

Leading Sheep MeatUp Forum

LONGREACH, FRIDAY 25 MARCH 2022



Sheep, goats, kangaroos and cattle: What they eat, how much and implications for multi-species grazing

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Queensland Government

Equivalency of sheep, goats, kangaroos and cattle

- The extent species are equivalent is crucial to setting optimum stocking rates for multi-species grazing enterprises
- Equivalency in relation to stocking rate should consider:
 - How much they eat
 - What they eat
 - Where they eat



Equivalency of sheep, goats, kangaroos and cattle

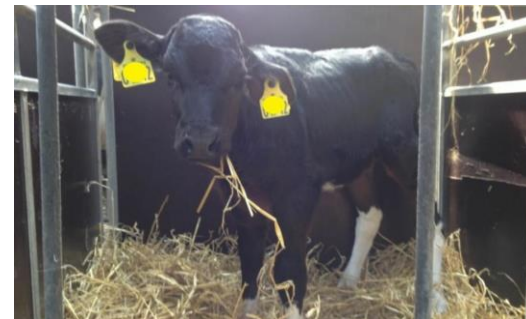
Presentation today largely based on two journal papers

Literature reviews

- Pahl, L. (2020). Macropods, feral goats, sheep and cattle. 1. Equivalency in how much they eat. *The Rangeland Journal* 41, 497-518
- Pahl, L. (2020). Macropods, feral goats, sheep and cattle. 2. Equivalency in what and where they eat. *The Rangeland Journal* 41, 519–533

How much do they eat?

- Sheep were a range of breeds
- Cattle were *Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*
- Goats were a range of breeds
- Kangaroos were Red kangaroos, wallaroos, Eastern grey kangaroos and Western grey kangaroos
- 100's studies fed the same forage to animals and measured how much they ate each day



How much do they eat?

- The benchmark used for comparing intakes of these species of herbivore was a dry sheep equivalent (DSE)
 - 50kg merino wether or dry ewe at maintenance
- Based on how much dry matter is eaten daily:
 - a 50kg goat is 1 DSE
 - a 50kg macropod is 1 DSE
 - a 450kg steer (1 AE) is 8 DSE
- Kg for kg, they are largely equivalent in terms of how much they eat daily

How many kangaroo DSEs on your property?

- Total AE's or DSE's for livestock is calculated from classes, numbers and weights
- But you don't know these for kangaroos
- The average size of a kangaroo is 25kg
 - This is 0.5 DSE or 0.06 AE
- When kangaroos are at peak density, an 8,000ha property may have 10,000 kangaroos – 5,000 DSE or 600 AE.
- Now, it may have 1,000 kangaroos (500 DSE or 60 AE)
- Contact National Parks & Wildlife Macropod program

How much do they drink?

- Differences in water requirements are also important
- On a kg for kg basis, cattle require 50% more water than sheep, sheep require 60% more water than goats, and goats require 3 times more water than kangaroos
- Water is nearly always available, but the more water-efficient herbivores can travel further from water, find more and better-quality forage, and maintain adequate daily dry matter intakes

What and where do they eat?

- Sheep were merino
- Cattle were *Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*
- Goats were feral goats of the Australian rangelands
- Kangaroos were Red kangaroos, wallaroos, Eastern grey kangaroos and Western grey kangaroos
- Studies reviewed were all from Australian rangelands

What do they eat?

Most studies reported diet composition as percent of broad plant groups:

- annual grasses
- perennial grasses
- annual forbs
- perennial forbs (small shrubs)
- large shrubs and trees
- litter lying on the ground

