

MF Cattle Lot Feeder Starter

Application

Animal:

Beef

Livestock Category:

Feeder Cattle

Feeding Rate:

0.5% -1.0% of Bodyweight

Feeding Method:

Self-Feeder

Product Form:

High Fibre Rolled Grain Blend



Why use MF Cattle Lot Feeder Starter?

- Precise Formulation - Protein, Energy, Fibre & Minerals are carefully balanced to optimum levels to deliver superior results during the introductory phase.
- Organic Minerals - bioavailable source of cobalt, copper, manganese and zinc. Helps decrease the negative impact of stress and optimise performance.
- Rumensin - Improved feed efficiency, prevents and controls coccidiosis, provides more consistent feed intake
- Acid Buf - A rumen to help maintain rumen pH and reduce the likelihood of grain poisoning

Product Specifications DM Basis

Crude Protein	15.5 % <i>min</i>
Metabolisable Energy	12.0 MJ/kg <i>min</i>
Calcium	0.8 % <i>min</i>
Phosphorus	0.3 % <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 Monensin – Rumensin (33ppm)

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

This product contains 0.0% Urea MAX

This product does not contain Restricted Animal Material

Getting cattle onto feed quickly

Dry matter and water intake are positively related, and reductions in feed intake of up to 50% can be observed when water is withheld from steers. Feed and water deprivation, plus physical stress due to locomotion activities, repair of tissue damaged by injuries, disorientation and social confusion gives rise to burning of muscle and fat in order to maintain metabolic functions, substantial losses of protein nitrogen, electrolytes and trace minerals occur through urine and dehydration.

The objective of any receival program is to restore metabolic imbalances and rumen function that have arisen during marketing and transporting, and then prepare healthy cattle that have increasing energy demand and intake for continued growth

When cattle first arrive, cattle should initially be provided with high quality hay in the receival pen, such as legume, lucerne, cereal or very good quality grass hay. The fibre component restores rumen cycles (rumen “scratch”) and achieves rumen fill. Long fibre stimulates chewing, rumination and consequently saliva production for which there is a significant concentration of bicarbonate (and some urea) which functions principally to buffer the acidic products of rumen fermentation (especially lactic acid). Cattle can produce up to 150 litres of saliva per day; this is an important function to maintain when the concentrate (energy) level in the ration is increased.

Cattle should be processed, i.e. induction vaccinations, ear tagging etc. in the first 24 hours after they have rested, re-hydrated, and had access to hay as this will achieve the best possible immune response to the vaccinations given at processing, and, not disturb adaptation to the ration due to unnecessary handling of animals during their first week on feed

Handling can have significant effect of cattle intakes even in the later feeding period, consumption can drop by up to 4kg / day initially after a handling stress and may take up to a week to recover to pre-handled levels.

Maximising dry matter intake is a priority to reduce the likelihood of shy feeders developing. Daily dry matter intake, average daily gain and FCE (gain: feed ratio) has been reported to increase linearly with increasing concentrate level. While it is important to provide energy for growth, restoration of immune function, repair of body tissue etc. – as the percentage of concentrate increases in the starter ration, generally the incidence of morbidity increases also.

Providing free-choice good quality hay in the first week (recovery of rumen protozoa) and a starter ration of around 50% concentrate (50% forage) should allow good fuel for recovery and gain with a reduced level of morbidity. It is important to wean the hay away over the first 7-14 days and substitute this with a lesser quality forage where concentrate and forage are fed separately, so that there is not an abrupt withdrawal of hay for slow adapters.

Source: Batterham, T (2005) Now let's get them eating. Feeding strategies that get cattle onto feed quickly. BeefWorks Proceedings 2005 pp51-57.