

# Lamb loss between scanning & marking

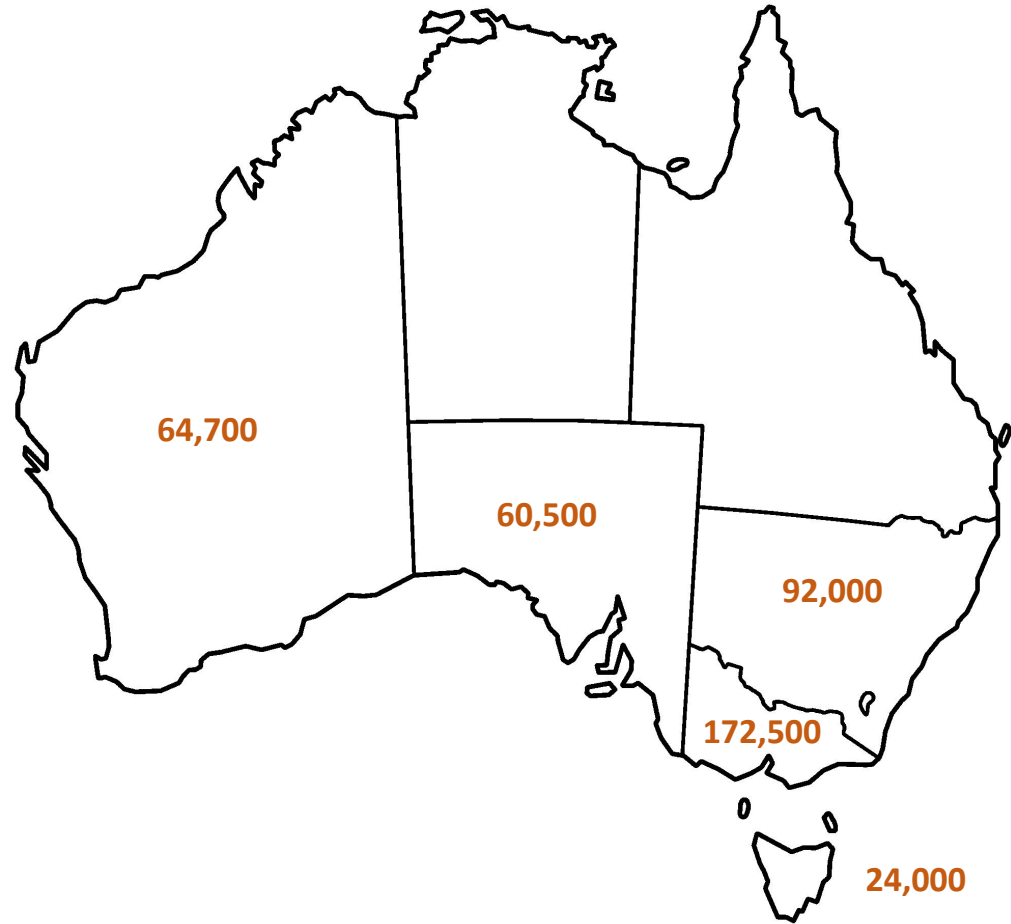
*What is normal and what are the causes?*

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Murdoch University

# What is “normal”?

# What is “normal”?

- Ewe lambs or maiden 2-year old
- Mature ewes same farm
- 2018 - 2020
  
- 79 eligible farms
- 413,700 ewes



# Maiden vs mature ewes

	Reproductive performance (average)		Age group comparison	
	Maidens	Mature	Difference	Statistical difference?
<b>Non-Merino (ewe lambs)</b>				
Marking rate (%)	74	132	<b>-58.1</b>	✓
Reproductive rate (%)	109	159	<b>-50.5</b>	✓
Lamb survival (%)	67	83	<b>-16.0</b>	✓
Ewe mortality (%)	2.6	2.8	<b>-0.2</b>	✗
<b>Merino (maiden 2-year-old)</b>				
Marking rate (%)	80	102	<b>-22.3</b>	✓
Reproductive rate (%)	108	132	<b>-24.4</b>	✓
Lamb survival (%)	74	78	<b>-3.4</b>	✓
Ewe mortality (%)	1.7	2.4	<b>-0.7</b>	✓

# Lamb survival

	Merino		Non-Merino	
	2-year old maiden	Mature	Ewe lambs	Mature
Top 25%	82% and up	83% and up	75% and up	87% and up
Average	74%	78%	67%	83%
Bottom 25%	Below 69%	Below 73%	Below 59%	Below 82%

