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SHEEP AND LAMB DEATH LOSS SURVEY -- 1994

This special report represents the Colorado results of a National Sheep and Lamb Death Loss Survey conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service in January, 1995. An earlier report representing only predator losses in Colorado was released March 24, 1995 by the Colorado Agricultural Statistics Service. This report covers both predator and non-predator loss estimates for Colorado in 1994.

The survey was primarily funded by USDA, APHIS, Animal Damage Control. Supplemental funding provided by the Colorado Wool Growers Association enabled the Colorado sample of cattle and sheep operations for the regularly scheduled January 1, 1995 survey to be expanded to obtain additional responses from sheep and lamb operations on predator and non-predator losses. This enhanced sample size enabled CASS to provide loss data by area and size groups. From a total sample of 1,976 cattle and sheep operations in the survey, 598 were classified as having sheep on their operation in the past. All operations with 100 head or more (398) were included in the survey. Two hundred operations with less than 100 head of sheep and lambs were also included in the survey. From the 598 sampled sheep operations, responses were obtained from 487 for a survey response rate of 81%. From the entire sample, only 303 operations reported having sheep and lambs on hand January 1, 1995. The statistical estimates published in this report are based on these reports with allowances made for non-responses using a stratified expansion technique.

HIGHLIGHTS
(Reference Table 1)

Sheep producers in Colorado lost \$5.54 million from sheep and lamb deaths from all causes in 1994. Of that total, \$2.20 million (40%) was caused directly by predators. Non-predator causes, which included disease, weather, natural deaths, etc., accounted for \$2.75 million, while unknown causes amounted to \$593,000.

The total inventory of all sheep and lambs in Colorado as of January 1, 1994 was 647,000 head. The beginning year inventory consisted of 320,000 breeding sheep and lambs of which 279,000 were one year old and older and 41,000 were breeding replacement lambs. The January 1, 1994 inventory also included 327,000 market sheep and lambs consisting of just 3,000 head of market sheep and 324,000 head of market lambs, many of which are shipped into Colorado for further feeding before being sent to slaughter.

Coyotes were the largest single cause of sheep and lamb deaths in 1994 where an estimated 18,900 head valued at \$1.16 million were killed. The second leading cause of death was attributed to digestive problems accounting for 17,200 head valued at \$1.03 million. Respiratory problems ranked third with 9,300 head lost valued at \$554,900.

PREDATOR LOSSES
(Reference Tables 2-8)

A similar survey covering only predator losses was conducted in 1990. Tables 2-6 show comparisons between the 1990 and 1994 surveys. A major difference between the two surveys is that the 1990 survey covered only predator losses of mature sheep and lambs after docking, whereas the 1994 survey also included lambs lost to predators before docking.

Table 2 compares the ratio of predator losses to the stock sheep (breeding herd) inventory at the beginning of the year for 1990 and 1994. This comparison excludes the feedlot inventories which experience few predator losses because of intense management and concentrated numbers. This comparison shows that predator losses as a percent of the stock sheep inventory

at the beginning of the year dropped slightly from 8.7 percent in 1990 to 8.3 percent in 1994. Coyote losses showed a drop from 7.1 percent of the inventory in 1990 to 4.8 percent of the inventory in 1994. Losses due to bears and mountain lions showed marked increases.

The total loss of sheep and lambs to predators during 1994 in Colorado totaled 35,500 head. Of that total, 6,500 were mature sheep and 29,000 were lambs. Lamb losses prior to docking totaled 9,000 head and losses after docking totaled 20,000. The value of all sheep and lambs lost to predators during 1994 was estimated at just under \$2.20 million compared with \$2.27 million in 1990. The value loss on sheep was \$484 thousand in 1994, down from \$783 thousand in 1990 as a result of fewer head lost and a lower value per head. Lamb losses to predators were valued at \$1.71 million in 1994 compared with \$1.49 million in 1990 as the higher value per head more than offset a fewer number being lost.

