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ABN 25 007 867 861

Lamb Lot Feeder Protein Balancer

Application

Animal:
Sheep
Livestock Category:
Feeder Lambs
Feeding Rate:
15.0%, 150kg/tn
Feeding Method:
To be mixed with grain on farm.
Product Form:
CONCENTRATE: Rolled Lupins, Buffers, Molasses & Pelleted Minerals & Vitamins

Why use Lamb Lot Feeder Protein Balancer?

- Provides all the necessary proteins, minerals, vitamins, buffers and rumen modifiers to complement existing on farm cereal grain supplies. No need to source and mix multiple additional feedstuffs.
- Excellent and easy method to better utilize feeds stored on farm to value add lambs.
- Pelleted Minerals and Vitamins to eliminate the risk of separation of minerals from grains in the feeders.
- Includes ammonium chloride to aid in the prevention of urinary calculi

Product Specifications DM Basis

Crude Protein	28.0 %	*min*
Metabolisable Energy	9.2 MJ/kg	*min*
Calcium	3.5 %	*min*
Phosphorus	0.3 %	*min*

Contains the following added vitamins & minerals:
Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, chlorine, iron, zinc, manganese, selenium, cobalt, copper, iodine, chromium
Vitamins A, B_1, 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 (240ppm)

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

This product contains 2.0% Urea MAX

This product does not contain Restricted Animal Material

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LAMB FEEDLOT NUTRITION & MANAGEMENT

Quick Facts…..

- ✓ Meeting protein, energy, vitamin and mineral requirements to improve ADG, FCE and reduce lamb morbidity and mortality is essential to achieve a profitable outcome.
- ✓ Feedlot lambs are more efficient when self fed than when hand fed twice daily. It should be noted that lambs on self-feeders can be prone to acidosis particularly if the grain has been rolled or milled
- ✓ Lambs fed whole grains have as good or better performance than when they are fed rolled or milled grain. Growth rates can be up to 20% faster with whole grain and feed conversion is improved by up to 10%.
- ✓ Prior to introducing cereal grain, feed lambs good quality, palatable hay for a few days to ensure lambs have settled and have a good gut fill before grain introduction. Start with 100gm per head per day of the grain mix and increase by approximately 100gm every second day until feeding full ration. If any 'off feed' signs occur reduce to the previous level and build up again. Ensure adequate good quality hay is always available during the introduction period.
- ✓ Lambs can be started on self feeders rather than troughing. It is very important that if using this method high quality hay is maintained on offer as part of the ration in ring feeders at all times for the first 10-14 days. The slides on the self feeder must also be adjustable and open no more than 10mm to start to reduce the risk of lambs being able to gorge themselves initially.
- ✓ Good quality cereal straw is preferred for the finishing phase to encourage higher grain intakes and resulting improved lamb performance.
- ✓ Preconditioning lambs before entry into the feedlot is beneficial. Lambs can be introduced to cereal grains in the paddock to allow the gut to acclimatise to a high starch diet and to reduce the percentage of shy feeders.
- ✓ Vaccinate lambs for enterotoxaemia, cheesy gland and tetanus prior to entry. The final vaccination needs to be done at least 10 days before entry into the feedlot.
- ✓ The lambs should be inspected and any diseased or ill thrifty lambs removed. Diseases to look for in particular include; pink eye, scabby mouth and lameness.
- ✓ Where there are enough lambs to split the mob, it is worth drafting on body weight and sex. Mob size should not exceed 500 head.
- ✓ Shearing lambs in summer will provide a temporary increase in intake and production. If shearing lambs, allow at least two weeks for shearing cuts to heal before entry into the feedlot.
- ✓ Allow for about 25cm/head for troughs in a twice daily feeding programme or for self-feeders allow 5cm/head. In the case of water allow approximately 1.5cm/head. Lambs require an area of 2 to 5 square metres each.
- ✓ Water needs to be cool, clean and fresh. Reduced water intake will limit the feed intake and growth. The maximum recommended level of salt in the water is 5000 parts per million or 900 mS/m.
- ✓ Hygiene in the feedlot will reduce the incidence of disease. Set up the feed and water troughs to prevent faecal contamination and clean these out daily. Also remove any dead animals as quickly as possible from the feedlot.
- ✓ Work out a programme to minimise stress, keep to routines, make any feed or management changes gradually.