

Feedmaster

Your Quality Solution



KLEINVEEGIDS

SMALL STOCK GUIDE

Voer- en Lekaanvullings vir Bokke en Skape

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VOORWOORD

Feedmaster is 'n trotse Namibiese veevoermaatskappy wat in 1983 gestig is, met 'n fabriek in Windhoek. Ons sustermaatskappy, Veechos, in Upington, verskaf sommige van die produkte om die volledige reeks veevoere aan veeprodusente in Namibië te kan voorsien.

Feedmaster se primêre doelstelling is om waarde toe te voeg tot jou diere met ons produkke. Ons produkte is spesifiek vir Namibiese toestande ontwikkel, voldoen aan alle veiligheidsvereistes vir veevoer en FANMEAT-regulasies, en is beskikbaar by alle landbou-ondernemings in Namibië.

Feedmaster beskik ook oor 'n ISO 22000 akkreditasie wat verseker dat ons aan al die nodige voedselveiligheidsvereistes voldoen vir rooivleis uitvoere na die Europese mark.

Ons span tegniese adviseurs kan jou behulpzaam wees met die beste advies vir jou area.

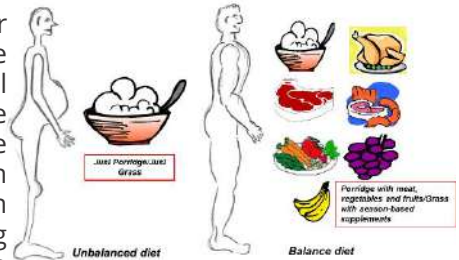
Dienste aangebied deur Feedmaster

- Adviesdienste gebaseer op Namibiese navorsing en ondervinding
- Deeglike aanvullingstrategieë om produksie en bruto inkomste van die boer te verhoog
- Help boere met doelgemaakte lekprogramme wat die boer se finansiële posisie in berekening hou
- Feedmaster is betrokke op verskillende vlakke van die Namibiese landbousektor
- Ons tegniese adviseurs is betrokke by opleiding en ondersteuningsprogramme vir die boer.

Die basiese beginsels van dierevoeding vir herkouers

1. Voedingsbehoefes

Vir diere om te groei, ontwikkel en te reproduseer tot hul volle potensiaal, benodig hulle 'n daaglikse gebalanseerde dieet. Diere vervul hul voedingsbehoefes uit die verskillende plantspesies in die spesifieke boerderyomgewing. Die voedingsbehoefes van lamms en kalwers, droë, dragtige en lakterende diere verskil heelwat, met jong groeiende en lakterende diere wat die hoogste daaglikse behoefte het.



Belangrike voedingskomponente

Proteïen is een van die hoof boublokke van die liggaam en kan vergelyk word met die bakstene in 'n muur. Sonder proteïen kan die liggaam nie funksioneer of groei nie. Diere kry proteïen uit die gras en blare wat hulle vreet. Ander bronne sluit voerkorrels, proteïenlekkie en lusern in.

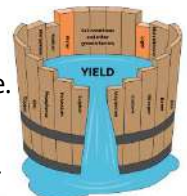


Energie is die brandstof vir die liggaam en is noodsaaklik vir alle liggaamsfunksies soos groei, reproduksie, melkproduksie en rondloop. Die liggaamskondisie van diere sal slegs verbeter as die energiewaarde van die dieet hoog genoeg is. Bronne sluit Feedmaster-produkte soos Enerfeed, Enermol, Rangeland Grower en mielies in.



Beide proteïen en energie is belangrik vir diere om te groei, reproduseer en vir goeie melkproduksie.

Minerale word benodig in baie klein hoeveelhede, maar is ook baie belangrik vir reproduksie, sterk bene en melkproduksie. Fosfor, swael, yster, mangaan, selenium, sink en koper is 'n paar van die minerale. Futterfos is 'n fosfaatlekkie met die beste opneembaarheid en die spoormineraalvlakke is twee maal hoër as meeste ander fosfaatprodukte.



Mineral Should be offered in a balanced amount.

[Futterfos bevat Fosfor(P) maar ons meng 'n Fosfaatlekkie met Futterfos]

Water is ook 'n belangrike voedingstof vir diere. Herkouers op droë weiding en lakterende diere benodig meer water en moet daaglikse toegang tot skoon drinkwater hê.



Dit is belangrik vir diere om elke dag water te drink. Indien diere nie elke dag water kan drink nie, vreet hulle minder en word groei en reproduksie nadelig beïnvloed.

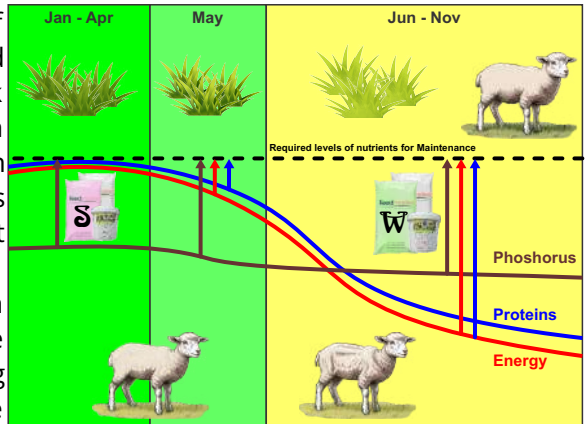
Die gemiddelde daaglikse waterbehoefte vir kleinvee is 5 liter per dag en vir grootvee 40 liter per dag.

2. Voedingswaarde van Namibiese veld

Die voedingswaarde van grasse en blare verskil in ooreenstemming met die tipe gras, die seisoene en die hoeveelheid reën, en verlaag drasties in die winter. Feedmaster se navorsing op verskillende plantspesies in Namibië, bevestig hierdie feite.

Oor die algemeen is die proteïenwaardes nie goed genoeg om diereproduksie vanaf Julie tot in die volgende reënseisoen te handhaaf nie. Die lae verteerbaarheid van plantmateriaal maak dit ook moeilik vir herkouers om voedingstowwe uit plante ten volle te benut. Die gevolg is laer produksie en diere wat gewig verloor.

Tydens die groen seisoen (Desember tot Mei) is die voedingswaarde goed genoeg om hoë groeitempo, hoë vrugbaarheid en die vetmaak van diere te onderhou.



3. Die Spysverteringsproses in Herkouers (skape en bokke)

Herkouers is diere met 'n maag wat bestaan uit 4 kompartemente, naamlik die grootpens (rumen), ruitjiespens (reticulum), blaarpens (omasum) en melkpens (abomasum).

Skape, bokke, beeste en die meeste wildspesies is grasvreters of blaarvreters en het die unieke vermoë om plantmateriaal om te skakel in nuttige voedingstowwe soos vleis en melk vir menslike verbruik.

Die grootte van die volgroeiende grootpens varieer tussen 4 tot 10 liter vir skape en tussen 100 tot 300 liter vir beeste.

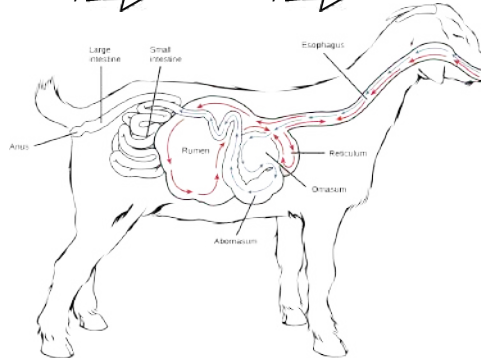
In die pasgebore lammertjie kan die maag (melkpens/abomasum) nie enige gras verteer tot op die ouderdom van drie weke nie, want die melkpens verteer hoofsaaklik melk; vir kalwers is die periode 3 maande.

