Feed Budget Tables

for the break of the season in annual pasture systems of southern Australia



lifetimewool

more lambs, better wool, healthy ewes

When to use these tables:

When green annual paddock feed isn't enough early in the season or managing ewes to targets over pregnancy and lactation. Use the Tables for Drought conditions when only dry feed is available.

Step 1. What they Need:

| TABLE 1a. Energy Required by Ewes @ Condition Score 3 to maintain weight | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------|--|------|---|------------|
| | Confinen | nent Fed | | | | | | |
| day of pregnancy | small frai mainta single | me (45kg) ain CS 3 twin | medium frame (50kg) maintain CS 3 single twin | | large frame (60kg) maintain CS 3 single twin | | medium frame (50kg) maintain CS 3 single twin | |
| dry | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| 50 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| 70 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| 100 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 8.3 | 9.6 |
| 130 | 11.6 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 17.9 | 10.9 | 11.7 |
| days | mainta | ain CS 3 | maintain CS 3 | | maintain CS 3 | | maintain CS 3 | |
| lactating | single | twin | single | twin | single | twin | single | twin |
| 10 | 17.7 | 22.0 | 19.2 | 24.0 | 21.9 | 28.7 | ask for a | dvice on |
| 30 | 19.2 | 24.1 | 20.8 | 26.5 | 23.4 | 29.8 | confineme | nt feeding |
| 50 | 15.8 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 21 | 19.4 | 24.2 | ewes an | d lambs |

TABLE 1b.

Energy Required by Ewes @ Condition Score 2 to maintain weight

| | Confine | nent Fed | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| day of pregnancy | small frame (45kg) maintain CS 2 single twin | | medium fra mainta single | ame (50kg) ain CS 2 twin | large frai mainta single | me (60kg) ain CS 2 twin | medium fra mainta single | ame (50kg) ain CS 2 twin |
| dry | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 50 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| 70 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| 100 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 9.0 |
| 130 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 12.3 |
| days lactating | mainta single | iin CS 2 twin | maintain CS 2 single twin si | | mainta single | ain CS 2 twin | mainta single | ain CS 2 twin |
| 10 | 15.2 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 18.5 | 24.1 | ask for a | dvice on |
| 30 | 16.1 | 21.3 | 17.8 | 24.0 | 19.9 | 26.7 | confineme | ent feeding |
| 50 | 12.9 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 20.9 | ewes an | d lambs |

Background:

This is only a guide – monitor your sheep to check that feeding rates are adequate. No account has been made for pasture growth rate, different composition or quality of feed. These tables are based on GrazFeed® values for pastures with 20% clover and 12MJ/kgDM. For more detailed results refer to Grazfeed".

Step 2. What they can eat:

13.0

1200

| TABLE 2a. Intake for small frame ewes (MJ/day) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| F00 | sma d 0-150 | small frame ewe (45kg) d 0-150 mid lactation | | | | | | | | |
| 300 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 10.0 | | | | | | | |
| 500 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 13.0 | | | | | | | |
| 800 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 16.5 | | | | | | | |
| 1000 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 | | | | | | | |

TABLE 2b. Intake for medium frame ewes (MJ/day)

| FOO | medium frame ewe (50kg) d 0-150 mid lactation | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 300 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 12.5 | | | | | | |
| 500 | 9.5 | 14.5 | 15.5 | | | | | | |
| 800 | 12.0 | 17.5 | 19.0 | | | | | | |
| 1000 | 13.0 | 19.5 | 21.0 | | | | | | |
| 1200 | 15.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | | | | | | |

TABLE 2c. Intake for large frame ewes (MJ/day) large frame ewe (60kg) mid lactation F00 d 0-150 300 9.0 12.0 13.5 500 11.0 15.0 16.5 20.5 800 13.5 18.5 1000 16.5 20.0 22.5 1200 18.0 21.5 24.0

Step 3. Losing or gaining weight?

