WINTER FEEDING GUIDELINES

- Feeding Rule for all animals: 2% of body weight
- (During normal temperatures (32-75 degrees)
- As temperatures drop, feed requirements increase
- Late pregnancy & if the animal is nursing, feed requirements will increase to 3-5% of body weight
- Horses require good quality hay (3rd/4th cut)
- Cattle & sheep require fair quality hay (1st/2nd cut) or straw or alfalfa / grass mix
- Cattle, sheep and goats on range then supplemented with high quality alfalfa (3rd/4th cut) will bloat – this is an emergency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Late Pregnancy</th>
<th>Nursing young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000#</td>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>20#</td>
<td>30#</td>
<td>40#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100#</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>22#</td>
<td>33#</td>
<td>44#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100#</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2#</td>
<td>3#</td>
<td>4#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100#</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>2#</td>
<td>3#</td>
<td>4#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DURING EXTREME WEATHER

- Plan on one ton of hay for livestock to last through a storm
- One ton of hay lasts 12 days when feeding 8 cows
- One ton of hay lasts 21 days when feeding 4 horses
- One ton of hay lasts 25 days when feeding 40 sheep

WINTER WATER INTAKE

- Break the ice in water troughs for your livestock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Water Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>3 gallons / day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>5 gallons / day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep / Goats</td>
<td>1 gallon / day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL LIVESTOCK SHOULD HAVE BEEN DEWORMED AND VACCINATED IN THE FALL PRIOR TO THE WINTER MONTHS; USUALLY BEFORE NOVEMBER

Common Disease Problems during winter (Handle livestock as little as possible to keep stress down)

**Cattle:**
- Malnutrition due to not enough feed
- Down pregnant cows
- Weak calves, dystocia (difficult birth), prolapse and retained placenta all related to poor nutrition
- Extreme parasite loads
- Diseases when not vaccinated in the fall

**TREATMENT:**
1. Supplemental feeding of 1st/2nd cut hay
2. A down cow is an emergency they need veterinary treatment
3. Have milk replacer available for weak calves

**Horses:**
- Poor quality / moldy feed and/or lack of water are the major reasons horses colic during this time
- Malnutrition / extreme weight loss
- Extreme parasite loads
- Diseases when not vaccinated in the fall (Strangles & Influenza)

**TREATMENT:**
1. Break ice each day to ensure horses are drinking enough water
2. Supplemental feeding of hay

**Sheep / Goats:**
- Malnutrition due to not enough feed
- Weak lambs & kids and dystocia (difficult birth) all related to poor nutrition
- Extreme parasite loads
- Diseases when not vaccinated in the fall

**TREATMENT:**
1. Supplemental feeding of 1st/2nd cut hay
2. Have milk replacer available for weak young

ALL LIVESTOCK REQUIRE A MINERAL BLOCK TO PREVENT DISEASE PROBLEMS

Brown mineral salt blocks (Trace Mineral Block) can be purchased at any Feed Store, Wal-Mart or Bashas