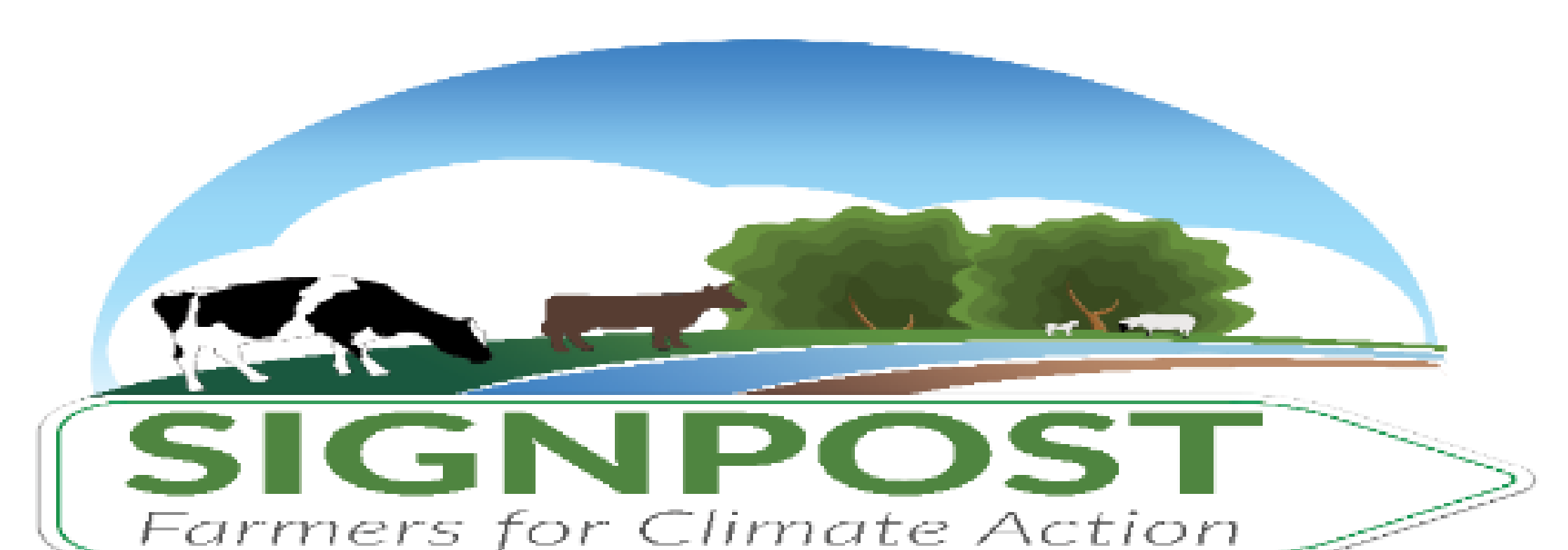


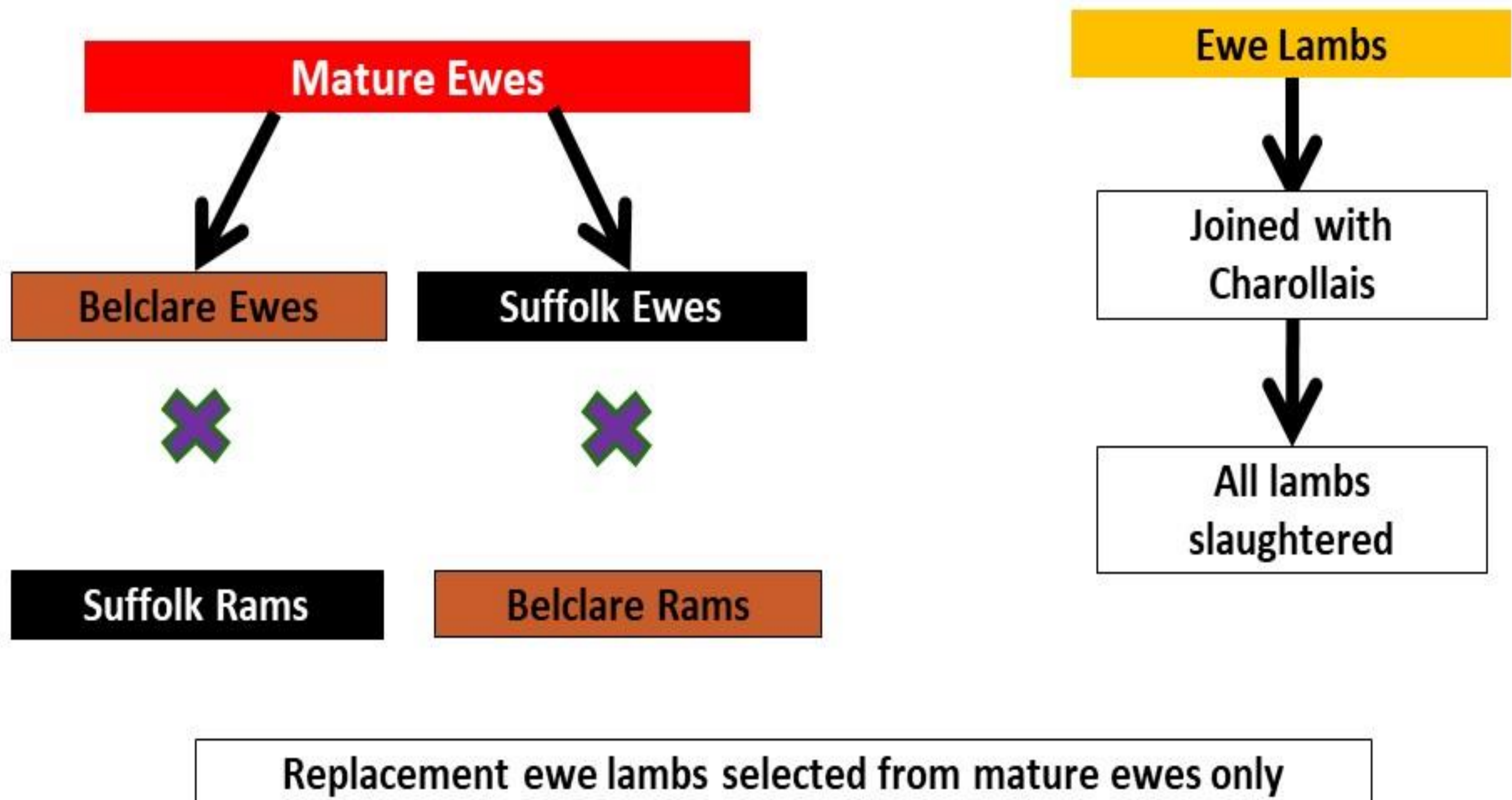
Farm Details

- 96 Ha (237 acres)
 - 40.5 Ha of grass
 - 40.5 Ha of tillage – winter and spring barley, wheat and beans
 - 5 Ha of commercial forestry
 - Remainder made up of disused quarries, groves, rivers, streams and lanes
- Mixed beef and sheep farm
 - 250 breeding ewes lambing from March 1st
 - 25 spring calving suckler cows with calves sold as yearlings



Sheep Flock

- 250 March lambing ewes
- Aiming to close flock except for purchasing rams
 - Previously was mixing purchasing replacements and keeping own ewe lambs
- Breeding policy:

