

Dry Season

Early dry season

Protein licks in this season assist in maintaining body mass and condition of cattle/sheep during the dry season. Protein supplementation stimulates the intake of dry, low quality winter grass to ensure that “cheap energy” in the grass can be utilized. The licks provide adequate protein and phosphorous to ensure optimal reproduction in breeding animals. The ideal ratio of sulphur to nitrogen in these licks leads to improved utilization of Non Protein Nitrogen (NPN) and therefore it also enhances the conversion of NPN to protein.

Early season supplementation for cattle, sheep and goats

| Item | kg/mixture | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | With Oilcake | With oilcake | Without oilcake (cattle) | Without oilcake (sheep) |
| Maize meal | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Oilcake | 150 | 100 | - | - |
| Feed Grade Urea | 100 | 150 | 150 | 100 |
| Kimtrafos 12 Grande/PhosSure 12 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 125 |
| Kalori 3000 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Molasses meal | - | - | - | 80 |
| Feed Grade Sulphur | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Salt | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Total | 1005 | 1057 | 957 | 960 |
| Crude protein (%) | 36.7 | 46.6 | 47.5 | 33.05 |
| From NPN (%) | 77.5 | 88.7 | 95.6 | 90.45 |
| ME (MJ/kg) | 5.25 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.37 |
| Ca (%) | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.43 |
| P (%) | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.65 |
| S (%) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Intake, g/ day (cattle) | 450 - 650 | 350 - 500 | 350-500 | - |
| Intake, g/ day (sheep & goats) | 80 - 120 | Not for sheep | Not for sheep | 100 - 120 |

Supplemented under the following conditions:

- Maintenance of early pregnant beef cows and sheep without calves/lambs in autumn/winter.
- Maintenance of body mass and condition of cattle on dry grazing.

Feed to cattle or sheep that have free access to grazing and/or roughage.

Regulate Intakes. Depending on intakes, salt inclusion may be adjusted accordingly.

WARNING: *These licks contain urea.* Hungry animals must not have access to urea containing licks. Gradually introduce them to the lick until it is ensured that the recommended intake will not be exceeded.

Late dry season

These licks are suitable for usage in the late dry season when the quality of grazing is at its lowest. This usually coincides with an overall shortage in available grazing. These two factors lead to low dry-matter intakes that prohibit production. For optimal reproduction it is essential to maintain the body condition of reproducing animals during this period. The correct supplementation of protein, energy and minerals is required.

Protein supplementation for late dry season for cattle and sheep

| Item | Late dry season | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | kg/ mixture | kg/ mixture |
| Maize meal | 300 | 450 |
| Oilcake | 300 | 200 |
| Feed Grade Urea | 100 | 100 |
| Kimtrafos 12 Grandé/PhosSure 12 | 75 | 100 |
| Kalori 3000 | 25 | 50 |
| Feed Grade Sulphur | 5 | 5 |
| Salt | 300 | 300 |
| TOTAL | 1105 | 1205 |
| Composition | | |
| Crude Protein(%) | 38.7 | 32.91 |
| ME (MJ/ kg) | 6.6 | 6.89 |
| Ca (%) | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| P (%) | 1.1 | 1.25 |
| S (%) | 0.5 | 0.46 |
| INTAKE, g/ day cattle | 500 – 600 | 600 - 700 |
| INTAKE, g/sheep ,goat/day | 150 - 170 | 170 – 200 |

Supplemented under the following circumstances:

- Particularly suitable for mid-/late-pregnant beef cows without calves in a poor condition.