                        | 23,938         | 0.05         |

# Correlations

- Many of the correlations estimated were non-significant.
- However, those that were significant indicate that genetically
  - More lambs at pregnancy scanning and at weaning
    - Associated with lower BCS at pre-mating and pre-lambing
    - Associated with gains in condition between weaning & mating
  - Less lamb losses (foetal and lamb)
    - Associated with lower BCS at pre-mating and lambing
    - Associated with gains in condition between pre-mating & lambing and between weaning and pre-mating



# Conclusions

- BCS traits investigated are heritable
  - with the exception of BCS at weaning.
- Ewes genetically fatter at pre-mating
  - have lower scanning & weaning results
  - experience higher foetal & lamb losses
- Ewes that genetically gain condition between weaning and pre-mating
  - Have higher scanning and weaning results



# Is maternal performance affected by high faecal egg counts in early life?



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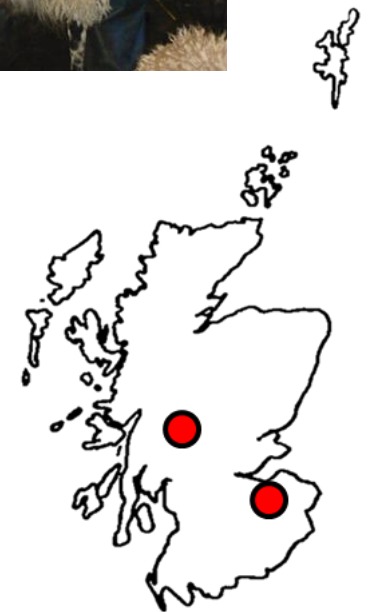
# Overview

- Collected from 5,615 Scottish Blackface lambs
- SRUC's Castlelaw Farm (2011-2020)
- Objectives
  - Estimate genetic parameters of
    - Faecal Egg Counts (FEC) traits
      - *Nematodirus*
      - *Strongyles*
      - *Coccidia*
  - Assess relationship with maternal performance



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  - Assess relationship with maternal performance
    - Data from ewes at Castlelaw and Kirkton (genetically linked)



# Faecal Egg Count (FEC) traits



- Data collected in July & August

|                             | Count | Min | Max        | Av     | S.D.    |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|------------|--------|---------|
| <b>Nematodirus (eggs/g)</b> | 9,248 | 0   | 6,150      | 210.0  | 383.16  |
| <b>Strongyles (eggs/g)</b>  | 9,248 | 0   | 37,500     | 735.47 | 943.25  |
| <b>Coccidia (eggs/g)</b>    | 9,248 | 0   | 11,277,600 | 37,222 | 146,832 |

| Trait                  | Heritability |
|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Nematodirus FEC</b> | <b>0.12</b>  |
| <b>Strongyles FEC</b>  | <b>0.11</b>  |
| <b>Coccidia</b>        | <b>0.06</b>  |

- Correlations between traits
  - High genetic correlation between Nematodirus and Strongyle (0.73)
  - Low to moderate genetic correlation between Strongyle and Coccidia (0.30)

# Ewe traits analysed (1999-2020)

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- Ewe maternal traits
  - Pre-mating weight – 24,051 records, average 52.0kg
  - Pre-mating body condition score – 23,903 records, average 2.91
  - Total litter weight weaned – 19,396 records, average 39.0kg
  - Number of lambs weaned – 24,086 records, average 1.08
- Productive life traits
  - Age at last productive year – 6,078 records, average 4.2 years old
  - Cumul. litter weight weaned (up to 5 yrs old) – 6,086 records, average 95.0kg
  - Cumul. number of lambs weaned (up to 5 yrs old) – 6,086 records, average 3.5

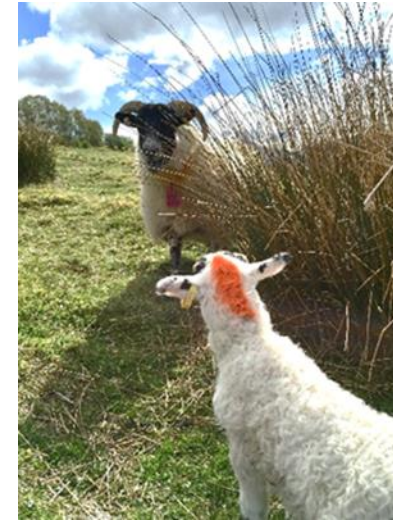
# Correlations with FEC traits



|        | Nematodirus FEC    |                         |                          | Strongyles FEC          |                          | Coccida                 |                          |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|        | $h^2$              | <i>Gen. correlation</i> | <i>Phen. correlation</i> | <i>Gen. correlation</i> | <i>Phen. correlation</i> | <i>Gen. correlation</i> | <i>Phen. correlation</i> |
| PMWT   | <b>0.38 (0.02)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | 0.03 (0.01)              |
| PBCS   | <b>0.13 (0.01)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       |
| LWWT   | <b>0.10 (0.01)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       |
| LWEAN  | <b>0.05 (0.01)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | 0.28 (0.12)             | 0.02 (0.01)              | ns                      | ns                       |
| PAGE   | <b>0.09 (0.02)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       |
| CLWWT  | <b>0.14 (0.02)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       |
| CLWEAN | <b>0.15 (0.02)</b> | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       | ns                      | ns                       |

# Conclusions

- Selection for reduced FEC is possible
- Selection for FECs also confers some resistance to others (e.g. Coccidia)
- Selection for reduced FECs in lambs should have no negative effect on the maternal performance of animals in later life.



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