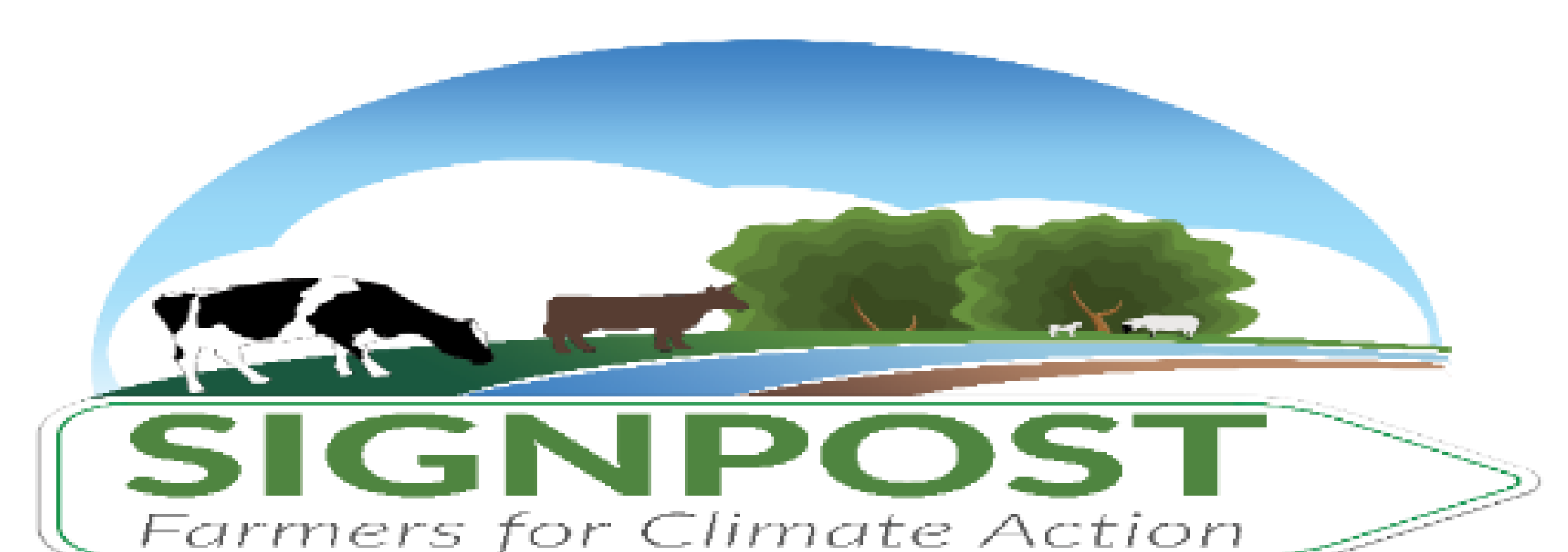


Flock Performance

Mature Ewes

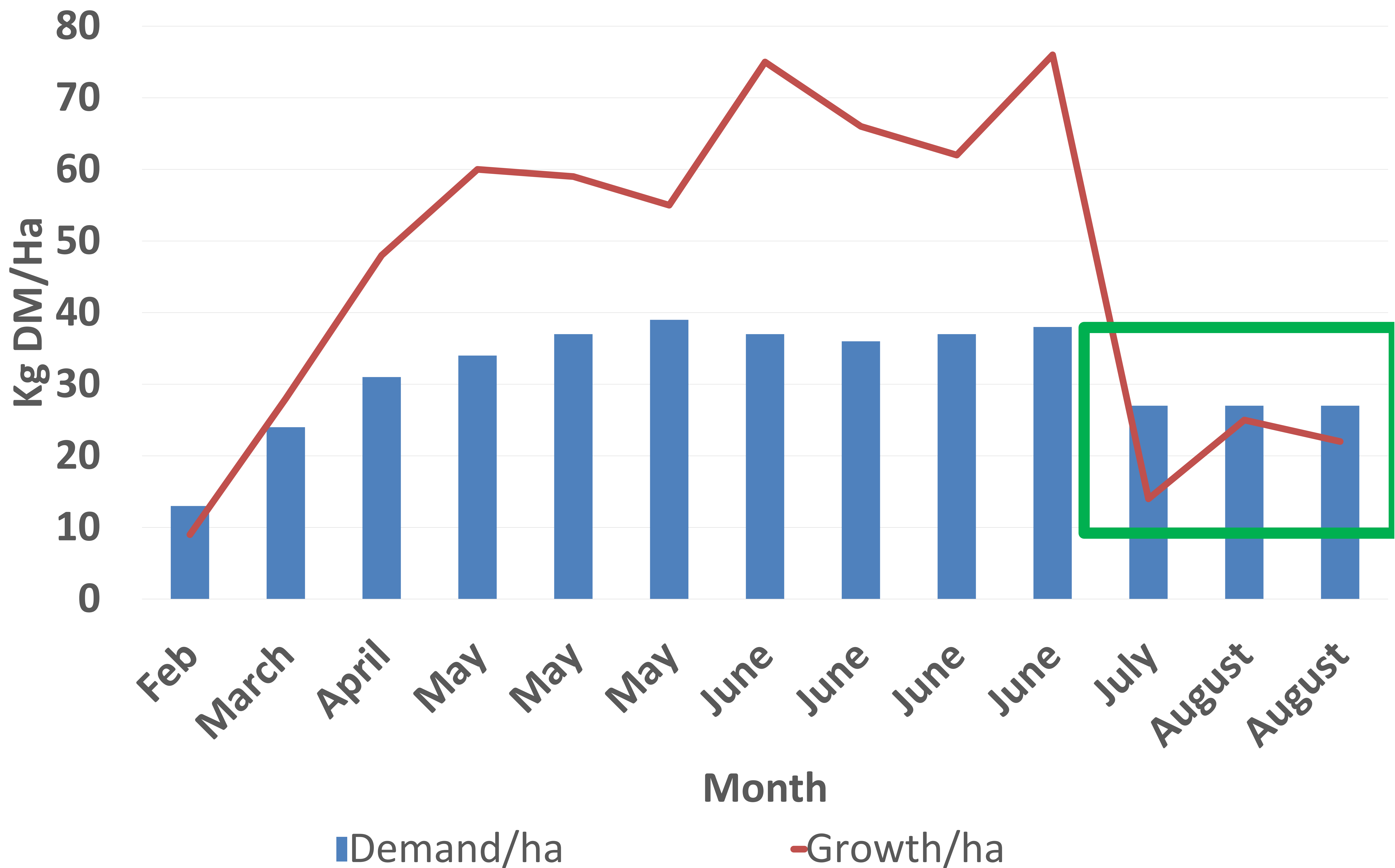
Ewes joined	201
Litter size	1.78
Ewes lambled (%)	92
Lambs reared per ewe joined	1.45