# Maiden ewes: Single and twin lamb survival

	Merino 2-year old		Non-Merino ewe lambs	
	Single	Twin	Single	Twin
Eligible responses	25	23	20	22
<b>Average lamb survival</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>64%</b>
Industry target	90%	70%	90%	80%

# % respondents achieving lamb survival targets

	Merino 2-year old		Non-Merino ewe lambs	
	Single	Twin	Single	Twin
Survival ≥50%	100%	87%	100%	95%
Survival ≥60%	96%	65%	100%	68%
Survival ≥70%	92%	<b>9%</b>	80%	27%
Survival ≥80%	68%	0%	30%	<b>0 (0%)</b>
Survival ≥90%	<b>20%</b>	0%	<b>0%</b>	0%

# Take home messages

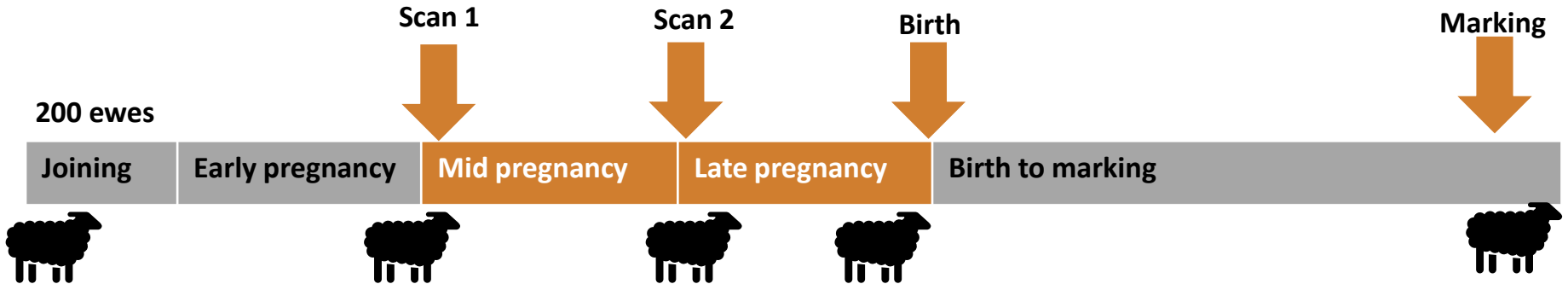
What we found	So what?
Maidens have poorer reproductive (scanning) rate <b>and</b> poorer lamb survival	Differentiate repro rate and lamb survival to address disappointing marking rate effectively - <b>different solutions</b> required
Lamb survival for maidens is <b>highly variable</b> and not well correlated with adults	Benchmarks and strategies should be targeted to <b>age group</b> and <b>pregnancy type</b> (single, multiples) rather than “more of the same”
Wide variability between ‘best’ and ‘worst’ farms	Opportunity to improve reproductive performance with <b>targeted</b> strategies



