

MF Premium Beef

Application

Animal:

Beef

Livestock Category:

Show & Sale Preparation

Feeding Rate:

0.5% -1.25% of body weight

Feeding Method:

Troughs – Hand Feeding

Product Form:

Blend of rolled grains, vitamins, minerals & flavourings.



Why use Premium Beef?

- Good texture, meaning a nice mixture of particle sizes and as little exceptionally fine material as possible.
- Blend of both carbohydrate & proteins to stabilise rumen fermentation & deliver essential amino acids to ensure good ADG as lean growth ensuring longevity of the animal is not compromised.
- Performance Organic Trace Minerals are included to improve immune function, hoof quality, reproductive performance and coat condition.
- Inbuilt rumen buffer, Acid Buf, to maintain rumen pH
- Designed to turn out animals that are perfectly presented for show

Product Specifications DM Basis

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Crude Protein | 15.4 % <i>min</i> |
| Metabolisable Energy | 12.7 MJ/kg <i>min</i> |
| Calcium | 0.6 % <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, B₇, 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

FEEDING THE SHOW ANIMAL

Calves that have already been weaned and are consuming grain are easier to start up on feed. Calves that have not been weaned or were weaned only recently need to be brought up on feed gradually over a 2 to 3 week time period. You may want to start with 1.5 to 2.0 kg of your grain mix per feeding per day, increasing the amount of grain they get by 250g per day over the next 2 to 3 weeks to a full ration. The total amount of feed fed per day should be divided into at least 2 meals per day. Feed approximately at 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM. You can feed approximately half their daily allowance of feed in the morning and the other half in the evening. During particularly hot weather, cattle may not feel like eating much during the day. The daily feed allotment can be changed to approximately 40% of the feed fed in the morning and 60% in the evening if daytime feed intake is a problem.

Feed should not be allowed to accumulate from feeding to feeding. Dry matter intake and performance will decline if this is allowed to occur for very long. Be careful if large accumulations occur because this indicates a decrease in feed intake.

Weighing Feed: One of the most important aspects of feeding animals is how much they eat. Therefore, have some scales so you can weigh the feed you are giving them. It can be helpful to you to weigh your calf periodically to check his progress.

Water: Clean, fresh water should be available at all times. Dry feed intake is closely associated with how much water they consume. Water sources should be cleaned at least weekly.

Feeding Concentrates: An animal that is gaining weight at a moderate rate needs about 1.5% of their body weight in concentrates per day. Rapidly growing cattle, such as steers and bulls can be safely fed up to 2.0-2.25% of their weight in concentrates. Very high grain diets (over 2.75% of body weight) can be detrimental for hair growth. Dusty or mouldy feed should not be used. Coughing can sometimes be an indication of dusty feeds.

Feeding high quality, palatable cereal or pasture hay: The best choice on an adlib basis to maintain high feed intake and minimise grain poisoning risk. Lucerne hay or similar may promote scouring since it is high in protein and generally quite digestible, ideally lucerne hay should be fed restrictively at no more than 2-3kg/day. If the animal's belly appears to be becoming too large, reduce the bulk in the diet. Cattle should, however, carry some belly at home to insure adequate growth.

Prior to the Show: About 4-5 days before going to the show, tie your calf up while he eats. The next day, tie him, but instead of letting him eat out of the trough, put his feed in the feed container he will use at the show. Continue to feed the calf out of the feed container, and water him out of a water bucket. The last two feedings before you leave, reduce the amount of feed to 2/3 the normal amount. This will help him travel better and relieve stress during transport.

At the Show: You should not feed and water your animals immediately upon arrival at the show but rather allow them time to rest. This is particularly true of hauls longer than 1-2 hours. It is usually recommended to allow cattle only 1/2 to 2/3 of their normal concentrate feed at their first feeding following arrival. You can gradually increase their feed at each feeding. Many people slightly increase the amount of good dry hay at shows as it keeps them on feed better and also keeps their manure firmer. Thus, the animal as well as your stalls, will be easier to keep clean at the show.

Water should be limited initially so that the animals will not get sick. Animals may not drink water which they are not accustomed to. Adding a cup of molasses or 1/2 cup of salt or sugar, or adding some cordial/jelly crystals per 20 litres of water might be considered. Ideally, this should be started 5-7 days before you leave for the show to allow the animal to become accustomed to the taste.

If your calf does not eat well, check the following:

1. Don't bother the animal whilst eating
2. Adjust the rope length
3. Lack of exercise can decrease an animal's appetite
4. Have you changed the feed?
5. Thirsty?

If your calf still refuses to eat, try giving him some hay and water. If your calf refuses to drink, try adding a little molasses to his water. If he goes more than a day without water, put a small handful of salt in his mouth, and give him some water.

1. Feed offered but not cleaned up in 30 minutes should be removed.
2. Feed containers should be cleaned after each feeding.
3. Concentrate should be fed first and then the hay.
4. Water is usually not offered until after the animals have eaten their morning or evening feeding.
5. Keep on their same feeding schedule as when they were at home.