Coyotes were by far the leading cause of loss to predators for both sheep and lambs. Coyotes accounted for 41.5 percent of the mature sheep losses by predators and 55.9 percent of the lamb losses. Bears, mountain lions, and dogs accounted for 20.0 percent, 18.5 percent, and 15.4 percent of the sheep losses to predators, respectively. Other predators accounted for the remaining 4.6 percent of the sheep losses. Mountain lions were the second leading cause of lamb losses to predators, accounting for 13.5 percent of the total. Eagles were responsible for 11.0 percent of the lamb losses, bears accounted for 7.2 percent, dogs claimed 5.5 percent, and fox accounted for 4.8 percent. Bobcats and other predators made up the remaining 2.1 percent of the lambs lost to predators.

Coyotes were responsible for the majority of sheep and lamb losses in each area of the state, ranging from a low of 44.1 percent of the total in the Northwest and Mountain district to a high of 79.5 percent of the total in the Southeast. Losses caused by dogs were also reported by each area with the highest percentages occurring in the Northeast where lambs are concentrated in feedlots and in the San Luis Valley where sheep and lambs are also more concentrated and subject to attack by dogs. Predator losses were heavily concentrated in the Northwest and Mountains and the Southwest where the majority of the stock sheep are located and where young lambs are born.

NON-PREDATOR LOSSES (Reference Tables 1,9,10,11)

Losses of Colorado sheep and lambs to non-predator and unknown causes in 1994 totaled 54,500 head valued at \$3.3 million. Digestive problems caused 17,200 deaths while respiratory problems resulted in 9,300 deaths. Eighty five percent of the digestive problem deaths and 72 percent of the respiratory problem deaths occurred in commercial feedlots.

Colorado producers indicated they were unable to ascertain the cause of death in 9,600 animals. One-half of these unknown causes occurred in commercial feedlots.

Nearly half (48.7 %) of the sheep and lamb losses attributed to non-predator and unknown causes occurred in the Northeast district where most of the commercial feedlots are located. The Southwest district and Northwest and Mountain districts accounted for 16.0 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively.

LOSSES BY SIZE OF OPERATION (Reference Tables 12-15)

Estimates of losses (both predator and non-predator) by size of operation are presented in tables 12-15. Due to small numbers reported in some categories, estimates were rounded to the nearest 25 head. Data users should realize that accuracy of the estimates decreases as the survey data are broken down into multiple categories.

PREDATOR CONTROL

The 1994 survey indicated the 36 percent of Colorado sheep producers employed specific non-lethal management or husbandry practices to control predator losses. Thirty percent reported using guard dogs, 20 percent utilized fencing and 10 percent used non-lethal fright tactics to scare off predators.

The survey indicated that in 1994 Colorado producers spent nearly \$1.2 million in non-lethal predator control measures and \$250,000 was spent on lethal control measures such as predator taxes and bounties, hiring private trappers or hunters, hiring aerial hunters, livestock protection collars, etc.

Table 1: Number and Value of Sheep and Lamb Death Losses by Cause, Colorado, 1994 ^{1/}