# Lamb mortality research

30 maiden flocks on 28 farms

- WA, SA and VIC
- 19 ewe lamb flocks
- 11 Merino maiden 2-year old



# Overall loss scanning to marking: “survival”

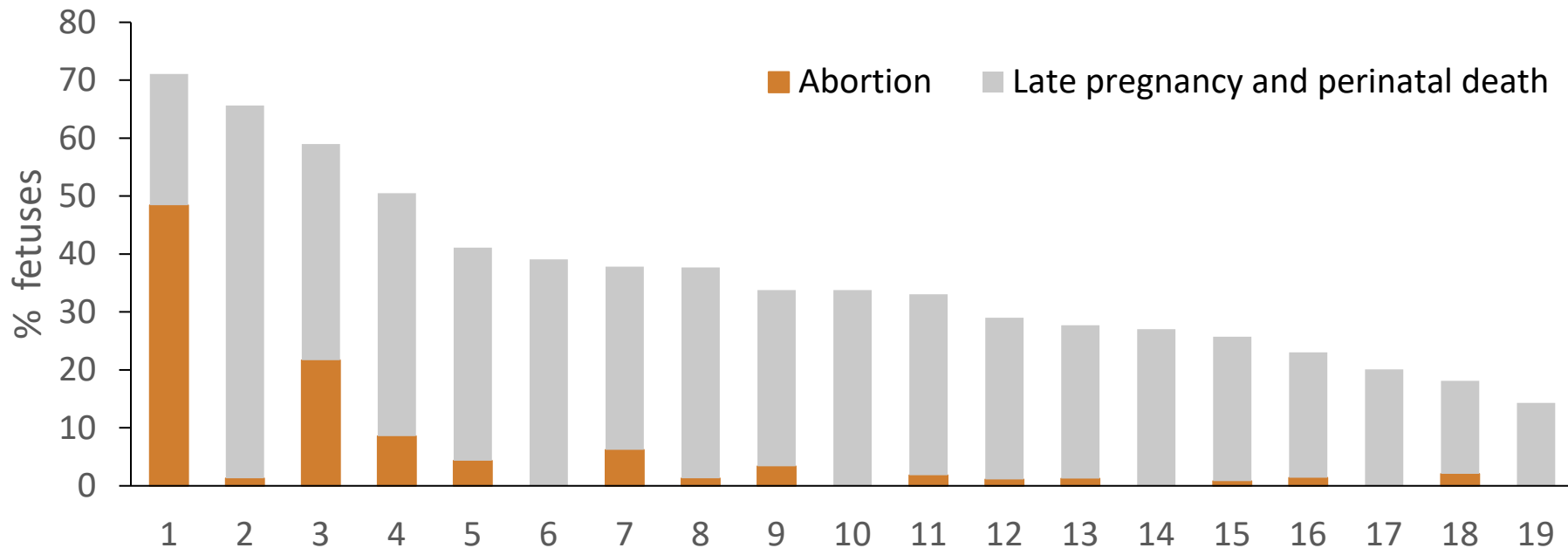
Scan 1

Lamb marking

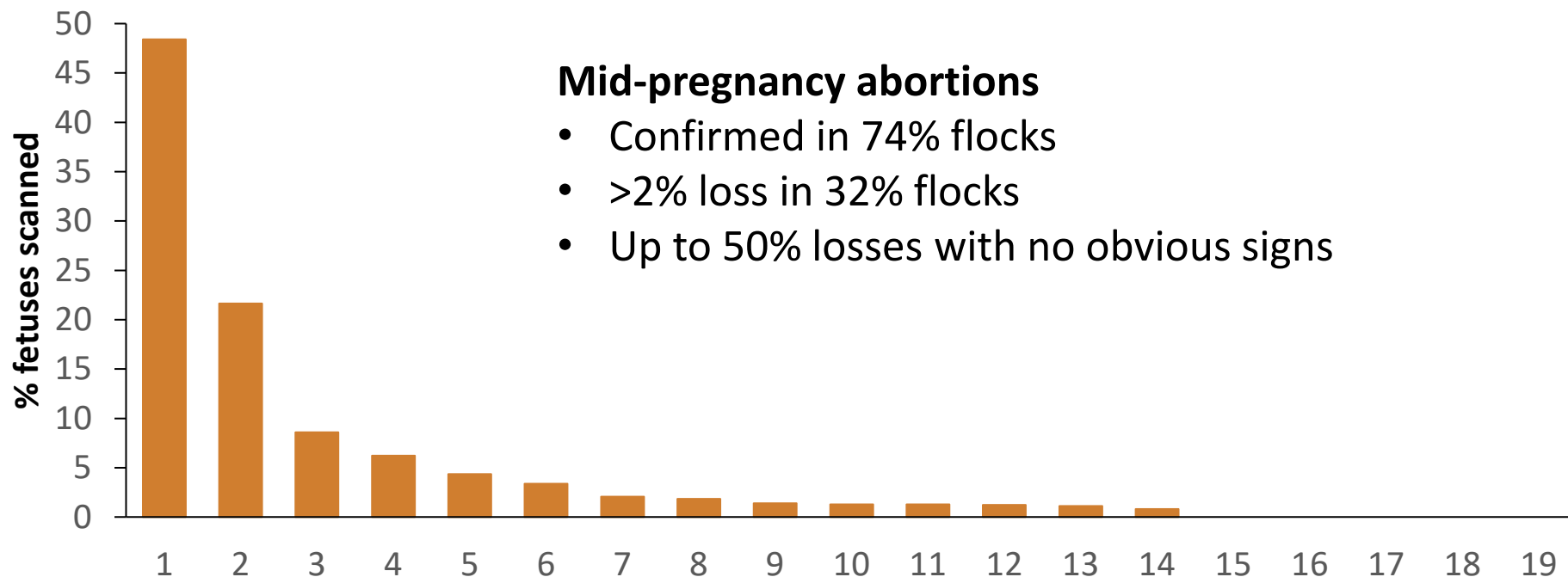


	Average wastage	Lowest wastage	Highest wastage
Merino 2-year old maiden	29% fetuses	20%	53%
Ewe lambs	36% fetuses	14%	71%