Die werklike vertering van plantmateriaal in die volledig ontwikkelde melkpens word gedoen deur baie klein lewendige organismes wat mikrobies genoem word. Hierdie organismes is verantwoordelik vir die omskakeling van plantmateriaal na voedingstowwe wat deur die dier benut kan word.

MET LEKAANVULLING AAN DIERE IS DIE HOOFDOEL OM HIERDIE MIKRO-ORGANISMES TE VOER EN TE VERMEERDER OM DIE SPYSVERTERING VAN PLANTMATERIAAL TE VERBETER WAT LEI NA BETER DIEREPRODUKSIE.

Nadat herkouers genoeg voedsel deur weiding versamel het, sal hulle herkou. Die hoofdoel is om die growwe plantmateriaal verder af te breek deur dit herhaaldelik te kou. Hoe droër en growwer die gras, hoe langer sal die diere herkou om die vesels af te breek. Voer beweeg as volg deur die 4 pense:

4 pense: Rumen, ➡ Reticulum, ➡ Omasum, ➡ Abomasum



4. Aanvullende voeding

Aanvullende voeding sluit 'n volle reeks lekkes, voere, voerkorrels en ander aanvullings in. Die doel van aanvullende voeding is om diereproduksie te verbeter deur ekstra proteïene, energie en minerale, maar slegs in tye van tekorte (en vervang dus nie die weiding van gras of blare nie).

Die verskil tussen Lekke, Voer en Konsentrate

Lekke is 'n gebalanseerde aanvulling wat in klein hoeveelhede gegee word aan diere wat in die veld wei. Lek is 'n gebalanseerde mengsel van proteïene, energie, minerale, fosfaat en sout.

Hierdie produkte word gemeng in die fabriek en is gereed vir gebruik sonder enige byvoeging. Lekke kan verdeel word in somer- en winterlekkies en die diere benodig minimum hoeveelhede per dag.

a. Somer- of Fosfaat-Mineraallek (Januarie tot Mei)



Die enigste aanvulling om te oorweeg in die somer (*reënseisoen, groen weivelde*) is 'n *fosfaatlek*. Fosfaat (P) is 'n noodsaaklike mineraal vir goeie vrugbaarheid, die ontwikkeling van die beenstruktuur en melkproduksie. Daar is verskillende soorte fosfate wat varieer van P 12, P 18 tot P 21. Hierdie produkte verskil nie net in hul fosfaatkonsentrasie nie, maar ook in die beskikbaarheid van die fosfaat vir die diere. Meng of **FUTTERFOS** + 50 kg sout of **VEEFOS P 12** + 50 kg sout om 'n gebalanseerde fosfaatlek te kry wat P 6 genoem word. P 6 is geskik vir skaap, bokke, beeste, wild, perde en donkies. Futterfos P 6 is gereed om te gebruik en benodig geen addisionele vermenging nie, en kom in 50 kg sakke.



Futterfos P 6 bevat geen ureum nie, en is daarom nie giftig wanneer dit nat reën nie. Wanneer P 6 aan diere gegee word, is dit raadsaam om klipsout te verwyder om te verseker dat diere die korrekte hoeveelheid fosfaat en ander minerale inneem.



$$40\text{ kg FUTTERFOS} + 50\text{ kg Sout} = 90\text{ kg P 6}$$

Die volgende riglyne is van toepassing:

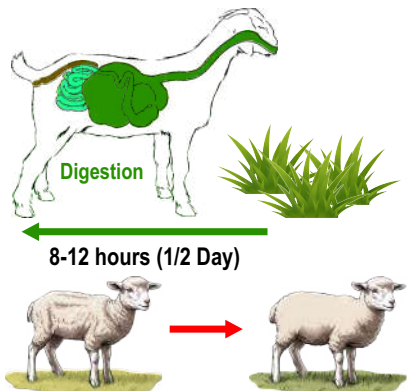
- Kleinvee = 20 g Futterfos P 6 per ooi per dag
(90 kg P 6 is genoeg fosfaat vir 150 ooeie per maand)
- Grootvee = 200 g Futterfos P 6 per koei per dag
(90 kg P 6 is genoeg fosfaat vir 15 koeie per maand)

b. Winter- of Proteïenlekke (Junie tot Desember)

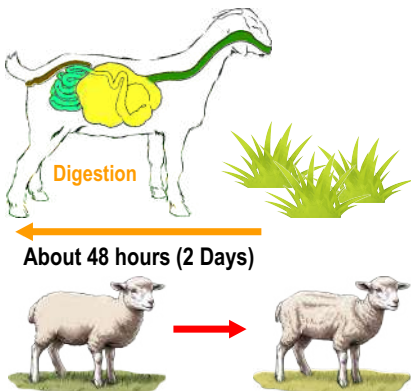
Lekaanvullings vir die droë seisoen verskil heeltemal van fosfaatlekke. Proteïenlekke (ureum-gebaseerde lekke) is ten doel om die verteerbaarheid van droë weiding (gras en bos) te verbeter, soos geïllustreer in die skets hieronder.



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec



Optimal condition for microbial population
=fast digestion, from January to May



Sub-optimal condition for microbial population
=slow digestion, from June to December
Therefore needs to be improved!

Dit vul ook die tekorte in proteïene, energie en fosfaat aan wat nie voldoende in droë weiding is nie.

Tydens of kort na die winter (Junie, Julie, Augustus, September, Oktober, November) moet die boer na proteïenlekkte oorslaan om goeie diereproduksie te handhaaf. Wanneer diere met proteïenlekkte aangevul word, word hulle gestimuleer om meer van die droë grasse te vreet. Proteïenlekkte verbeter ook die verteerbaarheid van gras en blare en dit lei tot beter groei, melkproduksie en fertiliteit in diere.

Vir diere om produksie tydens die droë seisoen te handhaaf, is dit belangrik om elke dag die regte hoeveelheid proteïenlek te gee. Verseker dat daar genoeg lekkrippe is volgens die grootte van die trop. Doen die aanvulling van die produkte volgens die aanbevelings op die sakkaartjie, wat wissel tussen 80 g tot 300 g per ooi per dag.

Feedmasterproewe in Namibië op klein- en grootvee het beter produksie bewys deur hoër reproduksie oor 'n tydperk, beter melkproduksie en groei van diere. Die basiese beginsels van die korrekte drakrag, goeie kwaliteit gesonde diere, die toepaslike lekkte plus goeie bestuur dra by tot optimale diereproduksie.

Ureum is een van die bestanddele van proteïenlekkte. Beskerm hierdie lekkte teen reën of verwyder dit onmiddellik na reën. Ureum is hoogs oplosbaar in water, en diere wat so 'n oplossing drink kan vergiftig word. Voor 'n ureumlek aangebied word, gee eers 'n P 6 lek vir ten minste 7 dae om die baie hoë inname van die proteïenlek te verhoed tydens die eerste paar dae, asook moontlike ureum-vergiftiging te voorkom.