- Targeting 300 ewes + replacements
- Target litter size of 2.0 lambs per ewe
- Suspected toxoplasmosis in yearling ewes last year
- Considering not mating yearling ewes this year
 - Housing restrictions and reduces groups in the spring



Grassland Management

Keane's Grass Growth Vs. Demand 2022



- 40.5 Ha of grass
- Started measuring on PastureBase Ireland this year
- Difficult summer for grass growth – ground very dry
- Grass growth below demand in late July/early August

Drench Test

Calculate % reduction in Strongyle egg count:

$$\frac{\text{Egg count Test1} - \text{egg count Test2} \times 100}{\text{Egg count Test1}}$$

< 95%

Treatment did not work



Possible resistance problems

> 95%

Treatment worked

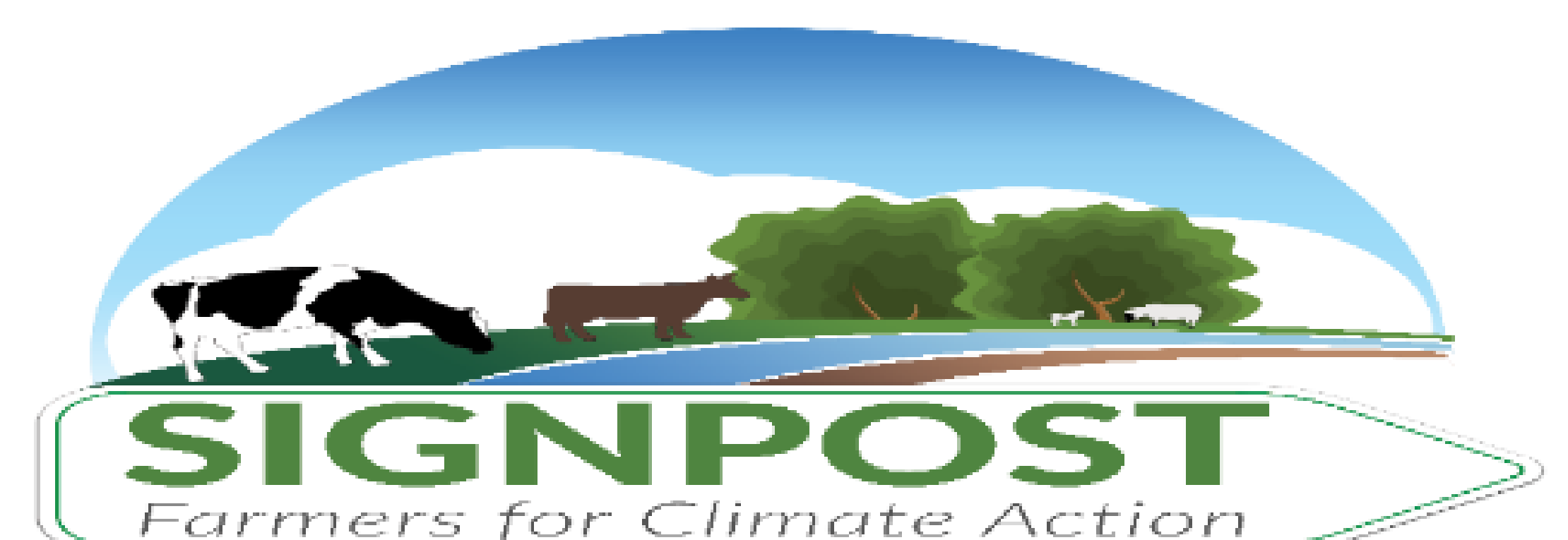


Other uses of faecal egg counts

Strongyle worm egg count:

➤ 500 epg - treat for worms

◀ 500 epg - do not treat
(re-test in 1-3 weeks)



Faecal Egg Reduction Test Carried out in July 2022

- 34 lambs had individual faecal samples collected and were dosed on Day 0
 - 17 lambs were dosed with a 2-LV: Levamisole (Yellow Group) drench
 - 17 lambs were dosed with a clear 3-ML: Macrocytic Lactone (Clear Group)
- On Day 7 lambs that received a yellow drench were sampled again
- On Day 14 lambs that received a clear drench were sampled again

Results	
2-LV: Levamisole (Yellow Group)	99% reduction - product is working
3-ML: Macrocytic Lactone (Clear Group)	84% reduction - resistance to product

Lamb performance from mature ewes 2022

Birth type	Birth weight (kg)	7 Week Weight (kg)	Weaning Weight (kg)	ADG Birth to weaning
Single	6.8	24.2	32.4	261
Twin	5.7	19.8	27.2	219
Triplet	5.4	19.7	27.0	220

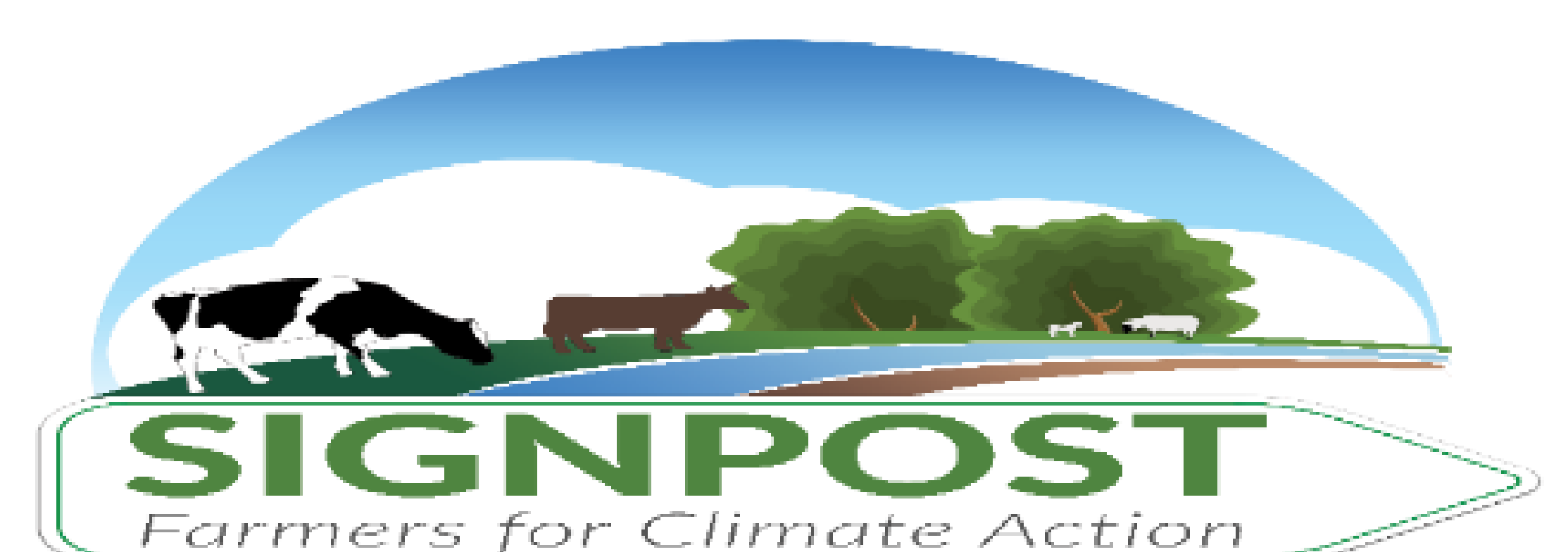
- Heavier lambs have been separated and are being offered 500g/hd/day of concentrates at grass
- Remaining lambs on grass will be drafted into 'finishing group as they get heavier
- Forage crops sown currently are also option for some of these lambs later in the autumn/winter

Managing the crop:

- Block graze to maximise crop utilisation
 - Also allows for re-growths on some crops during summer grazing
- Aim to complete grazing by mid-February

Key points when feeding sheep on forage crops:

- Introduce sheep to crops gradually
- Allow run back to grass
- Monitor animals for signs of ill health and remove animals from crop if necessary
- Provide long fibre source (hay / silage)
- Mineral supplementation required



Forage crops

How much crop do we actually have?