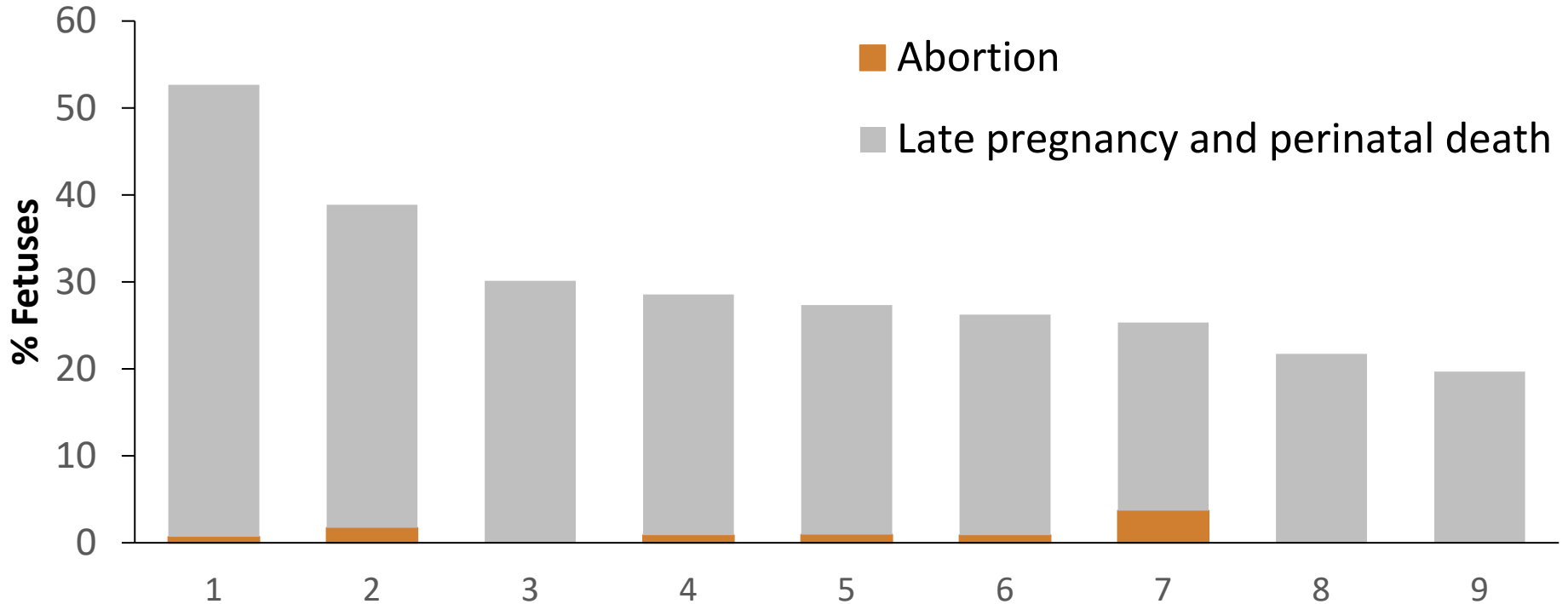
# Mid-pregnancy abortion & lamb mortality: ewe lambs



# Mid-pregnancy abortion in ewe lambs



# Abortion and lamb mortality: Maiden 2-year old



# Take home messages

What we found	So what?
Mortality during birth and up to marking is the major source of lamb loss for most flocks	Understanding important causes of lamb deaths on your farm informs what strategies are likely to improve survival
Mid-pregnancy abortion are an important source of loss on <b>some farms in some years</b> , especially for <b>ewe lambs</b>	Consider monitoring ewes to differentiate abortions from deaths occurring at (or soon after) birth ( <b>different solutions</b> )
One in three ewe lamb flocks have abortion higher than expected, but very rare to find dead lambs even with an 'outbreak'	Abortions will be underestimated with normal monitoring. Collect <b>any</b> aborted lambs or membranes for testing rather than "wait and see"

