

Stuty on the Mongolian Breeding Of Sheepand Influencing Factors

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Abstract: In recent years, with the development of the economy, the meat sheep industry has gradually become a pillar industry in Mongolia. Due to its unique natural conditions and geographical advantages, Mongolia is in a leading position in the national animal husbandry, both in terms of mutton production and breeding scale. Because mutton has a high protein and low fat effect, it is more and more popular. Nowadays, with the continuous development and progress of Mongolian's economy and society, people's living standards are improving significantly. At the same time, people's demand for mutton is gradually increasing. As a result, it has actively promoted the continuous development of animal husbandry industry and more people have begun to devote themselves to the industry of mutton sheep farming. However, in the breeding of mutton sheep, there are also some problems that deserve the attention of many farmers. Among them, ensuring the safety and health of mutton sheep and improving the efficiency of mutton sheep breeding has become the top priority of the development of mutton sheep breeding industry. Therefore, this paper mainly studies the key factors affecting the efficiency of mutton sheep breeding.

Key words: meat sheep; breeding benefit; influencing factors

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In recent years, production costs and product prices have risen at the same time, and costs and benefits have become important factors affecting farmers' preferences. Based on the cost-benefit data of mutton sheep breeding in Mongolia from 2012 to 2017, this paper examines the composition and changes of mutton sheep breeding costs and profits in Mongolia from 2012 to 2017, and proposes measures and suggestions to further promote the development of Mongolian sheep breeding industry.

I. Method for improving economic benefit of meat sheep breeding

1.1 Fully understand the market situation. In order to obtain good economic benefits of mutton breeding, we must first do a good job of market research, including the current demand for mutton in the market, the market price of mutton, and sales channels. The market is good, so that there is a virtuous cycle of sheep breeding, long-term benefits, and long-term development of sheep breeding.

1.2 When choosing a suitable breed, pay attention to the selected breed in accordance with the local natural conditions and local farming conditions. At present, there are many breeds of meat sheep, and their characteristics are different. Each breed has its own advantages and disadvantages. It is best to choose a hybrid variety and use the advantages of hybridization to make the hybrid offspring obtain the excellent traits of both parents. Generally, the hybrid variety has the characteristics of fast growth rate, high feed conversion rate, strong resistance, and good meat quality.

1.3 Carrying out scientific feeding management In order to obtain good economic benefits of sheep breeding, scientific feeding management is required. First of all, provide a comfortable breeding environment for meat sheep, maintain appropriate temperature and relative humidity, and do a good job of preventing heatstroke in summer and cold in winter. It is also necessary to maintain the environmental sanitation of the pen, and daily clean up the feces and leftovers, so as not to cause fermentation, which will cause harmful gases in the pen to exceed the standard and affect the health of the sheep. Strengthen the ventilation of the sheep shed, and keep the air in the sheep shed fresh. In addition, scientific light management should be performed on the sheep. In the feeding aspect, we must do a good job of matching the feed. The diet of the sheep should be appropriate to the ratio of crude to refined, the quality of the feed should be good, and the mix of nutrients should be reasonable to ensure that the sheep can get sufficient nutrition and ensure the growth and development of Gain weight.

1.4 Doing a good job in the prevention and treatment of epidemic diseases The occurrence of epidemic diseases in lambs will cause extremely serious losses, which will easily lead to a large number of deaths. Therefore, it is necessary to do a good job in the prevention and control of epidemic diseases, to maintain the environmental health of sheep farms and sheep sheds in the daily management process, and to do disinfection

regularly to kill pathogens. Deworming of the whole group is carried out regularly. In addition, a scientific and reasonable immunization plan shall be formulated according to the epidemic situation of the field and the region, and the relevant vaccines shall be vaccinated according to the immunization plan. In addition, we must do a good job in the prevention and treatment of other diseases.

II. Mongolian sheep production cost structure and changes

The concept of cost arises with the exchange of commodities, and it continues to change its expression with the development of the commodity economy. Even today, with the maturity of the commodity economy, its connotation and extension continue to develop and extend due to the needs of management. Cost concept system. End: The production cost of the kettle and the manufacturing cost are a pair of relative concepts. The full production cost refers to the concept of including the entire cost incurred into the product production cost; the manufacturing cost refers to only the cost incurred that is closely related to the product manufacturing. Into the production cost of products. Therefore, under full production cost accounting, management costs and the like need to be allocated to the production cost of the product, while manufacturing cost accounting is not required. At present, the general manufacturing cost and the period cost calculation are equal in the enterprise's product cost accounting, but the "National Agricultural Product Cost-effectiveness Survey Data" still uses the concept of full cost. The production cost of mutton sheep breeding refers to all the expenses incurred during the mutton sheep breeding process, including the cost of materials and services, labor costs and land costs. Among them, the material service fee includes the cost of various means of production consumed in the production process, the purchase of various services, and other material expenses related to production, which are divided into two parts: direct costs and indirect costs. Labor cost refers to the labor cost directly consumed in the production process, including the cost of employment and the price of domestic work. This part of the cost is measured in the form of a physical discount at the market price of the payment period.

