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## FEEDLOT LAMB

Typical Analysis	As Fed	Dry Matter
Energy MJ/ME kg	12.10	12.60
Protein (%)	14.25	16.00
Calcium (%)	1.00	1.15
Phosphorus (%)	0.53	0.60
Fibre (%)	4.45	5.00
Added Salt (%)	< 2.50	

*TRACE MINERAL PREMIX ADDED, FOR MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS PLEASE CONTACT VELLA STOCK FEEDS.*

**Feedlot Lamb** has been formulated for those who wish to do opportunity lamb feedlot.

Diet has been formulated to assist against calculi problems often associated with lambs and sheep in feedlot situations.

Additions salts added to assist in increased water intake.

- **True Proteins** - No urea, all protein in the form of true proteins
- **No Urea** - Reduces possible conflict if feeding Urea blocks / supplements with paddock roughage
- **Energy** - To assist with growth and maintenance of the ewe whilst lactating
- **Trace Mineral Premix** - To assist in maintaining correct nutrition balance.
- **Pellet** - Less wastage and can be trail fed. Can be supplied in a 9mm cube, conditions apply
- **Packaging** - Bags, Bulk Bags & Bulk conditions apply

### Other Specialty Products:

- Ewe & Lamb
- Cattle Fattener
- Livestock Maintenance Cube
- Beef Feedlot Concentrate
- McCoskers Brew
- Custom Diets

### General Information

- Lamb Feedlot can be fed at 1 - 2% of livestock's live body weight (LBW) depending on desired weight gain required.
- **Starter phase** 80% roughage - 20% Feedlot Lamb Pellets, gradually moving to a **finisher phase** of 20% Roughage - 80% Feedlot Lamb Pellets over a 21 day period. Maximum pellet intake of total ration should not be greater than 2% LBW.
- For efficient weight gains per Kg fed, daily feeding program to be consistent throughout the period. Limit livestock's exercise, stress, provide suitable shelter from environmental elements (especially heat & humidity) and ensure a worming and parasite program is in place prior to the introduction of hard feed.
- *Transition from "starter phase" to "finisher phase" should be over 21 day period allowing livestock to adjust to a high starch diet and to help prevent acidosis (grain sickness). Avoid interruptions to feed supply.*
- *Pellet intake should not be fed greater than 2% of livestock's LBW*
- *Monitor the dung throughout the transition period, loose dung, possible, transition to higher pellet level too quick.*
- *Roughage to be at least 18 mm (3/4") or longer (effective fibre). Additional access to effective fibre desirable. Effective fibre should make up no less than 1.00% of livestock's LBW at all times.*
- *Cool, clean and accessible water to be available at all times (24 / 7)*
- *Keep yards and feeding area hygienic by removing waste feed, animal waste also a well drained (dry) area for livestock to rest.*

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