Die volgende is proteïenlekkte, gereed om te gebruik en benodig geen blyvoeging van sout nie:

Eco-Grassveldlek, Bosverteerlek, Produksielek, en Energielek



c. Die rol van Sout:

Die hoofdoel van sout in fosfaatlekkte (Futterfos en P 6) is juis die stimulasie van innames EN proteïenlek help sout om die innames te kontroleer.



Sout alleen kan nie die verteerbaarheid van droë gras verbeter nie. Sout bestaan hoofsaaklik uit natriumchloried (NaCl) en kan daarom nie diereproduksie, vrugbaarheid, groei, en melkproduksie verhoog soos proteïenlekkte nie.



Souterige water en plantegroei soos sekere bossieveld het 'n negatiewe effek op lekinnames; oorweeg pasgemaakte lekkte in samewerking met jou tegniese adviseur.

Die voedingswaardes dui duidelik aan dat sout op sy eie nie diereproduksie kan verbeter nie

	Eco-Grasveldlek	Futterfos P 6	Sout
Proteïen	300	0	0
Ureum	75	0	0
Fosfaat	15	60	0
Kalsium	30	66	0
Magnesium	1500	1800	0
Swael	3.2	2	0
Kobalt	1.5	4	0
Koper	32.5	150	0
Mangaan	100	650	0
Sink	160	800	0
Jodium	2.4	15	0
Selenium	0.7	3	0
Soutinhoud	40 %	50 %	95 %
Inname/dag: Skaap	85 g	25 g	6 g
Bees	500 g	150 g	50 g

d. Voere

Met 'n volledige voermengsel is dit moontlik om in die totale voedingsbehoefte van diere te voorsien. Diere kan permanent in die kraal met hierdie voer gevoer word omdat die produk ruvoer soos lusern bevat



Volvoere is 'n gebalanseerde mengsel van verskillende proteïenbronne, lusern of gras, mielies of kiemmeel en minerale, maar *sonder sout*. Die meeste voere is in die vorm van korrels.

Wanneer 'n voer of voerkorrels aan diere aangebied word, begin met 'n klein daaglikse hoeveelheid en vermeerder die hoeveelheid voer geleidelik tydens die eerste 10 dae om diarree, opblaas en moontlike vrektes te verhoed. Dit word aanbeveel dat skape ingeënt word ten minste Bloednier (Pulpy Kidney) 14 dae voor die voerperiode begin.

RamLamOoi-, Breker 12-, Skaapaf rond-, Stoetvee- en Lusernkorrels is volledige voere.



e. Lek- en Voerkonsentrate

Hierdie produkte is meestal gekonsentreerde proteïen-mineraalmengsels en **MOET DAAROM GEMENG WORD** met ten minste sout OF volgens die MEGINSTRUKSIES OP DIE SAKKAARTJIE. Konsentrate stel die boer in staat om sommige van sy eie produkte, soos gemaalde kameeldoring- of prosopispeule saam sout, Enermol, Enerfeed of Rangeland Grower by te voeg om 'n koste-effektiewe lek te verseker wat steeds goed gebalanseerd is.

Droëveldkonsentraat, Grasveldkonsentraat, Bosverteerkonsentraat kan gebruik kan word om verskillende lekke vir bokke en skape te meng.



HPK 30 Voerkonsentraat is 'n gespesialiseerde proteïenmengsel vir die afronding van skape, bokke en beeste. Verskillende mengsels is moontlik met hierdie produk om voorsiening te maak vir jou spesifieke behoeftes. HPK 30 kan gemeng word met Enerfeed en/of Enermol of Rangeland Grower, PLUS ruvoer soos lusern om as volledige voer op kraal te gebruik.



Ureum is 'n proteïenkonsentraat wat in proteïenlekkie gebruik word en moet slegs volgens streng riglyne gemeng word. Gebruik eerder Droëveld- of Bosverteerkonsentrate om 'n gebalanseerde proteïenlek te meng.



Futterfos en **Veefos P 12** is fosfaatkonsentrate en elke sak moet met 50 kg sout gemeng word. *Die produk bevat geen Ureum nie.*



5. Kleinvee wat snags op kraal gehou word

Diere wat snags op kraal gehou word, kan nie dieselfde prestasie lewer as vryloopdiere nie. Ons weerhou hulle van optimale weidingstyd, wat 'n negatiewe effek op groei, reproduksie en melkproduksie het. Maak seker dat diere op kraal so vroeg as moontlik in die oggend veld toe gaan, veral die lammerooie.

Moet nooit lekkrippe in die kraal sit nie, want dit kan lei tot die kontaminasie (mis, uriene) van die lek en diere kan weier om die produk te vreet. Verder kan van die diere hulle oorvreet wat kan lei tot vrektes as gevolg van ureumvergiftiging.

Indien moontlik, skei die lakterende ooie uit die trop en vul hul dieet aan met die korrekte hoeveelheid **RamLamOoikorrels**, **Breker 12-**, of **Rumen Optimizer korrels** – gee slegs die korrels aan die groep; lek daarby is nie nodig nie. 200g korrels vir elke ooi elke dag sal die melkproduksie verhoog en haar liggaamskondisie onderhou. Lammer van meer as 7 dae oud sal saam met die ooie by die krip eet, tot hul voordeel.

Breker 12-korrels met addisionele droë lusern is 'n uitstekende en veilige kombinasie vir algemene gebruik en vir ramme wat op kraal moet staan.

Voorbereiding van skou- en veilingsdiere

Kontak die Feedmaster Tegniese Adviseur in jou area vir die beste advies en produkte vir die doel.

6. Die Feedmaster lekprogram vir Skaap onder normale weidingstoestande

Jan – Mei Groen weiding	Junie – Aug Hoof lamseisoen	Sep – Des Ooie maak lammers groot
Futterfos P 6 Futterfos + Sout Veefos P 12 + Sout Futterfosblok 20 kg	Eco-Grasveldlek Bosverteerlek Produksielek Energielek Droëveldblok	Produksielek Energielek Energieblok
Ander produkte wat produksie verder kan verbeter tydens die droë seisoen		
	Kruipveekorrels RamLamOoi korrels Afrondkorrels Breker 12 korrels Rumen Optimizer korrels	Skaap Afrondkorrels Kruipveekorrels RamLamOoi korrels Rumen Optimizer korrels

7. Basiese kleinvee-bestuursprogram vir verbeterde produksie

Januarie

Oorblywende lammers moet so gou moontlik bemark word. Ent ramme in voor die teelseisoen. Die testikels van alle ramme moet ondersoek word om Ramsiekte (Epididimites) te diagnoseer. Verwyder en slag ramme wat gediagnoseer word om die verspreiding van Epididimites te verhoed.

Februarie

Doseer alle skape, bokke en ramme teen Neuswurm. Skakel oor na **40 kg Futterfos + 50 kg sout, Veefos P 12 + sout** of **Futterfosblok op groen weiding**. Ent slegs die laatdragtige ooie 6 weke voor lamtyd in met 'n kombinasie-entstof. Behandel diere teen vrotpootjie indien nodig, en herhaal elke tweede dag. Ent bokooie in teen ensoötiese aborsie (Enzootic abortion) 4 – 6 weke voor die paarseisoen begin.

Maart

Kolbehandeling van diere teen bosluise. Sommige ooie sal reeds begin lam. Herstel krale/kampe, waterkrippe en verwyder mis. Kyk uit vir vrotpootjie.

