

| 771 | LAMBS | | Mixing Rate: 160-200 g/L | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lambs should receive ~200 mL/kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily. Smaller animals may require more feeds of lower volume in a day. | | | | |
| AGE (DAYS) | MIXING RATE | FEEDS PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | TOTAL MILK INTAKE PER DAY |
| COLOSTRUM - Feed colostrum at 15-20% of body weight in the first 24 hours spread over 2-3 feeds, with at least one feed within the first 6 hours after birth. | | | | |
| 2 - 4 | 160 g/L | 4 | 125 mL | 500 mL |
| 5 - 7 | | 4 | 175 mL | 700 mL |
| 8 - 10 | | 4 | 250 mL | 1,000 mL |
| 11 - 13 | | 3 | 400 mL | 1,200 mL |
| 14 - 21 | 200 g/L | 2 | 600 mL | 1,200 mL |
| 22 - 42 | | 2 | 700 mL | 1,400 mL |
| 43 - 49 | | 2 | 500 mL | 1,000 mL |
| Weaning | | 1 | 500 mL | 500 mL |
| Wean lambs from 6 weeks of age when eating sufficient solid food and forage. Weaning should take place over 7 days. | | | | |

| 171 | KIDS | | Mixing Rate: 160-200 g/L | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Kids should receive ~200 mL/kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily. Smaller animals may require more feeds of lower volume in a day. | | | | |
| AGE (DAYS) | MIXING RATE | FEEDS PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | TOTAL MILK INTAKE PER DAY |
| COLOSTRUM - Feed colostrum at 15-20% of body weight in the first 24 hours spread over 2-3 feeds, with at least one feed within the first 6 hours after birth. | | | | |
| 2 - 4 | 160 g/L | 3 | 200 mL | 600 mL |
| 5 - 7 | | 3 | 250 mL | 750 mL |
| 8 - 10 | | 3 | 300 mL | 900 mL |
| 11 - 13 | | 3 | 400 mL | 1,200 mL |
| 14 - 21 | 200 g/L | 2 | 600 mL | 1,200 mL |
| 22 - 42 | | 2 | 800 mL | 1,600 mL |
| 43 - 49 | | 2 | 600 mL | 1,200 mL |
| Weaning | | 1 | 600 mL | 600 mL |
| Wean kids from 6 weeks of age when eating sufficient solid food and forage | | | | |

Wean kids from 6 weeks of age when eating sufficient solid food and forage.

Weaning should take place over 7 days.



CRIAS - Alpaca & Llama

Mixing Rate: 180 g/L

Crias should receive ~150 mL/kg (15%) of colostrum on day 1 and daily milk thereafter. Monitor weight regularly to determine daily feeding volume while increasing the volume of each feed. 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.

| BODY WEIGHT | POWDER PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY | VOLUME PER DAY |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 7 kg | 125 g | 115 mL | 6 | 700 mL |
| 9 kg | 165 g | 150 mL | 6 | 900 mL |
| 11 kg | 200 g | 185 mL | 6 | 1,100 mL |
| 14 kg | 255 g | 235 mL | 6 | 1,400 mL |
| 16 kg | 290 g | 270 mL | 6 | 1,600 mL |
| 18 kg | 325 g | 300 mL | 6 | 1,800 mL |

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: 200 g/L

Fawns should receive ~200 mL/kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily for the first 3 weeks, 15% (150 mL/kg) between weeks 3 – 6, and 10% (100 mL/kg) afterwards. *Red Deer calves require twice the feeding rates of Fallow Deer

| DAY OF FEEDING | POWDER PER DAY | VOLUME PER FEED | FEEDS PER DAY | VOLUME PER DAY |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | COLOSTRUM - Feed 20% body weight | | | |
| 2 - 7 | 200 g | 200 mL | 5 | 1,000 mL |
| 8 - 14 (Week 2) | 200 g | 250 mL | 4 | 1,000 mL |
| 15 - 21 (Week 3) | 240 g | 300 mL | 4 | 1,200 mL |
| 22 - 28 (Week 4) | 300 g | 375 mL | 4 | 1,500 mL |
| 29 - 42 (Week 5 - 6) | 300 g | 500 mL | 3 | 1,500 mL |
| 43 (Week 7)- Weaning | 200 g | 500 mL | 2 | 1,000 mL |
| Weaning | 100 g | 500 mL | 1 | 500 mL |

Wean from 9-10 weeks of age, when eating sufficient solid food and forage. Weaning should take place over 14 days.

| Piglets should receive ~200mL/1kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily. For best results switch to ProfeLAC® PIGL DAY OF FEEDING VOLUME PER DAY FEEDS PER DAY VOLUME PER FEED POWDER PER DAY | NA . | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| DAY OF FEEDING VOLUME PER DAY FEEDS PER DAY VOLUME PER FEED POWDER PER I | Piglets should receive ~200mL/1kg (20%) of its body weight in milk daily. For best results switch to ProfeLAC® PIGLET. | | | | | |
| | DAY OF FEEDING | | | | | |
| 1 COLOSTRUM - Feed 20% body weight, 30 mL per feed | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 - 4 360 mL 6 60 mL 58 g | 2 - 4 | | | | | |
| 5 - 7 500 mL 5 100 mL 80 g | 5 - 7 | | | | | |
| 8 - 14 (Week 2) 600 mL 4 150 mL 96 g | 8 - 14 (Week 2) | | | | | |
| 15 (Week 3)- Weaning 800 mL 4 200 mL 128 g | 5 (Week 3)- Weaning | | | | | |
| Weaning 400 mL 2 200 mL 64 g | Weaning | | | | | |

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. Weaning should take place over 7 days.

PUPPIES

Mixing Rate: 200 g/L

Pups should receive 20 mL/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 | VOLUME PER DAY | FEEDS PER DAY | POWDER PER DAY |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|
| 100 g | 20 mL | | 4 g |
| 250 g | 50 mL | Day 1 - 14 6 - 8 feedings Day 15 - 28 Gradually reduce to 4 feedings | 10 g |
| 500 g | 100 mL | | 20 g |
| 750 g | 150 mL | | 30 g |
| 1,000 g | 200 mL | | 40 g |
| 2,000 g | 400 mL | | 80 g |
| 3,000 g | 600 mL | | 120 g |
| 4,000 g | 800 mL | | 160 g |

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 animals in an area that is dry and draft free.
- Quantities of milk replacer offered should be increased as body weight increases to maintain milk intake at 15 to 20% of body weight. Weekly adjustment is sufficient.
- · Weigh infant animals regularly to ensure that milk intake is adequate for body weight.
- Frequent feeding of small amounts will decrease chances of digestive upsets.
- Where practicable milk feeds should be made fresh. Reconstituted ProfeLAC® SHEPHERD 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 for 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.

For more information, contact your local ProviCo Rural Young Animal Rearing Specialist

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