





ProfeLAC® SILVER

MULTI-SPECIES FEEDING GUIDELINES

|  | LAMBS | Mixing Rate: 120 g/ Litre | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | KIDS | Mixing Rate: 120 g/ Litre | |
| Lambs and Kids should receive ~200mL/1Kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily. For best results feed ProfeLAC SHEPHERD. | | | |
| DAY OF FEEDING | VOLUME PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY |
| Day 1 (Colostrum) | 20 % bodyweight | - | - |
| Day 2 - 7 | 500 mL | 170 mL | 3 |
| Week 2 | 1000 mL | 333 mL | 3 |
| Week 3 | 1400 mL | 700 mL | 2 |
| Week 4 – Weaning | 1700 mL | 850 mL | 2 |
| Weaning (7 days) | 500 mL | 500 mL | 1 |
| For lambs and kids sensitive to bovine dairy powders or high lactose levels use caution when increasing feeding rates. Wean from 6 weeks of age when eating sufficient solid food and forage. | | | |

|  | CRIAS – Alpaca & Lama | Mixing Rate: 160 g/ Litre | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Crias should receive ~100mL/1kg (10%) of its body weight in colostrum on day 1 and daily milk thereafter. Monitor weight regularly to determine daily feeding volume. Divide daily milk volume into 6 daily feeds for first 1-2 weeks; refer to table below. Gradually decrease feedings to 4 daily feeds by 4 weeks, then to 3 daily feeds until weaned. For best results feed ProfeLAC SHEPHERD. | | | | |
| Body Weight | VOLUME PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY | POWDER PER DAY |
| 7 kg | 700 mL | 115 mL | 6 | 125 g |
| 9 kg | 900 mL | 150 mL | 6 | 165 g |
| 11 kg | 1100 mL | 185 mL | 6 | 200 g |
| 14 kg | 1400 mL | 235 mL | 6 | 255 g |
| 16 kg | 1600 mL | 270 mL | 6 | 290 g |
| 18 kg | 1800 mL | 300 mL | 6 | 325 g |
| Wean from 4-6 months of age provided cria has adjusted to good quality forage. Gradually reduce milk replacer feed until cria is completely weaned. | | | | |

|  | FAWNS - Fallow Deer* | Mixing Rate: 180 g/ Litre | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| Fawns should receive ~200mL/1kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily for the first 3 weeks, 15% (150mL/Kg) between weeks 3 – 6, and 10% (100mL/Kg) afterward. *Red Deer calves require twice the feeding rates of Fallow Deer | | | | |
| DAY OF FEEDING | VOLUME PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY | |
| Day 1 (Colostrum) | 20 % bodyweight | - | - | |
| Day 2 - 7 | 1000 mL | 200 mL | 5 | |
| Week 2 | 1000 mL | 250 mL | 4 | |
| Week 3 | 1200 mL | 300 mL | 4 | |
| Week 4 | 1500 mL | 375 mL | 4 | |
| Week 5 - 6 | 1500 mL | 500 mL | 3 | |
| Week 7 – Weaning | 1000 mL | 500 mL | 2 | |
| Weaning (14 days) | 500 mL | 500 mL | 1 | |
| Wean from 9 -10 weeks of age when eating sufficient solid food and forage. | | | | |

|  | CALVES - Dairy or Beef | Mixing Rate: 125 g/ Litre | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| Calves should receive at least at least 100mL/1kg (10%) of its body weight in milk daily. | | | | |
| DAY OF FEEDING | VOLUME PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY | |
| Day 1 (Colostrum) | 10 % of bodyweight | - | - | |
| Day 2 - 7 | 3.0 L | 1.5 L | 2 | |
| Week 2 - Weaning | 4.0 L | 2.0 L | 2 | |
| Weaning (7 days) | 2.0 L | 2.0 L | 1 | |
| Wean from 8 weeks of age when eating sufficient solid food and forage. | | | | |

**FOALS*****Mixing Rate:** 100 g/ Litre (avoid higher concentrations)

Foals should receive at least 100mL/1kg (10%) of its body weight in milk daily.