Cause	Sheep		Lambs		Total Sheep and Lambs	
	Number lost	Value	Number lost	Value	Number lost	Value
PREDATORS:	Head	Dollars	Head	Dollars	Head	Dollars
Bears	1,300	96,850	2,100	123,900	3,400	220,750
Bobcats .....	...	...	100	5,900	100	5,900
Coyotes	2,700	201,150	16,200	955,800	18,900	1,156,950
Dogs	1,000	74,500	1,600	94,400	2,600	168,900
Eagles .....	...	...	3,200	188,800	3,200	188,800
Fox .....	...	...	1,400	82,600	1,400	82,600
Mountain lions	1,200	89,400	3,900	230,100	5,100	319,500
Wolves .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Predators ^{2/}	300	22,350	500	29,500	800	51,850
TOTAL PREDATORS	6,500	484,250	29,000	1,711,000	35,500	2,195,250
NON-PREDATORS:						
Digestive problems	800	59,600	16,400	967,600	17,200	1,027,200
Respiratory problems	400	29,800	8,900	525,100	9,300	554,900
Metabolic problems	300	22,350	800	47,200	1,100	69,550
Other diseases	700	52,150	2,100	123,900	2,800	176,050
Weather related causes	400	29,800	2,200	129,800	2,600	159,600
Lambing problems	400	29,800	2,800	165,200	3,200	195,000
Old age	1,300	96,850	...	...	1,300	96,850
Being on their back	300	22,350	...	...	300	22,350
Poisoning	1,100	81,950	1,800	106,200	2,900	188,150
Theft	100	7,450	300	17,700	400	25,150
Other non-predator causes ^{3/} ...	1,000	74,500	2,800	165,200	3,800	239,700
TOTAL NON-PREDATORS ...	6,800	506,600	38,100	2,247,900	44,900	2,754,500
UNKNOWN CAUSES	1,700	126,650	7,900	466,100	9,600	592,750
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	15,000	1,117,500	75,000	4,425,000	90,000	5,542,500

- ^{1/} Sheep value of \$74.50 for 1994 is based on a two year average value per head of ewes 1 year old and older.
Lamb value of \$59.00 for 1994 is based on the annual average price received by farmers and ranchers for a 90 pound lamb.
- ^{2/} Includes unknown predator losses.
- ^{3/} Includes unknown non-predator losses.

Table 2: Ratio of Sheep and Lamb Predator Losses ^{1/} to Stock Sheep Inventory at the beginning of the Year, Colorado, 1990 and 1994

Cause	1990 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
	Ratio	
Bears .....	.0057	.0103
Bobcats .....	.0002	.0003
Coyotes .....	.0708	.0475
Dogs .....	.0015	.0072
Eagles .....	.0013	.0019
Fox .....	.0002	.0003
Mountain Lions .....	.0055	.0128
Other predators .....	.0013	.0025
TOTAL PREDATORS .....	.0866	.0828

- ^{1/} Mature sheep plus lambs after docking.
- ^{2/} Stock sheep inventory January 1, 1990 = 455,000.
- ^{3/} Stock sheep inventory January 1, 1994 = 320,000.

Table 3: Loss of Mature Sheep to Predators, Colorado, 1990 and 1994

Cause	1990		1994	
	Number Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	% of Total
	Head	Percent	Head	Percent
Bears	1,500	16.7	1,300	20.0
Bobcats .....	...	...	...	...
Coyotes	5,900	65.6	2,700	41.5
Dogs	400	4.4	1,000	15.4
Eagles .....	...	...	...	...
Fox .....	...	...	...	...
Mountain Lions	1,000	11.1	1,200	18.5
Other Predators <u>1/</u>	200	2.2	300	4.6
TOTAL PREDATORS	9,000	100.0	6,500	100.0

1/ Includes unknown predators.



Table 4: Loss of Lambs to Predators, Colorado, 1990 and 1994

Cause	1990				1994			
	Before Docking	After Docking	Total	% of Total	Before Docking	After Docking	Total	% of Total
	Head	Head	Head	Percent	Head	Head	Head	Percent
Bears	*	1,100	*	...	100	2,000	2,100	7.2
Bobcats	*	100	*	...	...	100	100	.4
Coyotes	*	26,300	*	...	3,700	12,500	16,200	55.9
Dogs	*	300	*	...	300	1,300	1,600	5.5
Eagles	*	600	*	...	2,600	600	3,200	11.0
Fox	*	100	*	...	1,300	100	1,400	4.8
Mountain Lions	*	1,500	*	...	1,000	2,900	3,900	13.5
Other <u>1/</u>	*	400	*	...	...	500	500	1.7
TOTAL PREDATORS .	*	30,400	*	...	9,000	20,000	29,000	100.0

1/ Includes unknown predators.

* Predator loss before docking not asked on 1990 survey.

