

SHEEP SUPPLEMENTS

		25% Lamb Supp 200 (3.3 % ECP)	34% Ewe & Lamb Supp 200 (0% ECP)	36% Sheep Supp 200 (3.3% ECP)
Crude Protein	(min)(%)	25.0	34.0	36.0
ECP from NPS	(max)(%)	3.3	0.0	3.3
Crude Fat	(min)(%)	2.5	2.5	2.5
ADF	(max)(%)	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sodium	(act)(%)	1.25	1.0	1.25
Calcium	(act)(%)	4.5	3.75	4.5
Phosphorus	(act)(%)	0.7	0.7	0.7
Magnesium	(act)(%)	0.4	0.4	0.4
Potassium	(act)(%)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sulphur	(act)(%)	1.0	0.5	1.0
Added Selenium (mg/kg)		1.5	1.5	1.5
Manganese	(act)(mg/kg)	250	250	250
Zinc	(act)(mg/kg)	450	450	450
Iodine	(act)(mg/kg)	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cobalt	(act)(mg/kg)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamin A	(min)(IU/kg)	50,000	50,000	50,000
Vitamin D	(min)(IU/kg)	5,000	5,000	5,000
Vitamin E	(min)(IU/kg)	100	200	100

SHEPHERDS' NOTES

- Prevent white muscle in new lambs with a Vitamin E - Selenium combination injection.
- Dock lambs' tails at 10 – 14 days of age (2 – 3 days of age if an elastrator is used).
- Worm all ewes 24 – 48 hours before going on pasture.
- Worm all ewes and any lambs not marketed in the fall.

LAMB & EWE RATIONS & MINERALS

	18% Lamb Creep (0 % ECP)	16% Lamb Starter Pellet/Txt (0.66% ECP)	13% Lamb Finisher (0.66% ECP)	15% Ewe Ration (0%ECP)	Premium Sheep Mineral
	18.0	16.0	13.0	15.0	—
	0.0	0.66	0.66	0.0	—
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	—
	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
Sodium	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2	6.0
Calcium	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	14.0
Phosphorus	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	12.0
Magnesium	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0
Potassium	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.75	1.0
Sulphur	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5
Added Selenium (mg/kg)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	35
Manganese	50	50	50	50	2,700
Zinc	90	90	90	90	4,500
Iodine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	200
Cobalt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	46
Vitamin A	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	600,000
Vitamin D	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	75,000
Vitamin E	40	20	20	40	1,000

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SHEEP
FEEDING
PROGRAMS



- 18% Lamb Creep Pellet
- 16% Lamb Starter Ration
(0.66% ECP) (pellet or textured)
- 13% Lamb Finisher Ration
(0.66% ECP)
- 15% Ewe Ration
- 25% Lamb Supplement
(200) (3.3% ECP)
- 34% Ewe & Lamb Supplement
(200)
- 36% Sheep Supplement
(200) (3.3%ECP)
- Premium Sheep Mineral

The Shur-Gain feeding programs are based on average nutrient values for feedstuffs and are designed to meet the requirements of the various classes of sheep and lambs. The products contain high quality ingredients and are supplemented with optimum levels of minerals, trace minerals and vitamins to support high producing ewes, promote growth in lambs and health in the flock. None of the Shur-Gain sheep products contain any added copper.

FLUSHING EWES

Ewes must be on a rising plane of nutrition prior to breeding. Put the flock onto a better pasture or on to better quality forage or supplement with grain. Grain levels of 1/4 to 1/2 kg per day are usually adequate. Flushing ewes improves the chances of multiple births.

FEEDING LATE GESTATION EWES

Feeding and feeding management of late gestation and lactating ewes is vital to the survival and rapid growth of lambs. The last four to six weeks of gestation are critical in the ewe's production cycle. The fetus gains about two thirds of its weight in the last 6 weeks of gestation. Ewes that carry multiple fetuses have particularly high nutrient requirements. To ensure that ewes maintain a body condition score (BCS) of 3 to 3 1/2 and gain weight during late gestation, supplemental protein and energy must be fed. This grain feeding is also important to help prevent vaginal prolapse and pregnancy toxemia.

The time to start feeding late gestation ewes additional grain and protein depends on the body condition of the ewes, the anticipated lambing rate and past experience. As a general rule, flocks with lambing rates of 130% to 175%, should start 3-4 weeks prior to the start of lambing. Flocks with lambing rates of 180% to 225% must feed grain 4-6 weeks prior to the onset of lambing. Feed ewes with multiples separate from those with singles.

- 1) late gestation ewe lambs - 0.5 to 0.8 kg / ewe / day
- 2) late gestation ewes - 0.25 to 1 kg / ewe / day

Over condition ewes (body condition score 4 and greater) can be fed 10% less grain per body condition score. Under condition ewes (body condition score less than 3) can be fed 10% more grain per body condition score.

FEEDING LACTATING EWES

The pens for lambing must be kept clean, dry and draft free. Prior to lambing, group the ewes according to age and body weight to reduce the stress on pregnant ewes. Provide adequate pen and feeder space. Have ample clean fresh water available to lactating ewes.

Ewes and their lambs can be moved to hardening pens in small groups where they can be sorted according to the number of lambs, body condition, and age. Maiden ewes with their first lambs should be fed separately to reduce competition. Grain feeding levels for lactating ewes depends on number of lambs and ewe body condition. The protein level in the grain ration depends on the hay quality.

