

Ewe & Lamb Supplement

Application

Animal:

Sheep

Livestock Category:

Lambing time, Stud Ewes, Small Flocks

Feeding Rate:

2.0- 7.0kg/week

Feeding Method:

Trail Feeding

Product Form:

Whole Grains & Pelleted Minerals



Why use Ewe & Lamb Supplement?

- Lambing time can cause nutritional stress on the ewe both pre and post lambing. Ewe and lamb supplement is designed to meet protein and energy requirements needed at lambing time.
- contains additional calcium – an important component of the ewe's milk.
- Use of whole grains ensure minimal losses & reducing the incidence of potential grain poisoning.
- Contains maize and barley to reduce colostrums viscosity and assist in increasing lamb survival rates

Product Specifications DM Basis

Crude Protein	17.5 % <i>min</i>
Metabolisable Energy	12.0 MJ/kg <i>min</i>
Calcium	0.4 % <i>min</i>
Phosphorus	0.2 % <i>min</i>

Contains the following added vitamins & minerals:

Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, chlorine, iron, zinc, manganese, selenium, cobalt, copper, iodine, chromium
Vitamins A, B₁, 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, ammonium chloride

Contains the following Rumen Modifiers:

Sodium Lasalocid – Bovatec (32ppm)

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

EWES PRODUCTION PHASES

The production phases of the ewe flock are usually divided as follows:

- Maintenance or non-productive phase.
- Flushing or the breeding season.
- Late gestation or the last 4 to 6 weeks before lambing.
- Lactation.

Monitoring ewe body condition score during the respective production phases is important. Sheep should be fed to a proper body condition relative to production phase. Body condition scores in sheep range from a score of 1 to 5. A 5 score would indicate an extremely obese ewe, while a 1 would be a ewe so thin her life would be at risk. A working range for body condition scores throughout the production year for a ewe would be from 2 to 3.5, depending on productivity level. To best determine body condition scores, handle ewes over the ribs, loin, backbone and hips. The amount, or lack of, fat in these regions determine the body condition score.

Late Gestation - Nutritionally, late gestation is an extremely critical production phase in the ewe flock. All nutrients are important to ensure as easy and productive a lambing season as possible. Late gestation is the last trimester of pregnancy and is 40 to 45 days in length. This is the period of the majority of fetal growth. This also is the time period when the majority of the ewes mammary system develops. Thus, lamb growth and development and ewe milking ability is strongly influenced by late gestation nutrition.

Energy is especially important during late gestation as it affects lamb size and vigour at birth. Lack of energy results in small, weak lambs that are more prone to create problems for the shepherd and many of these are at increased risk for mortality. Between $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of grain concentrate and some good quality forage will insure needs are met.

Lactation - Lactation is a very demanding period for ewes. Consider the composition of ewe's milk; 82% water, 25%+ milk protein (on a dry basis), 25 to 30% fat, high levels of calcium and milk sugars. Thus, if ewes are to milk well, they need a high quantity of feed, that is high in energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. Unlimited access to water is also important.

Ewes that are suckling more than one lamb will produce more milk because of the lambs nursing stimuli. So, ewes with twins need more feed, and of a higher quality than ewes with singles. If at all possible, ewes should be separated based upon number of lambs suckled and fed accordingly.

Again, body condition is very important when lactation feed needs are to be considered. Usually, during lactation (especially with twins) the ewe is in a negative energy balance. She simply cannot eat enough to satisfy her energy requirement with a forage based diet. It is normal that a ewe will lose weight during lactation. The key is not to let the ewes lose so much weight that they cannot regain it during the maintenance period. A practical method to meet the above requirements is to feed ewes $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 kg of high protein grain concentrate to help supplement available forage.