Table 5: Loss of Sheep and Lambs to Predators, Colorado, 1990 and 1994

Cause	1990 ^{2/}		1994	
	Number Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	% of Total
	Head	Percent	Head	Percent
Bears	2,600	6.6	3,400	9.6
Bobcats	100	.3	100	.3
Coyotes	32,200	81.7	18,900	53.2
Dogs	700	1.8	2,600	7.3
Eagles	600	1.5	3,200	9.0
Fox	100	.3	1,400	3.9
Mountain Lions	2,500	6.3	5,100	14.4
Other Predators ^{1/}	600	1.5	800	2.3
TOTAL PREDATORS	39,400	100.0	35,500	100.0

^{1/} Includes unknown predators.

^{2/} 1990 lamb losses include only "after docking" deaths.

Table 6: Value of Loss of Sheep and Lambs to Predators, Colorado, 1990 and 1994 ^{1/}

Cause	Sheep		Lambs		Sheep and Lambs	
	1990	1994	1990 ^{3/}	1994	1990 ^{3/}	1994
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Bears	130,500	96,850	53,900	123,900	184,400	220,750
Bobcats .....	...	...	4,900	5,900	4,900	5,900
Coyotes	513,300	201,150	1,288,700	955,800	1,802,000	1,156,950
Dogs	34,800	74,500	14,700	94,400	49,500	168,900
Eagles .....	...	...	29,400	188,800	29,400	188,800
Fox .....	...	...	4,900	82,600	4,900	82,600
Mountain Lions	87,000	89,400	73,500	230,100	160,500	319,500
Other Predators ^{2/}	17,400	22,350	19,600	29,500	37,000	51,850
TOTAL PREDATORS ..	783,000	484,250	1,489,600	1,711,000	2,272,600	2,195,250

^{1/} Sheep value is based on a two year average value per head of ewes 1 year old and older. Sheep value for 1990, \$87.00; and for 1994, \$74.50. Lamb value is based on the annual average price received by farmers and ranchers for a 90 pound lamb. Lamb value for 1990, \$49.00; and for 1994, \$59.00.

^{2/} Includes unknown predators.

^{3/} The 1990 lamb losses include only "after docking" deaths.

Table 7: Percent Loss of Sheep and Lambs by Type of Predator Within Each Agricultural Statistics District, Colorado, 1994 ^{1/}

Cause	Agricultural Statistics District						State
	NW & Mountain	Northeast	East Central	Southwest	San Luis Valley	Southeast	
	Percent						
Bears	11.3	...	...	9.8	...	...	9.6
Bobcats .....	.1	...	...	.4	.1	3.0	.3
Coyotes	44.1	68.1	78.6	74.6	57.4	79.5	53.2
Dogs .....	.4	24.4	16.3	6.9	37.1	17.5	7.3
Eagle	15.0	...	3.3	.7	...	...	9.0
Fox	6.4	...	...	.2	.8	...	3.9
Mountain Lions	20.2	1.2	...	6.9	...	...	14.4
Other Predators ^{2/}	2.5	6.3	1.8	.5	4.6	...	2.3
TOTAL PREDATORS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Includes all lamb losses both before and after docking.

^{2/} Includes unknown predators.

Table 8: Percent Loss of Sheep and Lambs Within Each Agricultural Statistics District, by Type of Predator Colorado, 1994 ^{1/}

Cause	Agricultural Statistics District						State
	NW & Mountain	Northeast	East Central	Southwest	San Luis Valley	Southeast	
	Percent						
Bears	78.0	...	...	22.0	...	...	100.0
Bobcats	37.0	...	...	47.5	5.0	10.5	100.0
Coyotes	51.2	3.3	5.4	28.3	10.8	1.0	100.0
Dogs	3.8	9.5	8.9	20.7	55.3	1.8	100.0
Eagles	97.2	...	1.3	1.5	...	...	100.0
Fox	97.1	...	...	.9	2.0	...	100.0
Mountain Lions	89.8	.2	...	10.0	...	...	100.0
Other Predators ^{2/}	65.0	7.2	2.9	4.6	20.3	...	100.0
TOTAL PREDATORS	62.4	2.6	3.7	20.4	10.2	.7	100.0

^{1/} Includes all lamb losses both before and after docking.