Annual grasses

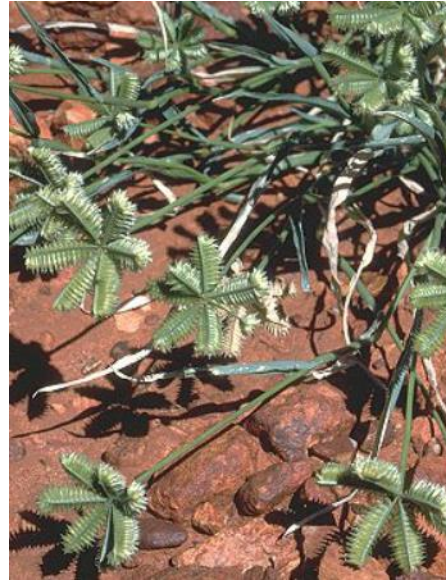
Red flinders



Downs couch



Button grass



Perennial grasses

Curly Mitchell grass



Queensland blue grass



Annual forbs

Rhynchosia



Glycine



Daisy burr



Perennial forbs

Sida



Goats head burr



Ruby saltbush



Shrubs and trees

Wilga



Senna/Cassia



Mulga



Vine tree



Litter



What do they eat?

- Large number of studies done on what sheep, cattle, goats and kangaroos eat in Australian rangelands
- Overall – huge variability in what each species of herbivore ate at any one time or place!
- **Very little published work done in central west Qld**
- But there are trends in what these herbivore eat which are likely to apply in central west Qld

What do they eat?

- Herbivores eat the best of what is available to them
- Best – Plants that are highly digestible and nutritious. Small, growing, green, high in moisture and protein and low in fibre
- Sequence of best to worst plants are:
 - annual forbs and annual grasses
 - green perennial grass
 - new growth of perennial forbs
 - dry perennial grass
 - leaves of large shrubs and trees
 - litter lying on the ground

What do they eat?

- Generally, sheep, cattle, goats and kangaroos have the same order of preferences for the broad plant groups
- But the broad plant groups are not equally available to these herbivores – so diets are often different at any one time
- With increasing size of herbivores, there is decreasing availability of small and/or sparse high-quality plants
- This plays out over time as seasonal conditions change

What do they eat?

- Merino sheep progress through the hierarchy of preferred plants faster than red kangaroos and eat more perennial forbs and browse than red kangaroos
- Cattle progress through the hierarchy of plants faster than merino sheep and eat more large dry grasses, perennial forbs and browse than sheep
- Feral goats also prefer herbage to browse, but always eat more and a wider range of browse than all other species
- Wallaroos and grey kangaroos almost only eat grasses

What do they eat?

- Over time, as plants stop growing, dry out and are consumed or disintegrate, the diets of all these species of herbivore overlap considerably
- All herbivores potentially compete for annual forbs, annual grasses and green perennial grasses. These drive animal growth and reproduction
- Sheep, cattle, goats and red kangaroos potentially compete for perennial forbs, dry grass and browse. These are needed for survival

Where do they eat?

- At any one time, overlap in where sheep, cattle, feral goats and kangaroos forage is often low. However, over time, as climatic conditions change, overlap in where they forage is high
- On a kg for kg basis, cattle, sheep, goats and kangaroos have similar daily dry matter intakes, and over time eat much the same plants in much the same places
 - kg for kg, they are largely equivalent

Take home messages

- At any one time, multiple species will utilise more plants in more places. There is potential to run more DSE's in favourable seasons with a mix of herbivores.
- Sheep and goats are also likely to suppress some woody regrowth
- Sheep and goats last longer and are easier to supplement during droughts



Take home messages

- Cattle can improve the quality and accessibility of forages for smaller herbivores such as sheep
- A mix of herbivores may reduce risks associated with high variability in market prices and climate
- Realising these benefits without losing production efficiencies and damaging pastures will be challenging given there are often deficits in forage quality and quantity



Tools and resources

MLA EDGENetwork workshops - <https://www.mla.com.au/extension-training-and-tools/edgenetwork/>

- Grazing Land Management EDGE
- Grazing Fundamentals EDGE
- Nutrition EDGE

Stocktake GLM

Future Beef - <https://futurebeef.com.au/>



Tools and resources

MLA tools and calculators -

<https://www.mla.com.au/extension-training-and-tools/tools-calculators/>

- Stocking Rate Calculator
- MLA Feed Demand Calculator
- MLA Feedbase planning and budgeting tool

Making More From Sheep – online modules -

<http://www.makingmorefromsheep.com.au/>



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