18.5

20.5

| Deficit MJ/day | expected loss g/h/d | CS in 10 days (45kg) | CS in 10 days (50kg) | CS in 10 days (60kg) |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 2 | -70 | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.05 |
| 4 | -135 | -0.20 | -0.15 | -0.15 |
| 6 | -200 | -0.30 | -0.25 | -0.20 |
| 8 | -270 | -0.35 | -0.35 | -0.25 |
| 10 | -340 | -0.45 | -0.40 | -0.35 |
| Surplus | expected gain | CS in 10 | CS in 10 | CS in 10 |
| MJ/day | g/h/d | days (45kg) | days (50kg) | days (60kg) |
| MJ/day 2 | g/h/d 40 | days (45kg) 0.05 | days (50kg) 0.05 | days (60kg) 0.05 |
| MJ/day 2 4 | g/h/d 40 75 | days (45kg) 0.05 0.10 | days (50kg) 0.05 0.10 | days (60kg) 0.05 0.10 |
| MJ/day 2 4 6 | g/h/d 40 75 120 | days (45kg) 0.05 0.10 0.15 | days (50kg) 0.05 0.10 0.15 | days (60kg) 0.05 0.10 0.10 |
| MJ/day 2 4 6 8 | g/h/d 40 75 120 160 | days (45kg) 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 | days (50kg) 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 | days (60kg) 0.05 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.15 |

Step 4. How much to feed?

| TABLE 4. Approximate Feed Values | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Grain | ME (MJ/kg DM)* | Crude Protein % | DRY MATTER % | | | | | | |
| Oats | 10.4 | 8.8 | 90 | | | | | | |
| Barley | 12.3 | 10.8 | 90 | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 13.1 | 14.2 | 90 | | | | | | |
| Triticale | 13.0 | 12.0 | 90 | | | | | | |
| Lupins | 13.1 | 31.3 | 90 | | | | | | |
| Oaten hay | 9.0 | 6.0 | 85 | | | | | | |

* grains vary considerably, where possible have your feed tested.

WORKED EXAMPLE

Dry large frame ewes grazing 300 FOO (kg DM/ha) in condition score (CS) 3 at day 70 of pregnancy with twins. How many lupins do they need to maintain condition?

STEP 1.

From Table 1a, their energy requirements for maintenance is 10.9 MJ/d.

STEP 2.

From Table 2c, their intake is 9.0 MJ/d.

The ewe's energy deficit is 10.9 - 9.0 = 1.9 MJ/d.

STEP 3.

Using Table 3, the deficit in energy means a weight loss of ~70 g/h/d. With losing 0.05 condition score in 10 days these ewes will be 0.15 CS lower in 1 month.

STEP 4.

Lupins on hand have 13 MJ/kg and 90% dry matter from Table 4.

USING TABLE 5.

find 13 MJ on the left column, read across until 1.9 (~2.3) MJ deficit is reached, follow the column upwards to read the amount to be fed (0.2kg/hd/day).

0.2 kg is the ration to be fed.

| Ration to be fed (kg as fed assuming 90% dry matter) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| ME of feed | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 6.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2. | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| 6.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| 7.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| 7.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| 8.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| 8.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| 9.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.1 |
| 9.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| 10.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.0 |
| 10.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| 11.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.9 |
| 11.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.4 |
| 12.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| 12.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 11.3 |
| 13.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 11.7 |
| 13.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 12.2 |
| 14.0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| 14.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 13.1 |

Feed Budgeting Worksheet

Step 1. What they need

Choose Table 1a. for ewes @ conditions score 3 Choose Table 1b. for ewes @ condition score 2 Choose the column for the frame size of the mob Choose the correct day of pregnancy/lactation

Step 2. What they can eat

Choose the Table for frame size of the mob Read off the value using FOO available and pregnancy/lactation status

Step 3. Losing or Gaining weight?

What they need – What they can eat = deficit or surplus of energy.

Use table 3. to find out how much of a condition score they will lose or gain in 10 days

Step 4. How Much to Feed?

If there is a deficit use Table 4. or results from your feed test to find out the Metabolisable Energy value of the feed.

Use Table 5 to determine how much extra feed is required. Choose the ME of the Feed in the left column, move along until the ME deficit amount is found, then read off the figure in the ration heading.

lifetime ool, healthy ewes

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TABLE 5.

Ration to be Fed

| Ration to be fed (kg as fed assuming 90% dry matter) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| ME of feed | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 6.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2. | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| 6.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| 7.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| 7.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| 8.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| 8.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| 9.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.1 |
| 9.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| 10.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.0 |
| 10.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| 11.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.9 |
| 11.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.4 |
| 12.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.8 |
| 12.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 11.3 |
| 13.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 11.7 |
| 13.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 12.2 |
| 14.0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| 14.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 11.7 | 13.1 |

(ME of ration in left hand column and energy deficit in body of table)



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