# What are the causes of losses on WA farms?

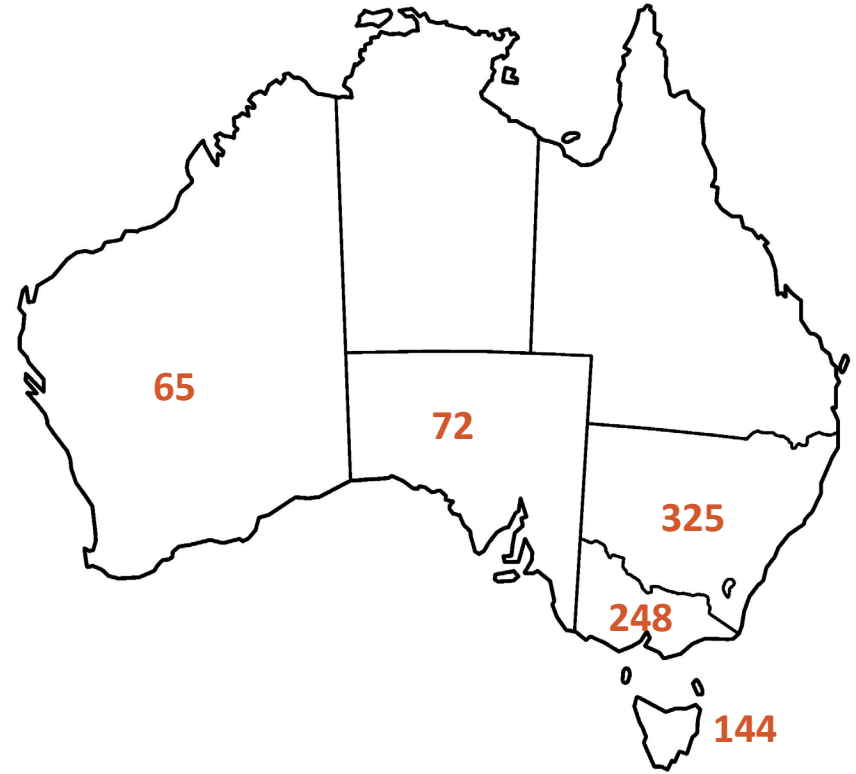
# Causes of abortions and stillbirths



# Review of submissions to laboratories

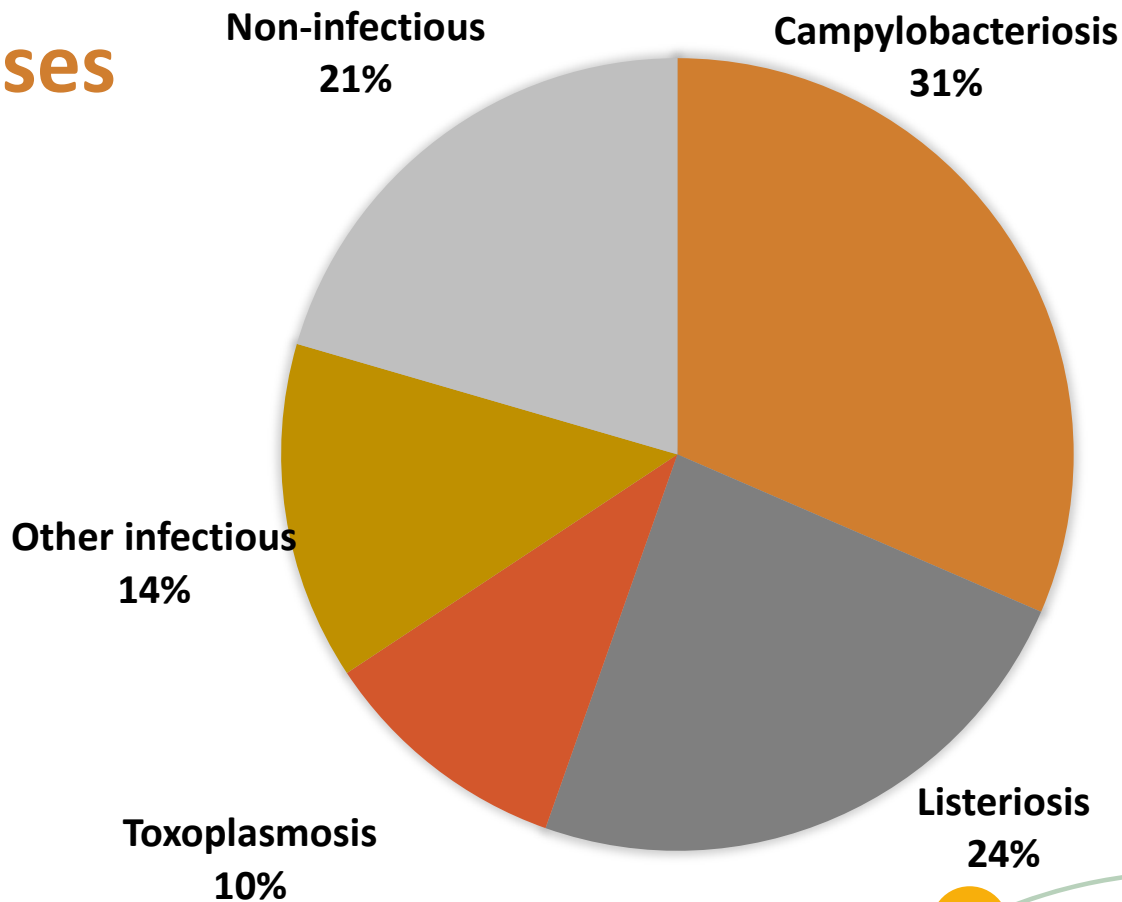
854 investigations

Diagnosis made for 49% investigations



# Common diagnoses

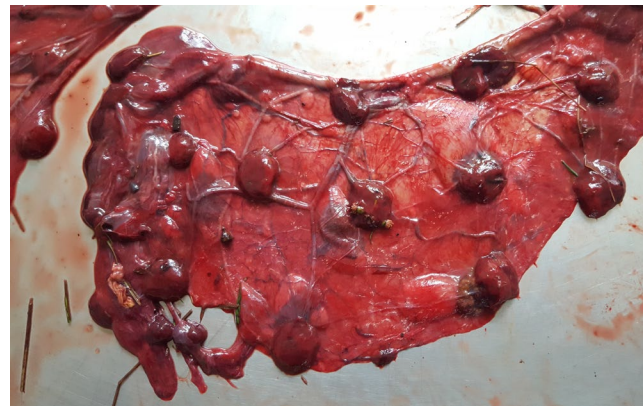
79% investigations with a diagnosis had an infectious cause



# Reaching a diagnosis

Inclusion of placenta: over 2 times more likely to reach diagnosis

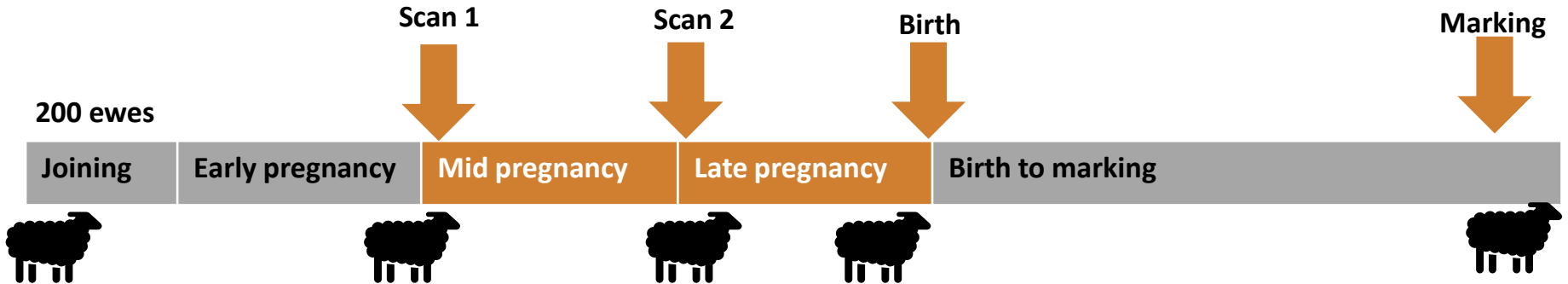
50% of submissions with autolysis but diagnosis still reached in 57% of these cases



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# Evidence of exposure to infections

Blood test for 1279 maiden ewes

At least 40 per flock

	Positive ewes
<i>Toxoplasma</i>	1.1%
<i>Neospora</i>	0.2%
Q-fever	0.1%



## *Campylobacter: 11 flocks in WA*

	<i>C. fetus</i>	<i>C. jejuni</i>