April

Ooie sal steeds lam – voorsien skaduwee en skoon water aan lammers wat in krale gehou word deur die dag. Gee **RamLamOoi-** of **kruipveekorrels** aan lammers ouer as 7 dae. Behandel diere teen bosluise.

Mei

Doseer slegs lammers ouer as 6 weke teen lintwurm en kastreer ramlammers. Ent nie-dragtige bokooie in teen ensoötiese aborsie (Enzootic Abortion). Ondersoek boklammers vir blouluse en behandel indien nodig. Herstel krale/kampe, waterkrippe en verwyder mis.

Junie

Behandel lammers teen blouluse indien nodig. Doseer die res van die lammers teen lintwurm. Ent die laatdragtige ooie 4 tot 6 weke voor lamtyd in.

Julie

Die testikels van alle ramme moet ondersoek word om Ramsiekte (*Epididimites*) te diagnoseer. Die eerste ooie sal binnekort begin lam in die afwesigheid van teelseisoene. Identifiseer ooie met speendefekte – merk/bemark die ooie sodra lammers 3 maande oud is. Skakel oor na 'n proteïenlek soos klaargemengde **Eco-Grasveldlek** of **Bosverteerlek** (geskik vir skape en bokke). Herstel krale/kampe, waterkrippe en verwyder mis.

Augustus

Ooie kan steeds lam – voorsien skaduwee en skoon water aan lammers wat in kampe gehou word. Voorsien lammers ouer as drie weke van **RamLamOoi korrels**. Doseer slegs lammers ouer as 6 weke teen lintwurm en kastreer ramlammers. Vervang ramme vir paring in September/Okttober. Hou hierdie ramme op kraal vir die eerste 2 weke om aan te pas en voer met **Breker 12 korrels**. Ent bokooie in teen ensoötiese aborsie , 4 – 6 weke voor die paarseisoen begin.

September

Kastreer alle ramlammers voor die ouderdom van 3 maande. Help lakterende ooie met 150 g **Rumen Optimizer-** of **Breker 12 -korrels per ooi per dag**. Ooie wat tweeling grootmaak kry 400 g korrels per ooi per dag. Lammers moet elke dag **Breker 12-, RamLamOoi-** of **Kruipveekorrels** kry (50 – 100 g per lam per dag). Ramme kan geprikkel word met 250 g korrels per dag vir die volgende 4 weke. Doseer alle kleinvee met 'n breëspektrum Doseermiddel wat Neuswurm insluit. Herstel krale/kampe, waterkrippe en verwyder mis.

Oktober

Beplan die bemarking van lammers en uitskotdiere vir November/Desember. Identifiseer alle droë ooie, hamels en ou ramme en ooie vir bemarking. Behandel diere teen bosluise.

November/Desember

BEMARKING – Bevestig veilingdatums, oorplaatjies, permitte.

- Maak seker van huidige verkoopspryse.
- Vergelyk die KWALITEIT van jou lammers met ander lammers op die veiling.

Skei boklammers eenmaal per dag van die ooie en gee 200 g **RamLamOoi-korrels** per lam vir die volgende 4 – 6 weke. Die doel is nie om die lammers af te rond nie, maar om hul massa effens te vermeerder en die hare van die bokke glad en blink te kry. Probeer alle surplus diere voor Kersfees te verkoop vanweë hoër pryse. Herstel krale/kampe, waterkrippe en verwyder mis.

8. Algemene inligting aangaande Skape en Bokke

- a) Die natuurlike periode vir ooie om op hitte te kom, is tussen Februarie en Junie.
- b) In dié tyd is die ooie elke 17 dae gereed om te paar.
- c) Die ooi is slegs vir 36 uur op hitte, waartydens verskeie ramme kan probeer om haar te dek.
- d) Dit is slegs tydens hierdie 36 uur elke 17 dae wat 'n ooi bevrug kan word.
- e) Ooie skei gewoonlik tussen een en vier eierselle af, gereed vir bevrugting.
- f) Die bevrugte eier heg eers 11 dae na bevrugting aan die uterus.
- g) Kleinvee is gemiddeld 150 dae dragtig (*140 – 152 dae*).
- h) Die uterus herstel eers 45 dae na die geboorte volledig voor die ooi gereed is vir die volgende suksesvolle paring.
- i) Die regte voeding tydens die laaste vier weke voor die lamtyd verbeter die kwaliteit van die kolostrum en melkproduksie en dra by tot minder sterftes.
- j) Vervang melies tydens laatdragtigheid met Rumen Optimizer om taai biesmelk te voorkom.
- k) Hoe gouer 'n lam na geboorte biesmelk suip, hoe beter die kans op oorlewing.
- l) Hoe gouer die lam begin drink na geboorte, hoe sterker die band tussen moeder en lam(mers).
- m) Melkproduksie piek teen 3 weke na geboorte en verminder geleidelik daarna. Onder normale voertoestande is daar geen melk 3 maande na die geboorte van die lam nie.

- n) Lammers begin "eet" vanaf 10 dae, wat baie help met die ontwikkeling van die grootpens (rumen).
- o) Pasgebore "geel" lammers dui op moeilike geboortes as gevolg van wanvoeding van die ooie.
- p) Optimale voeding tydens die eerste 60 dae van die lam se lewe verhoog sy vrugbaarheid vir die res van hul lewens.
- q) In die geval van jongooie moet daar gemik word vir 'n minimum paringsmassa van 80 % lewende gewig vir volwasse ooie, vir die beste bevrugting en beter lewenslange reproduksie.
- r) Die vrugbaarheid en melkproduksie van ooie neem af vanaf die ouderdom van 7 jaar.
- s) Ramlammers kan ooie vanaf die ouderdom van 100 dae bevrug – speen of kastreer betyds.
- t) Semenproduksie is 'n aanhoudende proses, maar semen is slegs gereed vir suksesvolle bevrugting na 2 maande.
- u) Groter testikels korreleer direk met beter semenproduksie, vrugbaarheid en libido.
- v) Die meeste herkouers sal normaalweg vir 8 ure wei, 8 ure herkou en 8 ure rus.
- w) Die daaglikse waterbehoefte vir kleinvee is minimum 5 liter per dag.
- x) Een ram vir elke 40 ooie in die trop (die ram ten minste 15 maande oud met twee goed ontwikkelde testikels).

Moenie diere later as 08h00 in die oggend op kraal hou nie – laat maksimum weidingtyd toe.

Sorg vir jou diere en hulle sal vir jou sorg
--

9. Verseker die Beste Ontwikkeling en Groei vir Boklammers en Skaaplammers

Tydens die droë seisoen vanaf Julie tot Desember is daar 'n groot afname in die voedingswaarde van natuurlike weiding. Diere het langer tyd nodig en verbruik meer energie om hul voedingsbehoefte te bevredig. Die meeste ooie sukkel om tweeling, wat algemeen hierdie tyd van die jaar is, groot te maak. Gelukkig kan diere wat elke nag op kraal staan die eienaar die geleentheid gee om sy diere elke dag te sien en te help met die regte lek of byvoeding.

Die volgende voedingsriglyne sal bydra tot beter produksie en lamsterfte verminder.