2.1 Composition and Changes of Production Cost of Meat Sheep in Mongolian

Because the sheep breeding in Mongolian mostly adopts the free-range mode, the farming occupies the land of its own living place, and the farming cost statistics generally do not include the land cost. . According to the form of cost, the production cost is divided into two parts: material service fee and labor cost. According to the data of the "Mongolia Agricultural Product Cost-Effective Data Collection" (2010-2017), the production cost data of Mongolian sheep in 2012-2017 is shown in Table I.

Table 1 Proportion of production costs and various types of expenses for each lamb sheep produced in Mongolia from 2013 to 2017 (Unit: One million MNT /livestock, %)

Year	Cost of production	Material service cost	Proportion of material service cost	Labor costs	Proportion of labor costs
2013	45.1	21.5	48	25.5	57
2014	52	27.8	53	31.8	61
2015	56	23.4	42	27.4	49
2016	61.5	33.44	54	37.44	61
2017	66.2	34.9	53	38.9	59

2.2 Material service fee composition and changes

As can be seen from Table I, the overall production cost of lamb sheep breeding in Mongolia has shown a relatively stable growth trend. The production cost of each lamb sheep raised from 45.1 shirts in 2012 to 66.2 in 2017, an increase of 670.99 The average annual growth rate was 83.87, an increase of 2.66 times, and an average annual increase of 33.28 percentage points. Judging from the specific changes in production costs, the annual growth rate of production costs of sheep breeding in Mongolia from 2012 to 2017 generally maintained between 15% and 20%. From the perspective of composition, production costs mainly include two parts: material service fees and labor costs. It can be seen from Table I that the proportion of material service fees and labor costs in production costs is equivalent, but there are fluctuations. From 2013 to 2014, the ratio of material service fees to production costs was lower than that of labor costs; in 2016, the proportion of material service fees increased significantly, exceeding the proportion of labor costs and becoming the year with the largest gap between the two. 10.06 percentage points. Since 2012, the gap between the two's share has gradually narrowed. By 2016, the difference between the two was only 0.42 percentage points. In 2017, the proportion of material service fees accounted for 53 percentage points, and the labor cost accounted for 59. The percentage of the former is lower than the latter, with a difference of 6 percentage points.

2.2.1 Composition and changes of meat sheep breeding income

The income of meat sheep breeding is composed of the main product income and the by-product income. The main product income mainly includes the income from the sale of meat sheep, meat sheep products and the sale of young animals; the by-product income mainly includes the income from the sale of wool and breeding by-products. From 2012 to 2017, the total income of lamb production, the income of main products and the income of pupa products showed an overall increasing trend. The proportion of income from main products to total income has gradually increased from 91.79% in 2012 to 95.79% in 2017, and the ratio has tended to be relatively stable in recent years. The ratio is relatively slow, and its proportion in total income is relatively small and decreases year by year, from 8.21% in 2012 to 4.21% in 2017.

III. Analysis of influencing factors on production efficiency of meat sheep in Mongolian

In order to obtain the maximum reward, rational farmers will compare the cost and income of sheep breeding, and then choose the structure and scale of production. Therefore, changes in income and costs are two important factors affecting the efficiency of sheep production. In addition, a series of factors such as government support, infrastructure construction, and the quality of the breeder, although they do not directly constitute the income and cost of meat sheep breeding, they will affect the enthusiasm of the producers to a certain extent and indirectly affect the quality of the sheep breeding. The role of income and cost cannot be ignored.

3.1 Cost factors

In the production process of meat sheep, the production scale and the input of various factors have a direct impact on the production of meat sheep. According to the previous analysis results, it can be known that the total amount of indirect expenses in the material service fee is small, and it mainly comes from the 1-day discount of fixed assets, and the effect on production costs is not significant. Therefore, direct costs are an important factor influencing changes in material service fees. Among the direct costs of mutton sheep breeding in Mongolian, the total purchase price of feed and feed costs account for more than 95%, which are the key factors affecting direct costs. In 2013, there was a small decrease in direct costs. The main reason was the reduction in feed costs. The rapid growth of direct costs in 2015 and 2016 was mainly due to the significant increase in the price of livestock. Labor costs are another important factor affecting the production cost of lambs. According to the statistics of the yearbook, the average number of working days per family of lamb sheep in Mongolia from 2012 to 2017 was relatively stable. Therefore, the increase in the discount of family labor mainly comes from the increase in labor day labor prices. Livestock purchase price, feed cost, labor price are directly proportional to production cost, and the three factors are affected by market factors, which has greater uncertainty. It is an important aspect for farmers to pay attention to regulation.