^{2/} Includes unknown predators.

Table 9: Loss of Sheep and Lambs, Non-Predator and Unknown Causes, Colorado, 1994

Cause	Sheep	Lambs		All sheep and Lambs
		Before Docking	After Docking	
NON-PREDATORS:	Number	Number	Number	Number
Digestive problems	800	900	15,500	17,200
Respiratory problems	400	1,800	7,100	9,300
Metabolic problems	300	700	100	1,100
Other diseases	700	300	1,800	2,800
Weather related causes	400	2,000	200	2,600
Lambing problems	400	2,800	0	3,200
Old Age	1,300	0	0	1,300
Being on their back	300	-	-	300
Poisoning	1,100	-	1,800	2,900
Theft	100	-	300	400
Other non-predator causes <u>1/</u>	1,000	600	2,200	3,800
UNKNOWN CAUSES	1,700	1,900	6,000	9,600
TOTAL NON-PREDATOR AND UNKNOWN CAUSES	8,500	11,000	35,000	54,500

0 = none reported. - = less than 13 head.

1/ Includes unknown non-predator losses.

Table 10: Percent Loss of Sheep and Lambs by Non-predator and Unknown Causes Within Each Agricultural Statistics District, Colorado 1994

Cause	Agricultural Statistics District						State
	NW & Mountain	Northeast	East Central	Southwest	San Luis Valley	Southeast	
NON-PREDATORS:	Percent						
Digestive problems	10.3	47.2	50.5	13.3	19.6	2.0	31.6
Respiratory problems	10.1	22.1	17.9	13.3	16.7	26.4	17.1
Metabolic problems	3.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.0
Other Diseases	5.6	4.8	10.2	1.5	7.4	0.6	5.1
Weather related causes	14.6	0.1	0.8	5.5	6.4	22.2	4.8
Lambing problems	8.8	0.5	2.5	12.9	9.4	13.0	5.9
Old age	1.3	0.2	1.1	3.6	7.7	7.5	2.4
Being on their back	1.2	...	...	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.6
Poisoning	8.0	...	0.2	25.2	2.7	...	5.3
Theft	0.2	...	...	4.0	1.7	...	0.7
Other non-predator causes <u>1/</u> . . .	11.6	7.3	3.5	3.6	7.2	0.6	7.0
UNKNOWN CAUSES	25.2	17.7	13.1	13.0	15.8	23.0	17.5
TOTAL NON-PREDATOR AND UNKNOWN CAUSES . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Includes unknown non-predator losses.

Table 11: Percent Loss of Sheep and Lambs Within Each Agricultural Statistics District by Non-predator and Unknown Causes, Colorado 1994

Cause	Agricultural Statistics District						State
	NW & Mountain	Northeast	East Central	Southwest	San Luis Valley	Southeast	
NON-PREDATORS:	Percent						
Digestive problems	4.6	67.2	18.5	6.2	3.4	0.1	100.0
Respiratory problems	8.6	59.5	12.3	11.8	5.4	2.4	100.0
Metabolic problems	35.6	2.0	1.6	40.2	16.5	4.1	100.0
Other Diseases	16.6	45.3	24.7	4.7	8.5	0.2	100.0
Weather related causes	55.9	1.1	2.5	22.0	9.4	9.1	100.0
Lambing problems	28.3	5.1	6.6	43.8	11.7	4.5	100.0
Old age	12.9	4.7	9.0	36.5	29.0	7.9	100.0
Being on their back	42.5	3.5	...	26.9	21.9	5.2	100.0
Poisoning	22.4	...	0.4	74.3	2.9	...	100.0
Theft	3.3	0.6	...	83.4	12.7	...	100.0
Other non-predator causes <u>1/</u> ...	26.3	52.5	6.4	8.5	6.2	0.1	100.0
UNKNOWN CAUSES	22.0	49.4	9.4	11.8	5.3	2.1	100.0
TOTAL NON-PREDATOR AND UNKNOWN CAUSES ...	15.3	48.7	12.5	16.0	5.9	1.6	100.0

1/ Includes unknown non-predator losses.