<b>'Exposed' flocks - adults</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Not tested</b>
<b>'Exposed' flocks - maidens</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>100%</b>
FTR 'exposed' maiden ewes	6%	98%
Reared 'exposed' maiden ewes	6%	97%
<b>'Positive' maiden ewes</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>62%</b>

# *Campylobacter*: national findings

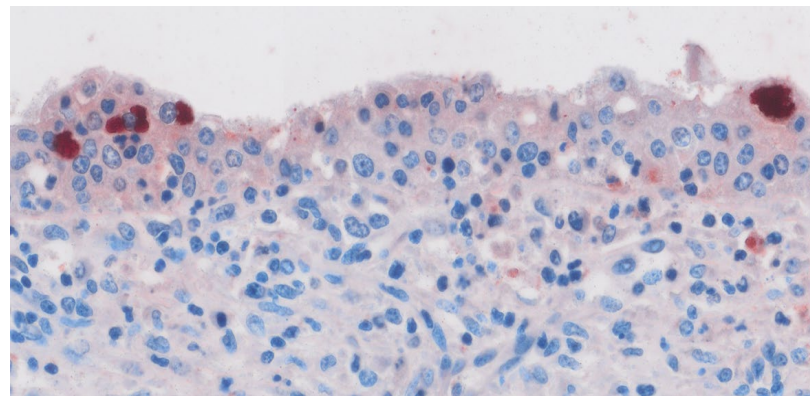
- *C. jejuni* antibodies at marking very common - **not** associated with failure to rear
- *C. fetus* 'positive' ewe lambs 2 times more likely to fail to rear (but **uncommon in WA**)
- *C. fetus* antibodies at marking not consistently associated with failure to rear
- Antibodies rise & fall quickly during outbreak – testing at marking (or later) may be unreliable
- **Lamb post-mortems with lab testing are the gold standard**

