

## A Review: Comparison between Grazing Behavior of Cattle and Sheep

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the behavior of cattle and sheep grazing and expression of behavioral differences between cattle and sheep is because, to thereby allow grazing management strategies amid animal feed. Grazing circumstances, the daily consumption and duration is grazing, it can result from consumption of feed bite mass (mass and carved teeth) and tooth cutting (bite rate) Fodder, and the duration of time since eating and eating meals to consider. All herbivores digest and ability to deal with toxins are not equal. Food animals that is physiologically adapted to digest it and those that will meet their nutritional needs, taking. Since these differences are inherited in the diet, vegetarians often have been classified into three major groups: grazing, browsing, and the intermediate feeders. Cattle feed off your tongue and pulls it into the mouth. The feed between the upper and lower molars and pre-molars or the lower jaw and upper jaw tooth pad covers. Feed the plants with a backward jerk off to her. With a wide mouth and lips uncompromising high, large clumps of grass cattle can catch in your mouth. The method of choice is to eat a cow, resulting in more dead material from other ruminants, such as sheep, goats and deer, the narrower the mouth and lips are flexible, eats. The mouth parts of cattle selected for leaves of woody plants (twigs breaking) is more difficult. There is strong evidence that the diet of ruminants has clear priorities, a change in the physiological state of change, and that seems to be an evolutionary basis. Rather than ignore these evolutionary traits, we should strive to consider when designing systems for animal management. Since animals and parts of plants (green leaves) or choose a particular plant species, total plant material available at present can not be considered for grazing animals. Sheep and cattle grazing behavior by various factors, seasonal and circadian patterns, temperature and humidity, wind direction, race, access to water, topography, availability of pasture, elimination (defecation), social structure and social facilitation affect be.

**Key words:** Behavior grazing, Bite mass, Bite rate, Browsing, Sheep, Cattle.

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### Introduction

Feeding behavior includes all activities related to obtaining and processing food for storage and production. Essentially, the fed cattle and sheep animal feeder and branches have evolved. That's why they feed the ever-growing plants are usually from different layers of vegetation, the soil near the plants or trees are harvested. Grazing is the so-called grass harvest. But harvest the entire plants or parts of plants, such as legumes or corn stalks and leaves are also used. Understanding the feeding behavior of animals is a powerful tool that can increase the effectiveness of managers to modify a diet to help animals used for vegetation management. Animal models of social feedback and learn as parents and peers. Behavior, especially when it comes to choosing a diet, it is extremely flexible. Knowledge of animal behavior, morphology and physiology of selected dietary influences (Targeted Grazing, 2006). Animal grazing behavior by external factors, i.e. climate, soil, slope and vegetation, and by internal factors, for example, individual circumstances (age, sex, pregnancy, class hierarchies, etc.) are affected (Reyneri, A., 1994). Herbivores when they are given a chance, even if their nutritional needs based on age, physiological status and environmental conditions vary, they can choose a balanced diet. Animal behavior in response to nutrient foods can affect (intake and digestion). When forage intake is restricted, the main factor affecting the performance of animal forage digestibility. Animal behavior is affected by their response to pesticides in food is well (National Range and Pasture Handbook, 1997).

The aim of this study was to investigate the behavior of cattle and sheep grazing, and behavior expression differences between cattle and sheep is grazing, to thereby allow grazing management strategies amid animal feed.

#### *Grazing behavior of ruminants:*

Pasture grass is the cheapest source of feed available for cattle and sheep. However, because animals reach their potential, often due voluntary intake is usually less than what is possible when you get processed food, remains inconclusive. Grazing circumstances, the daily consumption and duration is grazing, it can result from

consumption of feed bite mass (mass and carved teeth) and tooth cutting (bite rate) Fodder, and the duration of time grazing eating and eating meals to consider. Defined as vegetation height increases, the gas mass increases, which in turn result in a dramatic impact on the amount of gas usage is. In sheep, the mass of gas increases, the number of bites will reduce the need for chewing increases. In cattle, we find a different pictures, as the feed gas mass increases, the relatively small increase in the proportion of the chewing jaw movements are shown. Physiological status of the animal and the amount of time grazing can be set daily by grazing animals, they need to change in response to nutrients. For example, sheep and cattle have shown that the amount of milk used in 10% and 19%, respectively, compared with non-breast-feeding grazing of the vegetation increases. However, the strategies of sheep or cattle to meet the increased demand of nutrients for breastfeeding, increasing the total daily grazing time. Therefore, dairy cows and sheep grazing time each day, 22% and 29%, respectively, compared with non-lactating counterparts increases. Thereby increasing the amount and timing of grazing, sheep and cows daily use could increase by 40% in response to feeding. It has been suggested that the higher intake rate by cattle, compared with sheep, may not be due solely to the greater dental arcade size and hence bite mass, but that the main factor influencing intake rate is 'handling time' (i.e. the time required to take a bite plus the time taken to masticate the herbage in that bite) (Gibb, M. and R. Orr, 1997).

All herbivores digest and ability to deal with toxins are not equal. Food animals those are physiologically adapted to digest it and those that will meet their nutritional needs, taking. Since these differences are inherited in the diet, vegetarians often have been classified into three major groups: grazing, browsing, and intermediate feeders (Reyneri, A., 1994; Targeted Grazing, 2006).

Grazers, including cattle, horses, forage primarily taking intestinal ability to access large amounts of forage quality are relatively low. Cows, the overall dimensions and design of their mouths, grazing is adapted to eating branches. A bull-nose, big lips and tongue, which is used as a receiver. Larger muzzle of his ability to choose among the plants and plant parts limit. Feed them with his tongue sweep vegetation brought to the mouth, where the grass between the pad and the upper jaw and lower jaw incisors is compressed and torn. The cows have a rumen, which gives them the ability to digest low quality woody material (Targeted Grazing, 2006).