1. Lammers wat op kraal gehou word vir die eerste 6 weke *(lammers word afgehoek)*

Vir skaaplammers en boklammers om tot hul volle potensiaal te groei, is genoeg melk en goeie voedingsaanvullings baie belangrik. Die regte voeding, tesame met goeie biesmelk en melkproduksie tydens die eerste 8 weke, dra by tot gesonde, vinnig-groeiende lammers, minder sterfte en selfs tot hoër vrugbaarheid van hierdie lammers in die toekoms. Skaaplammers en boklammers begin ruvoere eers vanaf 3 weke oud vreet.

Tussen 50 g – 200 g **Kruipveekorrels of Rumen Optimizer Korrels** per lam per dag van die ouderdom van drie weke tot die ouderdom van drie maande, sal bydra tot beter groei en ontwikkeling. Hierdie korrels pas by die hoë voedingsbehoefte van skaaplammers en boklammers en dra by tot 'n gladde, blink haar en boklammers wat vinniger gereed is vir bemaking.

(Feedmaster RamLamOoi korrels kan ook vir jong lammers gebruik word).

2. Behandeling van ooie wat ook bydra tot beter groei van lammers

Begin ten minste 3 weke voor die begin van die lamseisoen met die aanvulling aan laadragtige ooie om die kwaliteit van die biesmelk en melkproduksie te verbeter.

Ooie met tweeling en drieling benodig die beste aanvullende voeding om by te dra tot die suksesvolle grootmaak van hul lammers. **Kruipvee- of RamLamOoi korrels** het 'n baie hoë voedingswaarde, is volledig gebalanseerd en voorsien al die nodige voedingstowwe vir goeie melkproduksie. Dit verbeter vrugbaarheid en kan gebruik word vir prikkelvoer ná die lammers gespeen is. Hierdie korrels, verbeter die kwaliteit van die biesmelk en maak dit baie makliker vir swakke lammers om te drink.

Mielies maak biesmelk taai en swak lammers sukkel soms om genoeg bies in te kry.

Genoeg goeie kwaliteit kolostrum dra by tot beter immuniteit en minder sterftes. Voorsien 150 g – 300 g korrels per ooi in die aand, tot die meeste van die lammers 3 maande oud is.

Begin gee Kruipveekorrels of RamLamOoi korrels vir lammers vanaf 7 dae ouderdom tot meeste lammers ten minste 2 maande oud is.

3. Behandeling van ramme vir hoër Fertiliteit

Ramme wat permanent tussen die ooie bly om te paar, moet ook 250 g **Stoetveekorrels** eenmaal per dag kry. Voor en tydens die paringseisoen kan ramme tot 500 g *Rumen Optimizer Pellets* per dier per dag kry. Die korrekte behandeling van ramme wat betref gesondheid en voeding 8 weke voor die paarseisoen, het 'n positiewe effek op hul vrugbaarheid. Goeie voeding dra by tot beter semenkwaliteit en hoër dragtigheidsyfers.

(Indien ramme permanent op kraal gehou word, gebruik Breker 12 korrels teen 2 persent van lewende gewig PLUS addisionele droë lusern).

10. Feedmaster Produkte vir Herkouers

Klaargemengde Onderhoudslekke

Eco-Grasveldlek
Bosverteerlek
Koeikalflek

Fosfate

Futterfos P6
Veefos P12
Futterfosblok

Klaargemengde Produksielekke

Produksielek
Energielek
Koeikalflek

Ander Lekblokke

Feedmaster Droëveldblok
Feedmaster Wildsblok
Feedmaster Energieblok

Lekkonsentrate *(elke sak moet gemeng word met ten minste 50 kg sout)*

Droëveldkonsentraat
Bosverteerkonsentraat
Grasveldkonsentraat

Voerkonsentrate

HPK 30 Voerkonsentraat en
Feedlot 80

Afronding van Diere vir Bemarking en Skoue

Stoetveekorrels
RamLamOoi Korrels
Skaap Afrondkorrels
Breker 12 Korrels
Kruipveekorrels
Rumen Optimizer
Beefpro 14 Korrels
Lusernkorrels

Energiebronne

Enerfeed
Enermol
Geelmeel No 2
Rangeland Grower



Feed and Lick Supplementation for Goats and Sheep

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FOREWORD

Feedmaster is a proudly Namibian animal feed company established in 1983 with a factory in Windhoek. Our sister company, Veekos in Upington, supply some of the products to complete the whole range of animal feeds for livestock producers in Namibia.

As a primary objective, all our products aim to add value to your animals. Our products have been developed specifically for Namibian conditions, comply with all feed safety requirements, adhere to the FANMEAT regulations and are available at all agribusinesses in Namibia. Feedmaster also has an ISO 22000 accreditation, ensuring that we meet all the necessary food safety requirements for red meat exports to the European market. From the outset, Feedmaster followed the strategy to develop unique products for Namibian conditions by making use of local research for the Namibian market.

Our team of technical advisors can assist you with the best advice for your area.

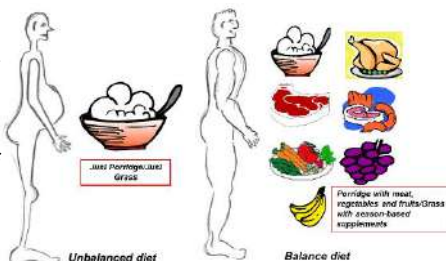
Services rendered by Feedmaster

- Advisory services based on Namibian research and experience
- Sound supplementation strategies to increase production and gross income of the farmer
- Help farmers with tailor-made lick programs, taking farmers' financial position into account
- Feedmaster is involved in different levels of the Namibian agricultural sector
- Our technical advisors are involved in farmer training and farmer support programs.

The basic principles of animal nutrition for ruminants

1. Nutritional requirements

For animals to grow, develop and reproduce to their full potential, they need a daily balanced diet. Animals get their requirements from the different plant species in the specific farming area. The feeding requirements of lambs and calves, as well as dry, pregnant, and lactating animals, differ considerably, with young growing and lactating animals having the highest daily needs.



Important nutritional components

Protein is one of the body's main building blocks and can be compared to the bricks in a wall. Without protein, the animal cannot function or grow. Animals get protein from the grass and leaves that they eat. Other sources include feed pellets, protein licks and lucerne.



Energy is the fuel for the body and is necessary for all the body functions like growth, reproduction, milk production and walking. The body condition of animals will only improve if the energy value of the diet is high enough. Sources include Feedmaster products like Enerfeed, Enermol, Rangeland Grower and maize.



Both protein and energy are essential for animals to reproduce and for good milk production.

Minerals are needed in minimal quantities but are also very important for reproduction, solid bones and milk production. Phosphorus, sulphur, iron, manganese, selenium, zinc and copper are a few of the minerals. Futterfos is a proven product for supplementing phosphorus and trace elements.

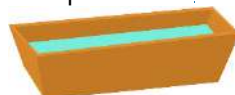


Mineral Should be offered in a balanced amount.

Water is also an essential nutrient for animals. Ruminants grazing dry pastures and lactating animals have a more significant water requirement and must have daily access to clean drinking water.

Where water is in short supply, there is a drop in feed intake, negatively affecting growth and reproduction.

The average daily water need for small stock is 5 litres per day, and that of large stock is 40 litres per day.