	Mature ewes	Ewe lambs
ewes with singles	.75 - 1.0 kg	.75 - 1.0 kg
ewes with twins	1.0 - 1.3 kg	.8 - 1.3 kg
ewes with triplets	1.4 - 1.6 kg	



FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT

Provide adequate pen and bunk space. Provide free access to clean water. Ewes that require more than 500 g of grain mix per day must have the grain mix split into two to three feedings/day. This helps ensure that all ewes get the required amount of grain as well as avoiding grain overload.

Better quality hay allows for lower grain feeding levels. The hay crude protein must range between 11 and 18%. Allocate better quality hay to those ewes with multiples to save on grain feeding and help meet nutrient requirements. Ewes with multiples fed poorer quality hay, cannot milk well and maintain good body condition.

Always feed hay to appetite and have free choice access to **Shur-Gain Premium Sheep Mineral** at 15 to 30 g/head/day and additional salt free choice.

Custom Ewe & Lamb rations Percent crude protein in the grain ration

	15% Ewe Ration	16% Lamb Starter	18% Lamb Creep
34% Ewe & Lamb Supp (200)	200	200	200
Corn	300	320	310
Barley	450	400	355
Soybean meal	—	30	85
Molasses	50	50	50
TOTAL	1000 kg	1000 kg	1000 kg

CREEP FEEDING LAMBS

Creep feeding is important to supplement lambs and reduce pressure on the ewes, particularly ewes with multiple lambs and / or with accelerated lambing. Creep feeding increases lamb gains and promotes the development of the rumen. A separate creep area is required for the lambs only. It is important to feed a palatable creep ration, keep the feed fresh and the troughs clean at all times. The creep must be available from birth or at least by a week of age.

FINISHING LAMBS

Feedlot lambs are susceptible to several disease conditions related to the feeding and management of the animals. These include acidosis, coccidiosis, urinary calculi and enterotoxemia (pulpy kidney).There are a number of key feeding and management factors that help reduce the risk of these developing.

Clean feed and water troughs daily. Feed a well balanced ration. Adapt lambs to grain ration gradually. Feed buffers if necessary. Feed an ionophore under veterinary prescription. Vaccinate as required (eg. pulpy kidney). Shur-Gain feedlot sheep feeds have low levels of ECP from ammonium sulphate, not urea. This is included to help prevent urinary calculi in male lambs and rams. Excellent feeding and bunk management will help promote growth and health.

Provide comfortable well ventilated, draft free pens for lambs. Lambs require 0.75 square meters. Pens must be dry but dust free. Lambs require 10 cm of feed trough space and 1 cm of water trough space. Group lambs by size to feed in uniform groups of 30 - 50 lambs.

LAMB RATIONS

Shur-Gain 18% Lamb Creep Pellet - Feed to lambs from birth through to weaning. Feed this ration to lambs under stress such as groups with twins and triplets, accelerated lambing programs or with early weaning.

Shur-Gain 16% Lamb Starter Ration (0.66% ECP) - The pellets or textured rations can be fed as a creep to lambs from birth through to weaning. This is an ideal ration to start lambs on after weaning off the 18% Lamb Creep. Continue feeding through the starter grower phase of finishing lambs. This ration can also be blended with the 13% Lamb Finishing Ration to make a transition ration for lambs before going to the finisher.

Shur-Gain 13% Lamb Finisher Ration (0.66% ECP) - Feed this ration to heavier lambs being finished for market.

Shur-Gain feedlot rations can be fed following the creep ration. Mix 50% of the feedlot starter ration in with the creep and feed this for 7 - 10 days to ease the transition to the new ration. Once lambs are adapted to the feedlot grain ration, continue to feed both the appropriate ration and hay free choice.

Heavy lamb breeds.
Start lambs on a 16% crude protein grain ration with limited hay (hay 200 - 500 g/lamb/day). Feed the lambs from 15 - 25 kg. Grow lambs on a 15% crude protein grain ration with limited hay (hay 100 - 200 g/lamb/day) from 25 - 35 kg. Finish lambs on a 12-14% crude protein ration with minimal hay (hay about 100 g/lamb/day). Feed lambs from 35 Kg through to finish.

Light lamb breeds.
Start lambs on a 16% crude protein grain ration with limited hay (hay 200 - 500 g/lamb/day). Feed the lambs from 12 - 20 kg. Grow lambs on a 15% crude protein grain ration with limited hay (hay 100 - 200 g/lamb/day) from 20 - 30 kg. Finish lambs on a 12-14% crude protein grain ration with minimal hay (hay about 100 g/lamb/day). Feed lambs from 30 kg through to finish.

Producers may decide to start lambs at slightly heavier weights. Lighter breeds may be fed the 16% lamb starter ration for longer than indicated here and then follow with the 15% lamb grower through to finish.

Custom Finishing Rations - 36% Sheep Supp (200)

	16% Lamb Creep/Starter	15% Lamb Grower	14% Lamb Finisher
36% Sheep Supp (200)	200	200	200
Barley	325	240	140
Corn	400	500	600
Molasses	50	50	50
Soybean meal	25	10	
TOTAL	1000 kg	1000 kg	1000 kg

Custom Finishing Rations - 25% Lamb Supp (200)

	14% Lamb Grower	13% Lamb Grower/Finisher	12% Lamb Finisher
25% Lamb Supp (200)	200	200	175
Corn	275	350	425
Barley	500	450	400
Soybean meal	25	0	0
TOTAL	1000 kg	1000 kg	1000 kg

Shur-Gain sheep feeds are designed to allow producers the flexibility to meet the needs of the flock. The products are versatile and can be applied to a variety of feeding situations.