3.2 Income factor

The production income of meat sheep in Mongolia mainly comes from the sales of main products, and the sales income of main products is the product of output and price of the main products. Judging from the output of the main product of the production of lambs, from 2012 to 2017, the output of each lamb was basically stable. It can be seen that the increase in the income of the main products of lambs mainly comes from the continuous increase in the price of lambs in recent years. The market price is significantly affected by external factors such as market supply and demand, epidemic situation, etc. This combination of dual factors into a single factor control makes the income of lambs prone to large fluctuations.

3.3 Other factors

The production efficiency of meat sheep is not only affected by production factors such as the purchase price of livestock, feed costs, labor price and price of meat sheep, but also by government policies, breeding scale, infrastructure construction, epidemic prevention and control, quality of farmers and the environment, etc. Influence of a series of factors. For example, no-grazing in pastoral areas and "grass-animal balance" policies will result in a decrease in production, and government subsidy policies will stimulate farmers' production enthusiasm; increasing the scale of breeding will reduce the marginal cost of production to a certain extent; perfect infrastructure construction It has stronger disaster prevention ability and reduces epidemic situation; farmers with knowledge and skills in the second industry can carry out breeding more scientifically and realize scientific breeding.

IV. Suggestions on optimizing meat sheep farming in Mongolian

Mongolia is one of the superior regions of Mongolian sheep production. It has a good breeding environment, breeding resources and industrial foundation for breeding sheep. However, in recent years, the rising production costs of meat sheep and the instability of product prices have caused frequent fluctuations in the net profit and cost profit rate of meat sheep breeding, coupled with the lack of technical investment and the

low level of comprehensive quality of farmers. This has hampered the development of the Mongolian sheep industry. In order to achieve the sustainable development of meat sheep breeding, the following suggestions are proposed.

(1) Adapt to market demand. Develop carcass fat content standards. Improving the quality of mutton Mongolia is a big producer of mutton. However, the per capita mutton share is low, the trade deficit is widening, and demand is strong. With the development of science and technology and the enhancement of people's awareness of health care, the demand for lean lamb meat on the international market has increased significantly, and prices have risen rapidly. At present, in order to better meet market demand, many developed countries have gradually attached importance to carcass quality. Due to the late start of lamb breeding in Mongolia and the grading standards of lamb meat are not clear, in the future production practice of fat lambs, attention should be paid to the fat content of carcass to meet market demand, producing fat lamb carcasses with less fat content and a high proportion of lean meat. To realize the transformation from quantitative growth to qualitative growth.

(2) Increase investment in technology, carry out multi-breeding and increase breeding rate. Traditional sheep breeding lacks scientific and technological content, and it is difficult to form an effective sheep breeding system. In order to accelerate the development of the mutton industry and technological innovation, we should increase investment in science and technology for cultivating mutton sheep, introduce special breeds of mutton sheep and local excellent breeds for economic hybridization, and gradually form a mutton sheep synthetic system. Study the changes of the growth cycle of meat sheep, determine the appropriate weight for slaughter and fattening time, reasonably control the production cost and increase the turnover rate. In addition, we should increase the promotion of technology to truly realize the transformation from technology to productivity.

(3) Strengthening government technical and financial support to promote the standardized production of meat sheep by industrial standardization is strict in terms of site layout, construction of pens, construction of production facilities, selection of good breeds, use of input products, sanitation and epidemic prevention, and treatment of manure Enforce laws and regulations and

The relevant standards are stipulated, and the production process is organized according to procedures. The standardized production of meat sheep can realize the concentration and resource utilization of waste, which is an effective way to control the epidemic from the source and improve the product quality and safety. Most of the sheep breeding in our province is a small-scale family model. The construction of standardized pens requires a lot of capital investment. Traditional farmers need to receive certain technical education, and there are certain obstacles to popularization. Therefore, the government should support both technical and financial aspects to achieve sustainable development of meat sheep production.

(4) Utilizing regional advantages to achieve industrial agglomeration and integration of production and sales. Due to the influence of natural conditions, market bases, and industrial bases, meat sheep farming has shown obvious regional characteristics. With the change of meat sheep production areas, the production location of meat sheep has gradually realized. The transition from spontaneous combustion to economical layout. From the actual situation, we should choose areas where the development of non-agricultural industry is relatively lagging and have a good industrial foundation as site selection sites, make reasonable and full use of natural resources, and implement measures such as fenced zone rotation grazing, improving pastures, and banning grazing on schedule to achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development. At the same time, the government should increase farmers' income, implement a differentiated regional industrial support policy, attract labor to enter the agricultural sector, and provide human capital support for the development of the sheep industry.

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