

# MF 18% Early-Wean Blend

## Application

Animal:

**Beef Calves**

Livestock Category:

**2-5 months**

Feeding Rate:

**1.0-3.0kg/day**

Feeding Method:

**Hand Feeding - Troughs**

Product Form:

**COMPLETE: Blend of Rolled Grains, Proteins, Vitamins, Minerals all blended with sweet Molasses**



## Why use MF 18% Early-Wean Blend?

- Meets critical protein requirements of young growing calves
- Wean calves without causing a set-back in growth rates.
- Provides full complement minerals & vitamins to fulfill nutritional requirements.
- Rumen modifier Bovatec to reduce coccidiosis risk and improve feed efficiency in growing cattle.
- Palatable, consistent quality mix to make introduction easy and encourage adequate intakes of feed.

## Product Specifications DM Basis

Crude Protein	18.0 % <i>min</i>
Metabolisable Energy	12.2 MJ/kg <i>min</i>
Calcium	0.7 % <i>min</i>
Phosphorus	0.5 % <i>min</i>

### Contains the following added vitamins & minerals:

Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, chlorine, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, selenium, cobalt, iodine, Vitamins A, D & E.

### Made from a selection of the following ingredients and their byproducts:

Lupins, canola meal, peas, soybean meal, wheat, barley, triticale, oats, maize, sunflower seeds, molasses, vegetable oil, lucerne chaff, oaten chaff, acid buf, salt, bentonite, limestone, di-calcium phosphate, magnesium oxide

### Contains the following Rumen Modifiers:

Sodium Lasalocid - Bovatec (30ppm)

**DO NOT** feed this blend to horses or other equids as it may be fatal.

**This product contains 0.0% Urea MAX**

**This product does not contain Restricted Animal Material**

## **EARLY WEANING BEEF CALVES**

### **To wean or not to wean?**

In some cases, producers may not want or need to wean the entire herd early. In those cases, the following types of cows should be considered candidates for early weaning:

- Two- and three-year-old cows.
- Thin cows.
- Cows which would normally be culled at weaning.
- Cows grazing pastures with limited forage resources.

The cost per tonne of calf feed may seem high, but cost of gain is cheaper than buying feed for the cow to feed the calf or having thin cows and poor calves at weaning.

### **Feeding the Early Weaned Calf**

Early weaned calves need high quality, easily digested growing rations, which they can consume at 2.5 to 3.0% of body weight in dry feed per day. The ration ideally should produce gains comparable to those on the cow and not finish them too early.

The cost per tonne of calf feed may seem high, but cost of gain is cheaper than buying feed for the cow to feed the calf or having a thin cow going into winter.

- Wean at 100 days or earlier – 18% CP calf ration plus high quality forage.
- Wean at 150 days – 15% CP growing ration plus high quality forage.

Calves are more easily weaned at 150 days as rumen function develops around 120 days of age.

**Note:** Do NOT use feeds with Urea on early-weaned calves, as they do not metabolize it very well; better to use supplements with natural protein sources such as soybean meal or canola meal.

Many different rations can be used successfully in an early weaning program; however, emphasis should be placed on using high quality ingredients. Forage quality and digestibility are important for early weaning rations. Do not use low quality hays, straws, or other poor quality forage in early weaning diets. No off quality, mouldy, dusty, or otherwise damaged feedstuffs should be utilized. To ensure adequate energy intake, and optimal rumen function concentrate to forage ratio should be somewhere between 40:60 to 60:40 depending on forage quality.

Start calves on concentrate feeds by top dressing the grain mix on the hay or forage. Feeds such as silage or other fermented feeds should be introduced gradually in order to acclimate the calves to the flavour and odour associated with these feeds.

Water is an often overlooked nutrient. Good quality, fresh water should be offered to the calves at all times. Water troughs should be positioned along fence lines to help freshly weaned calves find the water source.