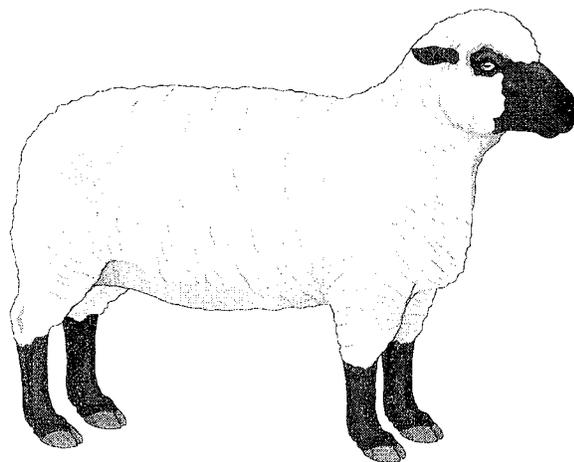
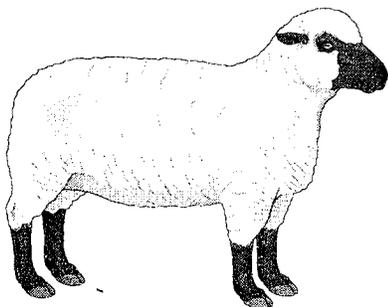


Table 12: Total Loss of Sheep and Lambs by Cause, by Size of Operation, Colorado 1994 1/

Cause	Stock Sheep Operations by Number of Head					Commercial Feedlots	TOTAL
	1 - 24	25 - 99	100 - 999	1,000 - 2,499	2,500 Plus		
PREDATORS:	Number of Head						
Bears	0	50	375	500	2,475	0	3,400
Bobcats	-	0	25	0	75	-	100
Coyotes	575	1,125	2,900	2,700	10,325	1,275	18,900
Dogs	100	175	1,475	50	525	275	2,600
Eagles	0	0	200	975	2,000	25	3,200
Fox	0	25	200	125	1,050	0	1,400
Mountain Lions	0	400	650	400	3,650	0	5,100
Wolves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Predators 2/	50	0	125	175	450	0	800
NON-PREDATORS:							
Digestive problems	200	425	925	325	625	14,700	17,200
Respiratory problems	175	475	1,125	200	625	6,700	9,300
Metabolic problems	50	25	125	125	775	0	1,100
Other Diseases	250	25	300	125	425	1,675	2,800
Weather related causes	100	200	1,150	150	1,000	0	2,600
Lambing problems	525	425	575	500	1,175	0	3,200
Old age	75	50	475	200	500	0	1,300
Being on their back	-	75	125	50	50	0	300
Poisoning	0	50	125	200	2,525	0	2,900
Theft	0	-	225	175	0	0	400
Other non-predator causes 3/	550	75	400	75	775	1,925	3,800
UNKNOWN CAUSES	350	450	875	450	2,700	4,775	9,600
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	3,000	4,050	12,375	7,500	31,725	31,350	90,000

0 = none reported. - = less than 13 head.

1/ Includes lambs before and after docking.

2/ Includes unknown predator losses.

3/ Includes unknown non-predator causes.