Sheep classified as corrosive to the intermediate, with a narrow snout and large rumen relative to body mass, which allows them to graze selectively. Sheep, like all ruminants has incisor teeth in the lower jaw and the upper jaw there is a hard layer of the tooth. These anatomical differences to their advantage to cows for crawling or leaves or flowers of the plant have thin stems. Successfully to control several broadleaf weeds sheep were used. Sheep diets are often easily grass when grasses are succulent or when other forage is available to consumers. Sheep tend to consume more grass broadleaf weeds when available has risen to. Plant parts that are thin, juicy, and are usually easily visible over those rough, dry, and clear (opaque) are elected. Compared with cattle, sheep graze the dense herb dense tall grass short of difficult. Sheep has a small footprint, and are well suited to travel in rugged topography. Sheep steep terrain faster than most cows will tend to avoid it because it is wet and marshy areas. These traits, along with being a natural, accurate and strategic programs perfect for them because the land is dominated by the most appropriate weed (Targeted Grazing, 2006; Lemus, R. and K. Brown, 2008).

Browsers, such as goats, have narrow mouths, and strong coarse language that are good for chewing leaves, branches and stem wood of narrow individual right. Their small mouths suggest that they have the ability to selectively take leaves and stems. Goats adapt to eating branches often results in a higher crude protein diet but lower digestibility than sheep. Body weight, goat, cow or sheep is greater than the liver, so that they can more effectively herbs contain compounds such as terpenes and tannins are secondary to the process. Branch breakers are equipped with glands that produce saliva, which is connected to the tannin. They also have specialized rumen microbes to break down toxins and other alkaloids are many conditions. Physical agility animal is a goat. The stands on their hind legs to reach the grass grow at or above the front legs to pull down the branch to take advantage of the narrow leaves. Even smaller goats can climb trees to get to forage. Nature of the sport, they are able to goats than sheep or cattle on uneven ground faster and be transported (Targeted Grazing, 2006).

Grazing it takes up too much time. For example, dairy cows for about 8 hours, about 9 hours a day beef and sheep to 10 hours a day. This can be affected by many factors. Been found in cattle, sheep and goats differences in botanical composition of the diet and habits grazing them, due to the following factors (Baird, L., 2002; Baumont, R., 1996; Blackshaw, J.K., 1986; Reyneri, A., 1994):

Seasonal and circadian patterns, temperature and humidity, wind direction, ethnicity, access to water, topography, availability of pasture; desorption (empty stomach), social structure, social facilitation.

#### *Differences in grazing behavior of cattle and sheep:*

Grazing include the search for fodder, forage selection, and getting chosen to put hay into the mouth. Ruminant animals grazing or forage on taking Swallowing different. The differences associated with the various types of forage that the animal prefers from head to jerk backward. With a wide mouth and lips uncompromising high, large clumps of grass cattle can catch in your mouth. The method of choice is to eat a cow, resulting in

more dead material from other ruminants, such as sheep, goats and deer, the narrower the mouth and lips are flexible, eats. The mouth parts of cattle selected for leaves of woody plants (twigs breaking) is more difficult. Cow or large animal, small animal to stop eating dry more slowly than poor, forages are. Sheep are relatively small mouth and lips are considerably agility. They either bite of pasture plants that are interested in taking it or it between the teeth of the lower jaw and the maxillary dental pad and take action to tear the head backward or forward. They are able to grazing close to the ground and can also be easily adapted to eating branches (picking the leaves of plants or other plant material). The fusing anatomical or behavioral causes sheep to be able to choose what uses greatly. The most delicious lamb particles choice, but this may not necessarily be the most nutritious foods. As livestock forage availability decreases, the degree of choice will decrease. In pastures, sheep, cattle or horses can further be selected. Researchers have shown that vision, touch, taste and smell of hay by sheep in a way that consumer choice will be used. Studies in sheep show that the choice of flavors likely to be affected. Symptoms are relatively minor role smell plays. Sight is probably the first to identify specific species for forage and navigation path it used to be, but apparently seeing no significant influence on the choice. Higher priority than the stem leaves the sheep eats grass, fresh ingredients over dry ingredients and violence are a priority.

As a result, large animals are forced to spend more time eating. Instead, because of small ruminants requires less food, they can be more selective and more time spent on the search for high-quality forage, thin, green plants are growing. Cattle tend to move in straight lines between two points is the length of the grass, the sheep pasture fence lines are parallel to the movement (Lyons, R.K. and R.V. Machen, 2000).

#### *Conclusions:*

There is strong evidence that the diet of ruminants has clear priorities, a change in the physiological state of change, and that seems to be an evolutionary basis. Rather than ignore these evolutionary traits, we should strive to consider when designing systems for animal management. Since animals and parts of plants (green leaves) or choose a particular plant species, total plant material available at present can not be considered animals to graze. In other words, the amount of forage available for animals can be limited even if the whole plant material is abundant. Animal's ability to move on rough terrain of the benefits of using livestock to manage vegetation in comparison with other conventional methods. Animals must be made when selecting animals to achieve specific management objectives for vegetation to be considered. Increased understanding of the relationship between vegetation and the amount of gas mass consumption modeling helps us to bite. For a complete description of the physiological and behavioral determinants of cattle and sheep in the pasture, more information is needed. Sheep and cattle grazing behavior can be influenced by several factors (weather, physical environment, vegetation characteristics, factors related to the animal). The weather has the greatest effect on the activity of these two species.

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