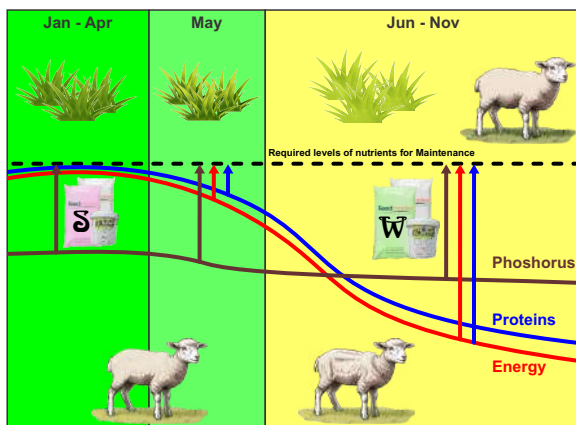
2. Nutritional Value of Namibian veld

The nutritional value of grass and leaves varies according to the type of grass, the seasons, and the amount of rainfall, and it decreases drastically in winter. Feedmaster's analyses and tests of different plant species in Namibia confirm these facts.

The protein values are generally insufficient to maintain animal production from July to the next rainy season.

The low digestibility of plant material also makes it very difficult for ruminants to utilise plant nutrients fully. The result is lower production and Animals losing weight.

During the green season (December to June), the nutritional value is good enough to support high growth rates high fertility and the fattening of animals.



3. The Digestive process in Ruminants (sheep, goats, and cattle)

Ruminants have a stomach consisting of 4 compartments, including the rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum.

Sheep, goat, cattle and most game species are grazers(grass) or browsers (leaves) and can uniquely convert plant material into valuable nutrients like meat and milk for human consumption.

The size of the adult rumen varies between 4 to 10 litres for sheep and between 100 to 300 litres for cattle.

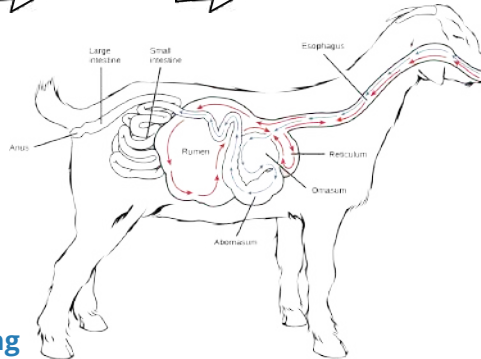
In the newborn lamb or kid, the stomach(abomasum/melkpens) cannot digest grass until three weeks because the abomasum mainly digests milk; for calves, this period is three months.

The actual digestion of plant material in the fully developed rumen is done by microscopic living organisms called microbes. These organisms convert plant material to feedstuffs that the animal can utilise.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF LICK SUPPLEMENTATION IS TO FEED AND INCREASE THESE MICRO-ORGANISMS TO IMPROVE THE DIGESTION OF PLANT MATERIAL WHICH LEADS TO BETTER ANIMAL PRODUCTION.

After collecting enough food through grazing, ruminants will ruminate. The primary purpose is to further break down the coarse plant material by chewing it repeatedly. The drier and coarser the grass, the longer animals will ruminate to break down the fibers to less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Rumen ➡ Reticulum ➡ Omasum ➡ Abomasum



4. Supplementary feeding

Supplementary feeding includes a full range of licks, feeds, pellets, and other supplements. Supplementary feeding improves animal production through extra protein, energy, and minerals only during shortages (thus, it does not replace the grazing).

Differences between Licks, Feeds and Concentrates

Licks are a balanced supplement given in small daily amounts to animals grazing in the veld. Lick is a balanced mixture of protein, energy, minerals, phosphate, and salt.

These products are mixed in the factory and ready for use without adding anything. Licks can be divided into summer and winter licks; animals need small quantities daily.

a. Summer or Phosphate-Mineral lick (January to May)



A phosphate lick is the only supplement to consider in summer (rainy season, green pastures). Phosphate (P) is a crucial mineral for good fertility, development of the bone structure and milk production. Different kinds of phosphates vary from P 12, P 18 to P 21. These products differ in their phosphate concentration, the availability of the phosphate to the animal as well as their mineral concentrations. Mix **FUTTERFOS** + 50kg salt or **VEEFOS P 12** + 50kg salt to get a balanced phosphate lick called P 6. P 6 is suitable for sheep, goat, cattle, game, horses, and donkeys.



Futterfos P6 is ready for use, requires no additional mixing, and is available in 50kg bags. P 6 contains no urea and is therefore not poisonous when getting wet from the rain. When giving P 6 to animals, we advise removing rock salt to ensure that animals eat sufficient amounts of phosphate and other minerals.



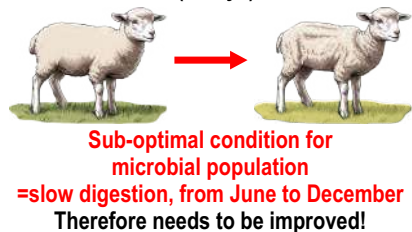
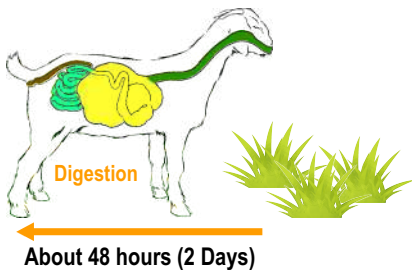
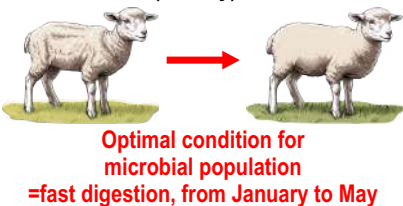
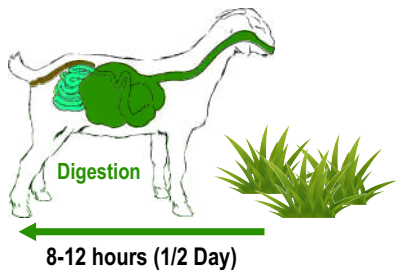
The following guidelines are applicable:
 Small Stock = 20 g Futterfos P 6 per ewe per day
 (90kg P 6 is enough phosphate for 150 ewes per month)
 Large Stock = 200g Futterfos P 6 per cow per day
 (90kg P 6 is enough phosphate for 15 cows per month)

b. Winter or Protein licks (June to December)

Lick supplements for the dry season differ from phosphate licks. Protein licks (urea-based licks) aim to improve the digestibility of dry pastures (grass and bush), as illustrated in the picture below.



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec



Protein licks is supplementing the deficiencies of protein, energy, phosphate and minerals which is not enough in dry pastures.

To maintain good animal production, the farmer must switch to protein licks before or during the winter (June, July, August, September, October, and November). When supplementing animals with protein licks, they are stimulated to increase the intake of low-palatable grasses. Protein licks also improve the digestibility of grass and leaves, resulting in better growth, milk production, and animal fertility.

For animals to maintain production during the dry season, they must supply the correct amount of protein lick every day. Ensure that there are enough lick troughs according to the group size. Supplement the products according to the recommendations on the bag labels, varying between 80 to 200g per ewe per day.

Feedmaster trials in Namibia with small- and large stock proofs better production through higher animal production over time, *licks are not a quick fix!* The basic principles of the correct stocking rate, good quality healthy animals, the applicable licks, plus good management contributes to optimal animal production.