This is going to determine 2 things:

How long can we graze for?

What animal performance we can achieve from the crop?

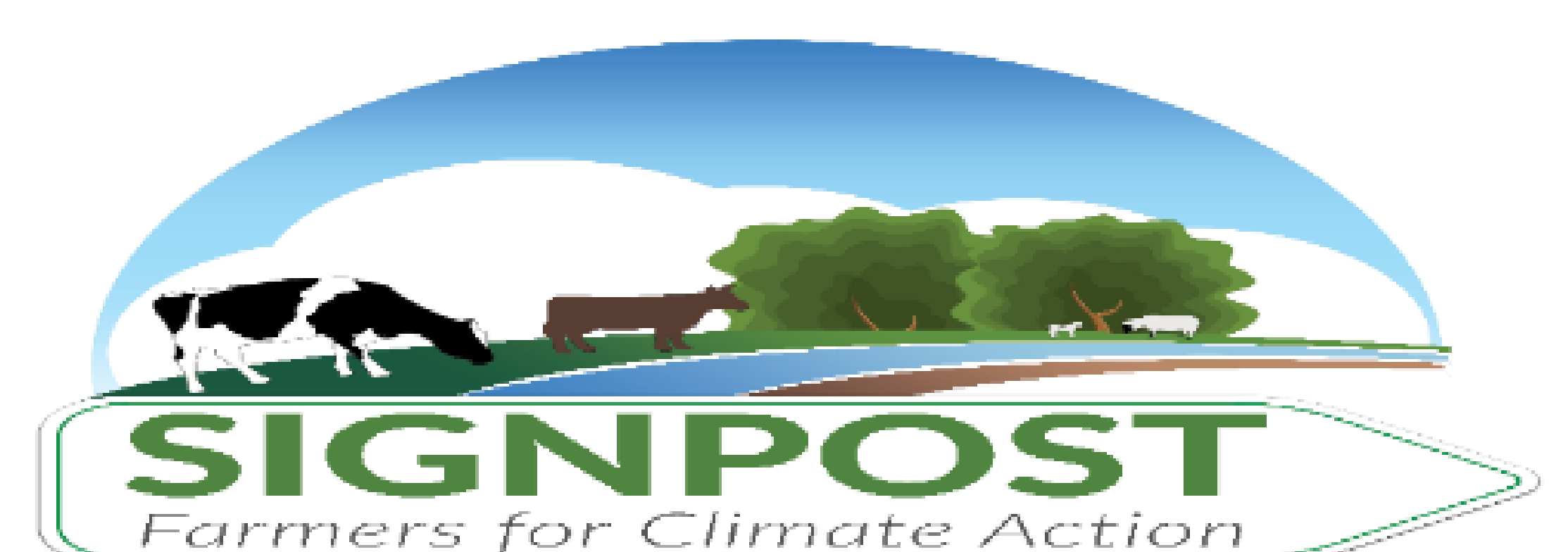
How do we measure the yield?

1. Get a 1m x 1m quadrat and cut all material in square
2. Place the material in a bag and weight the bag
3. Assume a DM% is ~12 – 13%

Example calculation:

sample weight (kg) x DM x 10,000 = kg DM/ha

3.5 kg x 0.13 x 10,000 = 4,550 kg DM/ha



Forage crops

How long can we expect to get pout of this crop?

- Expected utilisation of fresh crop 70%
 - This needs to be factored in when calculating grazing days
 - Weather dependent
- Lamb intake (35-44kg) approx. 1.3kg DM/hd/day – at 70% utilisation that's 1.9kg DM/hd/day

Example calculation:

yield/Ha divided by intake/hd/day = grazing days/Ha

$$4,550 \text{ kg}/1.9 = 2395 \text{ grazing days}$$

Assume a group size of 100 lambs that's approx. 24 days/Ha of
crop

