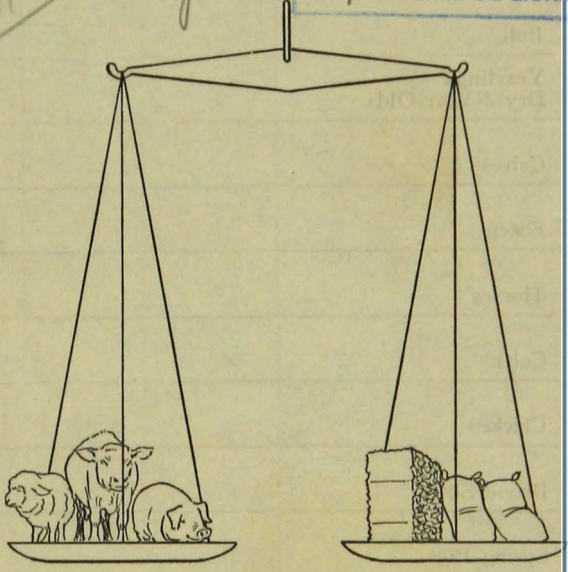
Balance the Livestock and the Feed

(1) Minn Ext. Serv (2)

August, 1932



THIS FEED BUDGET WILL HELP

Published in furtherance of Agricultural Extension Act of May 8, 1914. F. W. Peck, Director, Agricultural Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, Co-operating with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Form D-14—50M—8-32

MAKE YOUR OWN FEED BUDGET

Period covered from _____ to _____

	No. Head	Clover or Alfalfa Hay, Tons	Other Hay, Tons	Silage, Tons	Fodder, Tons	Corn, Lbs.	Barley, Lbs.	Oats, Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Total Grain, Lbs.
Cows											
Bull											
Yearlings Dry 2-Year-Olds											
Calves											
Sheep											
Horses											
Colts											
Chickens											
Brood Sows											
Spring Pigs											
Fall Pigs											
Total required											
Total in tons and bushels											
Total available											
Above requirements											
Below requirements											
Deficits to be made up as follows:											

SUGGESTIONS ON THE AMOUNTS OF FEED NEEDED

ROUGHAGE:

For each COW, BULL, or TWO-YEAR-OLD allow 2½ to 3 tons of hay; with silage or fodder, 1½ to 2 tons of hay. (3 pounds of silage will replace a pound of hay.)

For YEARLINGS, allow half as much as for a cow.

For each HORSE or OLDER COLT, allow 1 to 2 tons of hay, depending on whether they are kept up or allowed to run in the stalk fields and around the straw stack.

For SHEEP, allow one ton of hay or fodder to each 3 ewes.

GRAIN:

For COWS—

Herd averaging 200 lbs. of butterfat allow 700 to 800 lbs. per cow.

Herd averaging 300 lbs. of butterfat allow 1400 to 1600 lbs. per cow.

Herd averaging 400 lbs. of butterfat allow 2100 to 2400 lbs. per cow.

For a more accurate estimate, allow 8 pounds of grain per pound of butterfat produced during the winter months and half that amount in the summer. Refer to last year's cream statements for the amounts produced. Cow testing records, if available, will give it almost exactly. (In addition, attention needs to be given to the amount of protein in the ration. Cows that are getting alfalfa and clover hay need no other feed in addition to the farm grains unless they are producing over 1½ pounds of butterfat a day, over that estimate 1 to 2 pounds of high protein feed such as linseed meal daily. With low protein hays such as timothy and wild hay the grain mixture for all of the cows should consist of about 20 to 25 per cent high protein feed.)

For BULLS, allow 600 to 700 pounds of grain each.

For YEARLINGS and DRY TWO-YEAR-OLDS, allow 500 to 700 pounds each, depending on the quality of the hay.

For CALVES, allow 300 to 500 pounds of grain each.

For SHEEP, no grain is needed with legume hay, except in the case of early lambs. Allow ½ pound a day per ewe for six weeks. With poor hay or fodder allow ½ pound a day per ewe while off pasture.

For HORSES, estimate from the amounts fed daily through the year. On some farms very little grain is fed in the winter; on others up to ½ bushel a day.

For CHICKENS, allow 60 to 100 pounds of feed per hen, including meat scraps and purchased feed.

For SOWS, allow 4 bushels of grain per month for each sow.

For SPRING PIGS (being finished for market), estimate feed needed from the daily amount fed and the length of time still to be fed; or estimate the amount of gain still to be made and allow 6 to 9 bushels of corn or barley for each 100 pounds of gain, depending on the thrift of the pigs and amounts of milk and tankage being fed.

For FALL PIGS, estimate on expected gain in weight as above.

If you are short of roughage use corn fodder or stover and straw to fill out. Plan to use the poor roughage in early winter. If you will have some hay left over, plan to save some that is well stacked or in the barn. Do not sell it unless necessary; build up a little surplus to carry from year to year. It will save some money when hay is short.