***PONIES require half the feeding rates of Foals.**

| DAY OF FEEDING | VOLUME PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY | FEED INTERVAL |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 (Colostrum) | 10 % bodyweight | - | - | - |
| Day 2 - 3 | 5.0 L | 500 mL | 10 | 2 |
| Day 4 - 7 | 5.0 L | 625 mL | 8 | 2 - 3 |
| Week 2 | 6.0 L | 1000 mL | 6 | 4 |
| Week 3 | 7.5 L | 1500 mL | 5 | 4 |
| Week 4 - 7 | 12.0 L | 3000 mL | 4 | 4 |
| Week 8 - Weaning | 12.0 L | 4000 mL | 3 | 5 |

Wean between 3-5 months of age if regularly eating solid food, pasture and hay. Gradually reduce daily milk volumes until foal is completely weaned.

**PIGLETS****Mixing Rate:** 160 g/ Litre

Piglets should receive ~200mL/1kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily.

| DAY OF FEEDING | VOLUME PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Day 1 (Colostrum) | 20 % bodyweight | 30 mL | - |
| Day 2 - 4 | 360 mL | 60 mL | 6 |
| Day 5 - 7 | 500 mL | 100 mL | 5 |
| Week 2 | 600 mL | 150 mL | 4 |
| Week 3 - Weaning | 800 mL | 200 mL | 4 |
| Weaning (7 days) | 400 mL | 200 mL | 2 |

Wean from 4-5 weeks of age (at least 6 kg body weight). Add milk replacer to solid feed to produce a gruel-like mix to aid solid food intake and early weaning.

**PUPS****Mixing Rate:** 180 g/ Litre

Pups should receive 20mL/100g (20%) of its body weight in colostrum on day 1 and daily milk thereafter for the first 3-4 weeks of life. Monitor weight regularly to determine daily feeding volume. Divide daily milk volume into 4 hourly feeds (6-8 daily feeds) for first 1-2 weeks; refer to table below. Gradually decrease feedings to 4 daily feeds by 4 weeks.

| Body Weight | POWDER PER DAY | WATER PER DAY | VOLUME PER DAY | FEEDS PER DAY |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| 100 g | 4 g | 20 mL | 24 mL | Day 1 - 14 6 - 8 feedings |
| 250 g | 10 g | 50 mL | 60 mL | |
| 500 g | 20 g | 100 mL | 120 mL | |
| 750 g | 30 g | 150 mL | 180 mL | |
| 1000g | 40 g | 200 mL | 240 mL | Day 15 - 28 Gradually reduce to 4 feedings |
| 2000 g | 80 g | 400 mL | 480 mL | |
| 3000 g | 120 g | 600 mL | 720 mL | |
| 4000 g | 160 g | 800 mL | 960 mL | |

After 4 weeks, convert puppies from bottle to bowl feeding. Once puppy is eating well by lapping, begin mixing puppy food with milk replacer to produce a gruel-like mix. Gradually increase the proportion of puppy food until the puppy is on solid food.

General recommendations: (across all species)

- Colostrum intake in the first 24 hours of life is vital to survival.
- If colostrum is not available from the mother or another dam (same or different species), add a colostrum supplement (if available).
- Keep infants warm and dry and out of drafts for first days and week of life.
- Quantities of milk replacer offered should be adjusted to body weight.
- Weigh infant animals regularly to ensure that milk intake is adequate for bodyweight.
- Frequent feeding of small amounts will decrease chances of digestive upsets.
- Where practicable milk feeds should be made fresh. Reconstituted *ProfeLAC* SILVER may be refrigerated up to 24 hours. Discard any unused portion after 24 hours.
- Clean ALL feeding utensils and equipment after each feeding: rinse in lukewarm water, wash with a detergent in hot (80°C) water, rinse with clean water (ideally a 10% bleach solution) and dry thoroughly with a 'clean' towel.
- Consult your veterinarian for any signs of disease, fever, parasites, poor performance etc.
- Fresh, clean water should be available free choice at all times.
- Herbivores: if a starter ration is available, offer small quantities daily from 2 weeks of age. Offer good quality roughage (leafy material) and/or pasture on a free choice basis.