# Lab investigation for aborted & stillborn lambs

35 cases from 6 farms in WA

## ***Chlamydia pecorum* detected:**

- 64% lambs born to ewe lambs
- 8% lambs born to 2-year old maidens
- 5/6 farms



Murdoch/DPIRD

Other common infections ruled out with testing



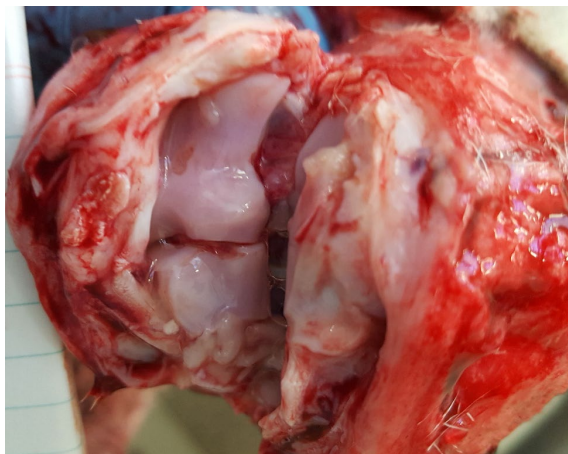
# *Chlamydia pecorum* sequence type 23

## Abortions & Stillbirths



Murdoch

## Arthritis



Murdoch

## Pink eye



NSW DPI

Also in cattle: abortion, sporadic bovine encephalomyelitis

# Risk factors for mid-pregnancy abortion

	Ewe lambs	2-year old maidens
Liveweight	X	X
Liveweight change	X	X
Condition score	X	X
Condition score change	X	X
Birth type (single, twin)	X	1.6% higher in singles

# Take home messages

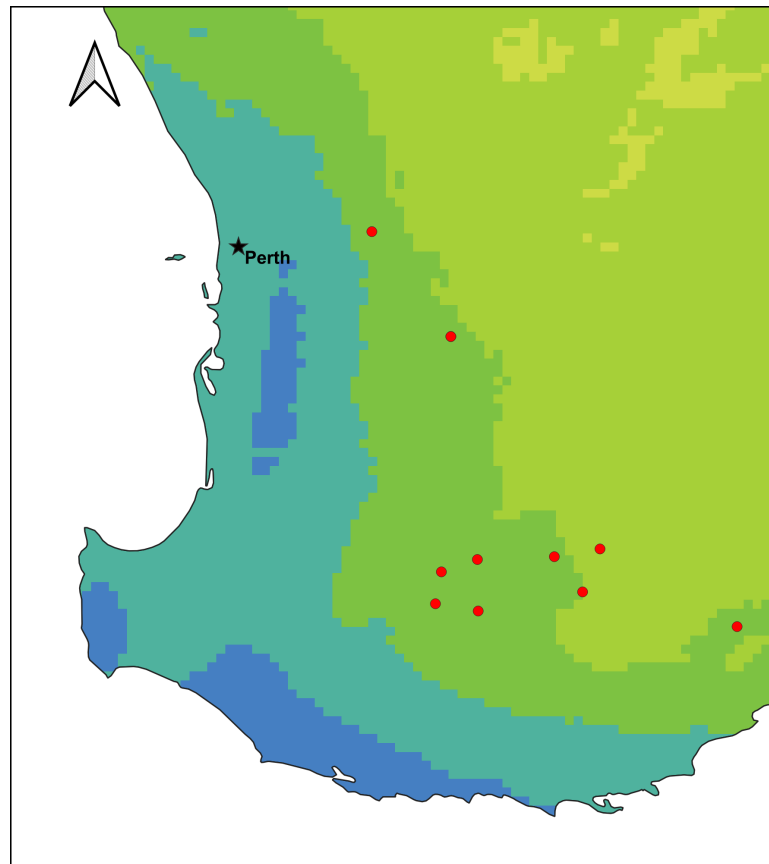
What we found	So what?
Mid-pregnancy abortions are hard to detect and rarely sampled.	Don't know much about causes of early- and mid-pregnancy abortions
<b><i>Campylobacter</i></b> , <b><i>Listeria</i></b> and <b><i>Toxoplasma</i></b> most common diagnoses, but wide range of causes	Collect stillborn or aborted lambs, <b>placenta or membranes</b> for lab testing.
<b><i>Campylobacter fetus</i></b> not common in WA, but outbreaks can occur under the right conditions	Vaccination may reduce losses on some farms in some years, but not a silver bullet for lamb survival. Blood tests need to be interpreted carefully.
The 'dangerous strain' of <b><i>Chlamydia pecorum</i></b> is common and widespread in ewe lambs	Collect aborted, stillborn or weak lambs for testing. Include placenta or membranes where possible.