Table 13: Loss of Mature Sheep by Cause, by Size of Operation, Colorado 1994

Cause	Stock Sheep Operations by Number of Head					Commercial Feedlots	TOTAL
	1 - 24	25 - 99	100 - 999	1,000 - 2,499	2,500 Plus		
PREDATORS:	Number of Head						
Bears	0	25	175	350	750	0	1,300
Bobcats	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
Coyotes	150	225	300	300	1,725	0	2,700
Dogs	75	125	675	50	75	0	1,000
Eagles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain Lions	0	25	275	150	750	0	1,200
Wolves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Predators <u>1/</u>	0	0	125	175	0	0	300
NON-PREDATORS:							
Digestive problems	100	175	225	150	150	0	800
Respiratory problems	50	75	175	75	25	0	400
Metabolic problems	-	-	50	25	225	0	300
Other Diseases	50	25	100	100	425	0	700
Weather related causes	0	0	25	0	375	0	400
Lambing problems	25	25	50	50	250	0	400
Old age	75	50	475	200	500	0	1,300
Being on their back	-	75	125	50	50	0	300
Poisoning	0	25	25	125	925	0	1,100
Theft	0	0	50	50	0	0	100
Other non-predator causes <u>2/</u>	525	50	50	50	325	0	1,000
UNKNOWN CAUSES	325	125	350	175	725	0	1,700
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	1,375	1,025	3,250	2,075	7,275	0	15,000

0 = none reported. - = less than 13 head.

1/ Includes unknown predator losses.

2/ Includes unknown non-predator losses.

Table 14: Loss of Lambs Before Docking by Cause, by Size of Operation, Colorado 1994

Cause	Stock Sheep Operations by Number of Head					Commercial Feedlots	TOTAL
	1 - 24	25 - 99	100 - 999	1,000 - 2,499	2,500 Plus		
PREDATORS:	Number of Head						
Bears	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Bobcats	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Coyotes	50	325	450	975	1,900	0	3,700
Dogs	-	-	150	-	150	0	300
Eagles	0	0	0	825	1,775	0	2,600
Fox	0	25	150	75	1,050	0	1,300
Mountain Lions	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Wolves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Predators <u>1/</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-PREDATORS:							
Digestive problems	50	150	200	25	475	0	900
Respiratory problems	75	375	775	50	525	0	1,800
Metabolic problems	50	25	50	50	525	0	700
Other Diseases	200	-	100	0	0	0	300
Weather related causes	100	175	1,050	150	525	0	2,000
Lambing problems	500	400	525	450	925	0	2,800
Old age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Being on their back	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
Other non-predator causes <u>2/</u>	25	-	325	0	250	0	600
UNKNOWN CAUSES	-	275	250	100	1,275	0	1,900
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	1,050	1,750	4,025	2,700	10,475	0	20,000

0 = non reported. - = less than 13 head.

1/ Includes unknown predator losses.

2/ Includes unknown non-predator losses.

Table 15: Loss of Lambs After Docking by Cause, by Size of Operation, Colorado 1994

Cause	Stock Sheep Operations by Number of Head					Commercial Feedlots	TOTAL
	1 - 24	25 - 99	100 - 999	1,000 - 2,499	2,500 Plus		
PREDATORS:	Number of Head						
Bears	0	25	200	150	1,625	0	2,000
Bobcats	-	0	25	0	75	0	100
Coyotes	375	575	2,150	1,425	6,700	1,275	12,500
Dogs	25	50	650	0	300	275	1,300
Eagles	0	0	200	150	225	25	600
Fox	0	-	50	50	0	0	100
Mountain Lions	0	375	375	250	1,900	0	2,900
Wolves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Predators <u>1/</u>	50	0	0	0	450	0	500
NON-PREDATORS:							
Digestive problems	50	100	500	150	0	14,700	15,500
Respiratory problems	50	25	175	75	75	6,700	7,100
Metabolic problems	0	0	25	50	25	0	100
Other Diseases	0	-	100	25	0	1,675	1,800
Weather related causes	-	25	75	-	100	-	200
Lambing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Being on their back	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
Poisoning	0	25	100	75	1,600	0	1,800
Theft	0	0	175	125	0	0	300
Other non-predator causes <u>2/</u>	0	25	25	25	200	1,925	2,200
UNKNOWN CAUSES	25	50	275	175	700	4,775	6,000
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	575	1,275	5,100	2,725	13,975	31,350	55,000

0 = none reported. - = less than 13 head.

1/ Includes unknown predator losses.

2/ Includes unknown non-predator causes.