Urea is one of the ingredients of protein licks. Protect these licks from rain or remove them immediately after rain. Urea is highly soluble in water, and animals that drink such a solution will be poisoned. Before feeding a urea-containing lick, we recommend a P 6 lick for at least seven days to prevent a very high intake of protein lick during the first few days and possible urea poisoning.



Feedmaster protein licks, ready for use and require no additional salt:

Eco Grassveld Lick, Bush Improver Lick, Production Lick and Energy Lick



c. The role of Salt:

Salt alone cannot increase the digestibility of dry grass. Salt alone cannot provide the essential minerals since salt's nutritional composition is only Sodium Chloride (NaCl). Hence, it cannot improve animal production, fertility, growth and milk production like protein supplements do.



The primary function of salt should be to stimulate the intake of Futterfos and Veefos P 12 when mixed and help control too much protein licks intake. Salty water and brackish vegetation harm lick intake; consider custom mixed licks in cooperation with your technical advisor to reduce the amount of salt in the lick.



The table show that salt cannot sustain better animal production

	Eco-Grasveldlek	Futterfos P 6	Sout
Protein	300	0	0
Ureu	75	0	0
Phosphate	15	60	0
Calsium	30	66	0
Magnesium	1500	1800	0
Sulphur	3.2	2	0
Cobalt	1.5	4	0
Copper	32.5	150	0
Manganese	100	650	0
Zink	160	800	0
Iodine	2.4	15	0
Selenium	0.7	3	0
Salt content	40 %	50 %	95 %
Intake/day: Sheep	85 g	25 g	6 g
Cattle	500 g	150 g	50 g

d. Feeds

With a complete feed, it is possible to meet the total feeding requirement of animals; they can be fed on kraal with this feed only because lucerne is included.



Feeds are a balanced mixture of protein sources, lucerne or grass, maïse or chop, and minerals **without salt**. Most feeds are in the form of pellets. When introducing feed or feed pellets to animals, start with a small daily amount and gradually increase the amount of feed during the first ten days to prevent diarrhoea, bloat and possible deaths.

It is recommended that sheep be vaccinated against Pulpy Kidney 14 days before feeding.

RamLamb Ewe-, Breker 12-, Sheep Finisher, Stud Feed, and Lucerne Pellets are complete feeds.



E. Lick- and Feed Concentrates

Lick concentrates are protein-mineral mixtures and **MUST BE MIXED** with at least salt OR according to MIXING INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BAG LABELS._

Lick concentrates enable the farmer to include some of his own products, like milled camel thorn- or Prosopis pods, ensuring a cost-effective, balanced lick.

Dryveld Concentrate, Grassveld Concentrate, and Bush Improver Concentrate
can be mixed with Enerfeed, Enermol and/or Rangeland Grower plus salt
to mix different protein licks for goats and sheep.



Feed Concentrate HPC 30 is a specialised protein mixture for finishing sheep and cattle. Various mixtures are possible with this product to cater for your specific needs. HPC 30 can be mixed with Enerfeed and Enermol or Rangeland Grower and grass or lucerne to be used as a complete feed on kraal.



Urea is a protein concentrate and must be mixed only according to strict guidelines. Instead, mix a balanced protein lick with Dry Veld Concentrate, Grassveld Concentrate, or Bush Improver Concentrate.



Futterfos and **Veefos P 12** are phosphate concentrates, and each bag must be mixed with 50kg salt before being given to animals. *These products are free of urea and save to use during the rainy season.*



5. Small stock kept on kraal at night

Animals kept on kraal at night cannot perform the same as free-ranging animals. We deny them optimal grazing time, negatively affecting growth, reproduction and milk production. Ensure that animals are free to graze as early as possible in the morning.

Never put lick troughs in the kraal because it leads to contamination of the lick, and animals may refuse to eat the product. Some animals may overeat, which may cause death due to urea poisoning.

If possible, separate lactating ewes from the herd and supplement them with the correct amount of **RamLambEwe Pellets** or **Rumen Optimizer Pellets** – Give pellets only to this group; which make licks unnecessary. 200g of pellets for each ewe daily will improve milk production and support her body condition. Lambs older than seven days of age will join ewes at the feed trough to their benefit.

Breker 12 pellets with additional dry lucern are an excellent and safe combination for general use on the farm.

Preparing animals for Shows

Contact the Feedmaster Technical Advisor in your area for the best advice and products.

6. The Feedmaster lick program for Sheep under normal grazing conditions

Jan – May Green pastures	June – Aug Main lambing season	Sep – Dec Ewes rearing Lambs
Futterfos P 6 Futterfos + Salt Veefos P 12 + Salt Futterfos Block 20 kg	Eco Grassveld Lick Bush Improver Lick Production Lick Energy Lick Dryveld Block	Production Lick Energy Lick Energy Block
Other products to further improve production during the dry season		
	Creep Feed Pellets RamLambEwe Pellets Sheep Finisher Pellets Breker 12 pellets Rumen Optimizer Pellets	Sheep Finisher Pellets Creep Feed Pellets RamLambEwe Pellets Rumen Optimizer Pellets

7. Basic small stock management program for improved animal production

January

The remaining lambs must be marketed as soon as possible. Vaccinate rams before breeding season. The testicles of all rams must be palpated to diagnose Epididimites (*Ramsiekte*). Remove and slaughter rams being diagnosed to prevent the spreading of Epididimites.

February

Dose all sheep, goats and rams against Nose Worm. Switch to **40kg Futterfos + 50kg salt, Veefos P 12 + salt** or **Futterfos Blocks** on green pastures. Vaccinate only the late pregnant ewes six weeks before lambing with a combination vaccine. Treat animals against footrot when necessary and repeat every second day. Vaccinate goat ewes with *Enzootic abortion* 4 – 6 weeks before the mating season starts.

March

Spot treatment of animals against ticks. Some of the ewes will start lambing. Repair kraals/pens and water troughs, and remove dung. Be on the lookout for footrot.

April

Ewes may still be lambing – provide shade and clean water to lambs in pens during the day. Also, provide lambs older than seven days of age with **Ram Lamb Ewe** or **Creep Feed pellets**. Treat animals against ticks.

May

Dose only lambs older than six weeks against Tapeworm and castrate ram lambs. Vaccinate non-pregnant goat ewes against Enzootic Abortion. Inspect goat lambs for blue ticks and treat them if necessary. Repair kraals/pens and water troughs, and remove dung.

June

Treat lambs against blue ticks if necessary. Vaccinate the rest of the lambs against Tapeworm. Vaccinate late pregnant ewes 4 to 6 weeks before lambing.

July

The testicles of all rams must be palpated to diagnose *Epididimites*. First, ewes may start lambing soon in the absence of breeding seasons. Identify ewes with udder- and teat defects – cull as soon as lambs are three months of age. Switch to a protein lick, like ready-mixed **Eco-Grassveld-** or **Bush Improver Lick** (suitable for sheep and Goat). Repair kraals/pens and water troughs, and remove dung.

August

Ewes may still be lambing – provide shade and clean water to lambs kept in pens. Also, provide lambs older than three weeks of age with **Ram Lamb Ewe** pellets. Dose only lambs older than six weeks against Tapeworm and castrate ram lambs. Buy replacement rams for mating in September/October. Keep these rams in kraal for the first two weeks for adaptation and feed **Breker 12 pellets**. Vaccinate goat ewes with Enzootic abortion 4 – 6 weeks before the mating season starts.

