



## Grazing Management for Sheep Husbandry

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### INTRODUCTION

The sheep are related to grazing due to keeping the sheep on the pasture for some time. In this, special care to be taken that for how long and in how much place or area, the herd should be grazed on the pasture. Which animal to graze on which type of pasture and what other animals can be kept with it. What should be the number of these animals per acre. It is very important to know all the above things regarding grazing. By keeping information about them, economic benefits can be availed by getting more production from sheep.

### FACTORS AFFECTING GRAZING:

**A. ANATOMICAL CONFIGUTATION-** Among the factors, sheep can also be considered a factor. Parts of sheep, such as sight, smell, taste, etc. also have an effect on grazing. Usually the sheep first graze on the plant it sees nearby, and if it has a foul odor, it does not eat it. Apart from this, the type does not graze large plants. Taking taste with the tongue, smelling through the nose, the sheep graze the good and healthy food on the pasture. As another factor, grass and its nature also influence grazing. Sheep usually feed on green grass first, followed by green leaves, then green stem, then dry leaves and dried stems.

The long grass, which is green and full of juice, the sheep quickly, eat it, it fills its stomach in a short time.

**B. EFFECT OF CLIMATE AND WEATHERS-** It has a major impact on sheep grazing. The sheep stop grazing during the day in the summer season. In such a situation, he should graze in the morning and evening. If the grazing is taken care of according to the season and climate, the sheep will remain healthy and will be able to get away from the ill effects of heat. In winter, grazing of sheep should be done during the day.

**The grazing of sheep on pastures can be done by the following three types of methods:-**

**(1) Keeping it in a permanent form-** it is believed that the farmer has been making arrangements for the grazing of his animals by this method for years in this method, it happens that the flock is grazed at one place in the field for a long time. It is also called continuous grazing. The advantage in this is that there is not much problem of roaming

around by grazing the flock at one place. But the disadvantage of this is that the animal roams freely throughout the field. Due to this, some of the grass gets spoiled by coming under the feet of the sheep and the animal is not able to use all the grass in the field. Also when the grass is tall, it sticks to the wool. Especially the thorns of the grass of the birch are found the most in the wool. This reduces the cost of wool. To avoid this loss, a temporary fence can divide the field.



**(2) Temporary fencing-** This is done so that the number of sheep can be controlled. The sheep should be grazed in such a field that neither too much grass should be trampled under the feet nor it can ripen and become prickly. Green grass when raw in its young stage provides more protein to the animal, and it also has higher digestibility. The animal grazes in one place without fear in this way. In this method, the animal does not have to run much.

**(3) Balance between sheep and pasture:** When the number of animals for grazing is less than the ratio per acre, the grass starts to ripen and spoil. Conversely, if more animals are kept, then weak sheep and lambs cannot get enough food. It is best that the shepherders, based on their experience, feed so many sheep that neither the grass becomes less nor it is spoiled by increasing. This balance can be made by his own experience as a sheep farmer.

**Parasitic Effects:**

Keeping more sheep in the same place causes worms in the stomach of the sheep. For this it is better that all the sheep should be given anti-parasitic medicine before the rainy season closed.

**SHEEP GRAZING METHODS:**

In this method, a small enclosure is made on the farm and sheep are grazed in it. The fence can be made temporarily with thorns or wires so that it can be moved after a few days.

**Method of grazing by continuous closure:**

The method has the advantage that the sheep keep grazing the grass on the field continuously. Green grass is grazed in equal quantity. In this way the grass is not trampled. In this way, its sugarcane is also available for manure. The growth can be controlled by this method. The biggest advantage of this method is that the sheep graze in one direction, and it always grazes new grass on the pasture. There are no insects of any kind in such grass. By

this method sheep can also be saved from additional parasites. Where sugar beet is cultivated on pastures, sheep are grazed by folding method.

**(1) Rotating Grazing Method:**

This method, the field is permanently divided into small enclosures goes. In rotational grazing of sheep and lamb: In this method, sheep are grazed in one enclosure continuously for three to four days. After that, grazing is arranged in the next enclosure. Sheep always get green and less tall grass to graze. The grass need about three weeks to grow again. In this way, after making 8 enclosures of the field, the need to graze again after 18 to 24 days. It's turn. By grazing by this method, more production in less cost than sheep, can be obtained.

This method has the advantage that in which shed, which sheep is to be grazed, it can be grazed in it. Apart from this, it is also possible that after cutting the grass of any other

enclosure, drying it and printing it, then that can also be done.

In this method it has been observed that when the growth of grass is slow, the animal is grazed in the shed for a short time and when the growth is high, the flock is grazed in the shed for a longer time.

Grass is fully utilized in this method. Collect leftover grass can be done.

In this, lambs get less grazing, so their growth is slow. Sarkat or creeping grazing method: In this, wires are needed to build the enclosure. The pasture is divided into different parts by wires. At one place such strings are erected such that the lamb can go to graze in the front yard but the big sheep cannot. It is beneficial that the child gets green fresh grass to graze. When parasitic worms grow on pasture if they go, by this grazing method, the lamb can further graze on clean pastures, and can remain free from disease.



**(2.) Advance sliding grazing method:**

In this method, there will be no competition between sheep and lamb for food. By this method, the production per acre can also be taken in high quantity. In a temperate climate on a 24 – acre farm, 150 sheep and 220 lambs can be grazing.

There are several types of sliding methods: -

- (a) Permanent grazing with a slide.
- (b) Shore sliding grazing method.
- (c) One – way sliding with the grazing cow.

**(3.) Mixed grazing:**

In this, cows are grazed along with sheep. In all the above grazing methods, cow grazing can also be arranged along with sheep. The advantage of this grazing is that the cow will be able to use the grass on the pasture which the sheep do not graze. With this the production capacity per acre if pasture can be increased. Sheep – cow mixed grazing method. (i) Permanent grazing method and (ii) Home grazing method are done by both types of grazing methods.



**(4.) Shift Grazing Method:**

In this method cow and sheep are grazing alternately in separate enclosures. Grass is

fully utilized in this shift grazing method of cow – sheep.