# Causes of lamb mortality

# Lamb post mortem exams

11 maiden ewe flocks in WA

298 lamb exams



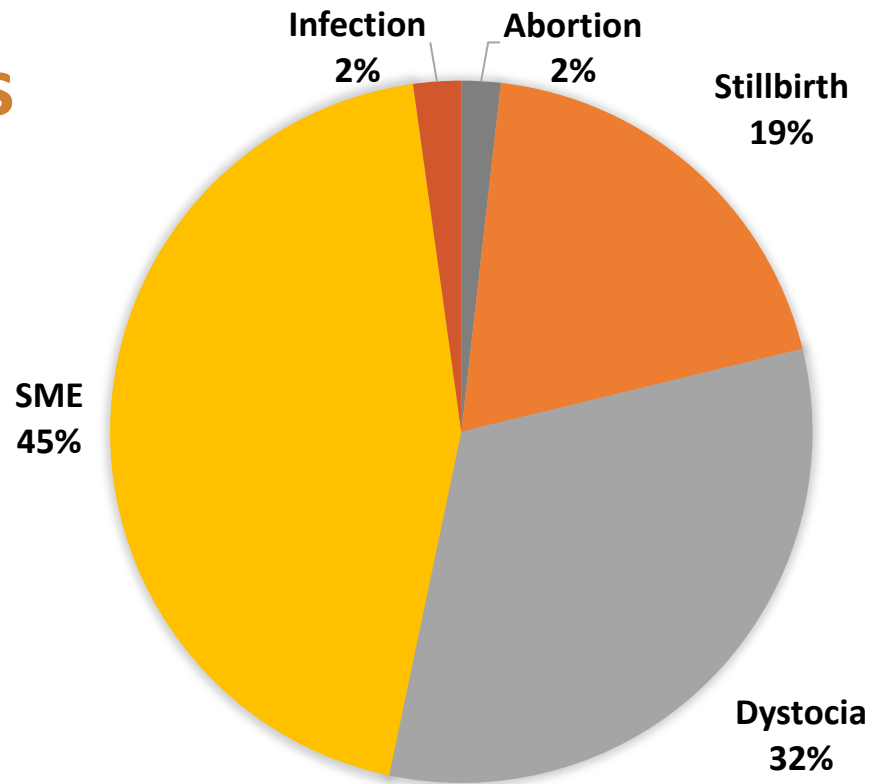
# Lamb post-mortem exams

298 lambs

Cause of death determined for 76% lambs

**Most common cause of death:**

- **Starvation-mismothering-exposure**
- **Dystocia (underestimated)**
- **Stillbirths**



# Take home messages

What we found	So what?
Lamb post mortems helpful to determine important causes of death	This informs strategies likely to improve survival on your property ( <b>different solutions</b> required)
<b>Dystocia</b> (lambing difficulty) is important cause of lamb mortality for maidens and mature ewes	Lamb post-mortem exams can show if changes to nutrition, management or genetics warranted
<b>Stillbirths and mis-mothering</b> are important causes of mortality, and maiden ewes are more susceptible to <b>infectious diseases</b> that increase risk	Contact vet to discuss submitting aborted, stillborn and weak lambs for subsidised testing under DPIRD Abortion Surveillance Scheme

# Take home messages

- Measure reproductive (scanning) rate and lamb survival (especially maidens)
- Abortions are important source of loss for some farms (especially ewe lambs)
- Any signs of abortion warrant investigation – speak to vet
- Disappointing lamb survival?
  - Consider repeat scanning to detect mid-pregnancy abortions in maidens
  - Lamb post-mortems with lab testing

**Knowing when losses occur & why = choose the right strategies for your system**