W E Jameson & Son Ltd, Foxholme Lane Mill, Masham. N Yorkshire. HG4 4EL
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Ewedale ease rolls and pencils

General feeding breeding ewes

Seventy per cent of foetal growth occurs during the last six weeks of pregnancy. Ewes also need nutrients for maintaining and growing the unborn lamb(s), developing the udder and milk production and for producing good quality colostrum. Correct feeding during pregnancy will help to prevent other problems such as hypocalcaemia (milk fever) and pregnancy toxaemia (twin lamb). Ewedale ease rolls and pencils will ensure the ewe meets the rapid increase in demand for energy and protein in the final eight weeks of pregnancy. Since mortality is invariably highest in lambs with a low birth weight and/or born to ewes in poor body condition, feeding ewedale ease rolls and pencils will reduce mortality in newborn lambs. A good supply of vitamin E during pregnancy is essential to increase lamb vigour, ewedale ease rolls and pencils are fortified with vitamin E.

Providing sufficient energy in the diet will ensure good milk production when the lambs are born, ewedale ease rolls and pencils are high in energy content. Some energy is supplied from MPG (monopropylene glycol). Feeding MPG helps to prevent excessive condition loss. MPG results in reduced NEFA's (a measure of body fat reserves) and reduces the risk of twin lamb disease. Roughly 50% can be metabolized 1-2 hours after feeding, with around 80 – 90% metabolized after 3h after feeding. MPG helps to manage blood sugar levels with increased insulin production and normalized blood sugar.
Ewes underfed in late pregnancy produce lambs with low reserves of brown fat used specifically for protection against hypothermia, good quality ingredients are used to achieve this with no reliance on low energy by-products.

It is important to feed DUP (bypass protein) sources such as soyabean meal and not just consider crude protein levels. This should improve lamb birth weights and immunity to parasites. Colostrum is formed in the last 4-6 weeks of pregnancy – and antibodies from the clostridial vaccine will be passed on to provide immunity to the lamb. Better feeding can boost antibody levels by 25%. Good nutrition will also ensure the ewe stays fit around lambing as well.

Breeding ewes need to maximize their production in late pregnancy and throughout their lactation. High quality ingredients are included in Jameson's concentrates, which will maximize energy in the concentrate without causing acidosis if fed within recommended guidelines.

Feeding rates & guides

Ewedale ease rolls and pencils can be fed in late pregnancy and during lactation. Feeding rates will depend on forage available, farmers feeding hay will need to feed more concentrates than those feeding good quality silage. Feeding levels will depend on number of likely lambing percentage and how close they are to lambing.

Key components and reasons for inclusion

Only high quality ingredients are included, such as wheat, EU distillers grains, soya, sugar beet pulp, molasses and MPG. Poorer quality ingredients such as bakery waste oat feed etc are not included.

Ensures a daily supply of minerals and vitamins is provided to maintain body functions, as readily available body reserves are limited; a good supply of vitamin E during pregnancy increases lamb vigour. Selenium is also needed for optimal functioning of the immune system and has been shown to help prevent mastitis. Selenium is supplied from a protected source (Selplex, a seleno yeast) and sodium selenite works in conjunction with Vitamin E.

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Ewedale ease rolls and pencils contains precise balance of Calcium, Phosphorous and Magnesium, essential to reduce the risk of hypocalcaemia.

High levels of crude protein (18%) are needed to maximize growth of the lambs and ensure a successful lactation. A high metabolizable energy (13.2 MJ/kg DM) provides the ewe with the best opportunity for a successful lambing.

Disclaimer

Rations should be carefully balanced in terms of nutrient content. They should contain sufficient forage to maintain rumen function and be fortified with an appropriate vitamin and mineral supplement on farms where this is needed. Animals must have constant access to clean water. Suggested feeding rates are produced as a guide only and many other factors may have an overriding effect on animal response; no performance guarantee can be given. Ingredients are generally as in the table above, but are subject to change.

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Ingredients

Typical Ingredients	Metabolizable Energy	Crude protein	Benefits / Reason for use
Wheat	13.8	13.0	High in energy, particularly in the form of starch, of which 10% in not fermented in the rumen.
EU distillers	13.8	34.0	Intakes of other feeds can be stimulated. Good sources of energy and protein. Can stimulate rumen activity, encourages fibre digestion and feed efficiency. Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with high starch feeds.
Wheatfeed	11.7	18.0	Good source of starch for milk production. Starch, fibre and protein provide the building blocks tissue growth.
Palm kernal	12.5	17.0	A good protein source. Allows energy intakes to be maximized without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding.
Molasses	11.3	20.0	High in sugar making it very palatable.
Malt residuals	11.6	24.5	A good source of fibre, whilst maintaining reasonable levels of energy and protein.
Hipro (high protein) soya	13.6	55.0	High in protein, particularly bypass sources, with a good amino acid profile. 95% of the nitrogen is true protein, making it ideal for all livestock. Hipro soya is also high in energy and is extremely palatable.
Sugarbeet	12.5	11.0	Can stimulate intakes of other feeds, increasing dry matter intake and subsequent growth rate. Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding. Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH, kind to the rumen.
Rapeseed meal	12.1	38.5	Excellent source of ERDP. Allows the animal to maximize live weight gain. Provides the building blocks to drive lean tissue gain.
Calcium carbonate			A major source of supplementary calcium
MPG (monopropylene glycol)	23.8		An excellent source of readily available energy
Calcined magnesite			A good supply of supplemental magnesium.
Fat mixer			A good source of energy
Salt			Salt is included to promote saliva production which helps buffer acid in the rumen.
Fat spray			A good source of energy
Vitamins & minerals			Well balanced minerals supplement to support pregnancy and lactation.
Mycocurb			Mould inhibitor to ensure the feed holds its quality
Element			**Reason for inclusion**
Vitamin A	Needed for the stimulation of growth, including bone malformation and essential for eye function.		
Vitamin D_3	Essential for bone formation and hence growth, involved with calcium and phosphorous absorption.		
Vitamin E	Antioxidant working closely with Selenium to promote a healthy immune system.		
Selenium	An antioxidant plays a vital role in immunity. Benefits reproduction and growth. Protects muscles from		

	degeneration. Helps to prevent retained placentas.
Copper	Essential for bone formation, cardiac function and immunity.
Magnesium	Essential for growth, repair of body tissue and bone development. Needed for enzymes, muscle and nerve function.
Phosphorous	One of the most important elements being involved with energy production, bone and teeth formation and appetite.