September

Castrate all ram lambs before the age of 3 months. Assist lactating ewes with 150g **Rumen Optimizer-** or **Breker 12 pellets**/ewe/day. Ewes, raising twins gets 400g pellets/ewe/day. Lambs must have daily excess to **Ram Lamb Ewe** or **Creep Feed pellets** (50 – 100g/lamb/day). Rams can be flushed with 250g pellets/day for the next four weeks. Dose all small stock with a *broad-spectrum remedy*, which includes Nose worm. Repair kraals/pens and water troughs and remove dung.

October

Plan the marketing of lambs and culls for November/December. Identify all dry ewes, wethers (*Hamels*) and old rams and ewes for marketing. Treat animals against ticks.

November/December

MARKETING SEASON – confirm auction dates, ear tags, and permits.

–Make sure of current selling prices.

–Compare your lambs' QUALITY with others at the auction.

Once a day, separate goat lambs from ewes and give 200g **Ram Lamb Ewe pellets/lamb** for the next 4 – 6 weeks. The aim is not to finish off the lambs but to slightly increase mass and make the goats' hair smooth and glossy. Try to sell all surplus animals before Christmas due to higher prices. Repair kraals/pens, and water troughs, and remove dung.

8. General information regarding goats and sheep

- a) The natural period for ewes to come on heat is between February to June.
- b) During this time, the ewes are ready to mate every 17 days.
- c) The ewe is on heat for only 36 hours, during which several rams may try to fertilise her.
- d) Only during this 36-hour every 17 days can a ewe be fertilised.
- e) Ewes normally shed between one and four egg cells ready for fertilisation.
- f) The fertilised egg attaches to the uterus only 11 days after fertilisation.
- g) The pregnancy period for small stock is 150 days on average (145 – 152 days)
- h) The uterus only recovers fully after 45 days after birth before the ewe is ready for the next successful mating.
- i) Proper nutrition during the last four weeks before lambing improves the quality of colostrum and milk production and contributes to fewer mortalities.
- j) Replace maize during late pregnancy with Rumen Optimizer to prevent sticky colostrum (biesmelk).
- k) Lambs taking in colostrum within 3 hours after birth have the best chance of survival.
- l) The sooner a lamb/kid starts to suckle after birth, the stronger the bond between mother and lamb(s).
- m) Milk production peaks at three weeks after birth and gradually decreases after that.

- n) Under normal feeding conditions, there is no milk three months after the birth of a lamb.
- o) Lambs start to "eat" from 10 days, which helps with rumen development.
- p) Newborn "yellow" lambs point towards difficult births due to malnutrition of the ewe.
- q) Optimum feeding during the first 60 days of the lamb enhances fertility for the rest of their lives.
- r) In the case of maiden ewes, the aim is to achieve a minimum mass of 80% of the live weight of adult ewes for the best conception and better lifelong reproduction.
- s) The fertility and milk production of ewes decreases from the age of 7 years.
- t) Ram lambs from the age of 100 days can fertilise a ewe – wean or castrate in time.
- u) The bigger testis directly correlates to better semen production, fertility and libido.
- v) Most ruminants typically graze for 8 hours, ruminate for 8 hours, and rest for 8 hours.
- w) The daily water needed for small stock is a minimum of 5 litres per day.
- x) One ram for every 40 ewes in the flock (ram at least 15 months of age with two well-developed testes).

Do not keep animals on kraal until 08h00 in the morning – allow maximum feeding time.

**Take care of your animals, and they will
take care of you.**

9. Ensure the Best Development and Growth of Lambs and Kids

During the dry season from July to December, natural pastures' nutritional value drops significantly. Animals need more time and spend more energy to satisfy their nutritional needs. Most ewes struggle to raise twins, which is common during this time of year. Fortunately, animals that are kraaled every night allow the owner to see and assist his animals daily.

The following feeding guidelines will contribute to better production and less lamb mortalities.

1. Lambs that are kept on kraal for the first six weeks *(lammers word afgehoek)*

Enough milk and good supplementary feed are essential for lambs and kids to grow to their full potential. Proper feeding, good colostrum (biesmelk), and milk production during the first eight weeks contribute to healthy, fast-growing lambs, fewer mortalities, and even higher fertility of these ewe lambs in the future. Lambs and kids only start eating roughages from 3 weeks of age, and then only feed of excellent quality gives the best results. Lambs younger than two months of age do not utilize maize effectively.

Between 50 – 200g **Creep Feed pellets or Rumen Optimizer Pellets** per lamb per day from the age of 3 weeks until the age of 3 months will contribute to better growth and development. This pellet matches the high nutritional requirements of lambs and kids and causes a smooth, shiny coat and kids that are soon ready for marketing.

(Feedmaster RamLambEwe pellets can also be used for young lambs).

2. Treatment of Ewes, which also contributes to better growth of Kids and Lambs

Start supplementing ewes with nutrition as soon as the first ones begin developing udders! Begin supplementation at least 3 weeks before lambing to improve colostrum quality and milk production in late-pregnant ewes. Ewes with twins and triplets need the best supplementary feeding to assist in raising their kids successfully. Rumen Optimizer- or RamLambEwe pellets have a very high nutritional value, are fully balanced and supply all the necessary nutrients for good milk production. It also improves fertility and can be used for flushing (prikkelvoer) after lambs have been weaned.

These pellets, unlike maize, improves the quality of the colostrum (bies) which is smooth and not sticky. This makes it easy for weaker lambs to drink it. Enough good quality colostrum contributes to better immunity and less mortalities. Start at least 3 weeks before the beginning of the lambing season with the supplementation to late pregnant ewes for improvement of the quality of the colostrum and milk production. Provide 150 – 300g pellets per ewe in the evening until most of the lambs are 3 months of age.

3. Treatment of Rams for Higher Fertility

Rams that permanently stay between the ewes for mating, must also get 250g **Stud Feed Pellets** once a day. Before and during the mating season rams can be fed up to 500g **Stud Feed Pellets** per animal per day. The right treatment of rams regarding health and feeding 8 weeks before the mating season has a positive effect on their fertility. Good feeding contributes to better semen quality and higher pregnancy rates.

*(If rams must be kept on kraal for long periods between mating seasons, use **Breker 12 pellets up to 2 percent of live mass PLUS additional dry lucern**).*

10. Feedmaster Products for Ruminants

Ready Mixed Maintenance Licks

Eco Grassveld Lick
Bush Improver Lick
Cattle Lick 40

Phosphates

Futterfos P14
Futterfos P6
Veefos P12
Futterfos Blok

Ready Mixed Production Licks

Production Lick
Energy Lick
Cow Calf Lick

Other Lick Blocks

Feedmaster Dryveld Block
Feedmaster Game Block
Feedmaster Energy Block

Lick Concentrates *(each bag must be mixed with at least 50kg salt)*

Dryveld Concentrate
Bush Improver Concentrate
Grassveld Concentrate

Feed Concentrate

Feed Concentrate HPC 30
Feedlot 80

Preparing Animals for Marketing and Shows

Stud Feed Pellets
RamLambEwe Pellets
Sheep Finisher pellets
Breker 12 Pellets
Creep Feed Pellets
Rumen Optimizer Pellets
Beefpro 14 Pellets
Lucerne Pellets

Energy Sources

Enerfeed
Enermol
Yellow Maize Meal No. 2
Rangeland Grower



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