



**FEEDING**

# FEEDING SCHEDULE AM

5:00 am—Feed hay (100-120 lbs /side) in barn

6:30 am—Feed cottonseed, grain, and protein in barn

7:00 am—Feed 350-400 lbs of hay in bunk outside

## **8:00 am---Cows go outside**

After cleaning the manger---Feed 1 scoop of cottonseed to all cows who require it. Next feed one cart of silage to all cows approximately 1 fork full per cow (250-280 #/side), then feed hay (100-120 #/side) next to silage.

9:30 am—Feed refusal (fines) in feed bunk outside.

## **10:15 am—Bring cows back into the barn**

10:30 am—Feed silage in bunk ( 15 lbs/dry cow) (8 lbs/springing heifer)

½ hour after cows come in—Feed cottonseed, grain, and protein in barn

½ hour after grain feeding—Feed hay (100-120 lbs/per side) in barn

# FEEDING PM

4:30 PM—Feed hay (100-120 lbs/side) in barn.

5:00 PM—Feed cottonseed, grain, and protein in barn.

**5:30 PM---First milking unit on**

7:30 PM—Feed hay (120-150 lbs/side) in barn.

8:00 PM—Feed cottonseed and remaining cart of silage

8:15 PM—Feed cottonseed, grain and protein in barn.

The next slides do not show the exact order of feeding as the slides of the feeding schedule show. These slides will just show the procedures for each feeding group.

- 1. Feeding Hay
- 2. Feeding cottonseed, grain, and protein.
- 3. Feeding Silage

**DO NOT FEED ANYTHING  
THAT LOOKS OR  
SMELLS MOLDY!**

# Feeding Hay

1. To feed hay, look at table on the office door to see the range of lbs. of hay to feed how much to feed. Then go to the hay bales and look at the signs to see what hay to use for each hay feeding. Knives to cut the binder twine on the bales will be in the old aspirin tub on the wall to the left of the hay bales.



Weigh the amount of hay to see if you have the correct amount. Make sure you subtract 100/116 lbs (depending on cart) to adjust for the weight of the cart.



Write down the amount of hay you feed on the sheet. This sheet will be in the office on a clipboard.

Date: 3-7-08

HAY Feeding RECORD

Tracking hay/silage Feeding:	First Feeding Hay	Second Feeding Hay silage Outside	Third Feeding Hay (3A & 3B) Silage	Fourth Feeding Hay	Fifth Feeding Hay
North side					
Hay-lbs(3a)	125		100		
Hay-lbs(3b)			125		
Silage-lbs			250		250
South side					
Hay-lbs(3a)	100		100		
Hay-lbs(3b)			125		
Silage lbs			250		250
Hay lbs		350			
Wgt-refusal	450				
Refusal Fed		370			
Total fed					

Feed the hay by dividing the weight by 46 cows. Example—  
Feeding 240 lbs would result in appr. 5 lbs per cow. A flake of hay  
is about 20 lbs so each cow would get about a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a flake.



# Feeding Grain/Protein

2. Every cow gets one scoop of cottonseed unless their board says otherwise.



Cottonseed, for the most part is fed to provide a source of fiber. Fiber is very important in a dairy cows diet for maintaining digestive health and percent butter fat in the milk.

Feeding scoops should be calibrated before feeding grain and protein using the electronic scale so 3.2 lbs of grain and 1.8 lbs of protein are delivered per scoop. Follow weighing directions in clear plastic folders next to scale. This is the most important feed task in a component fed herd. Scale is now kept on freezer across from scale.



This is the board you will check for the amount (in scoops) of grain and protein you will feed each cow.



Feed the designated amount of grain to each cow. Put on TOP of the cottonseed. This helps to get the cows to eat more of their cottonseed (not all of them like it.)

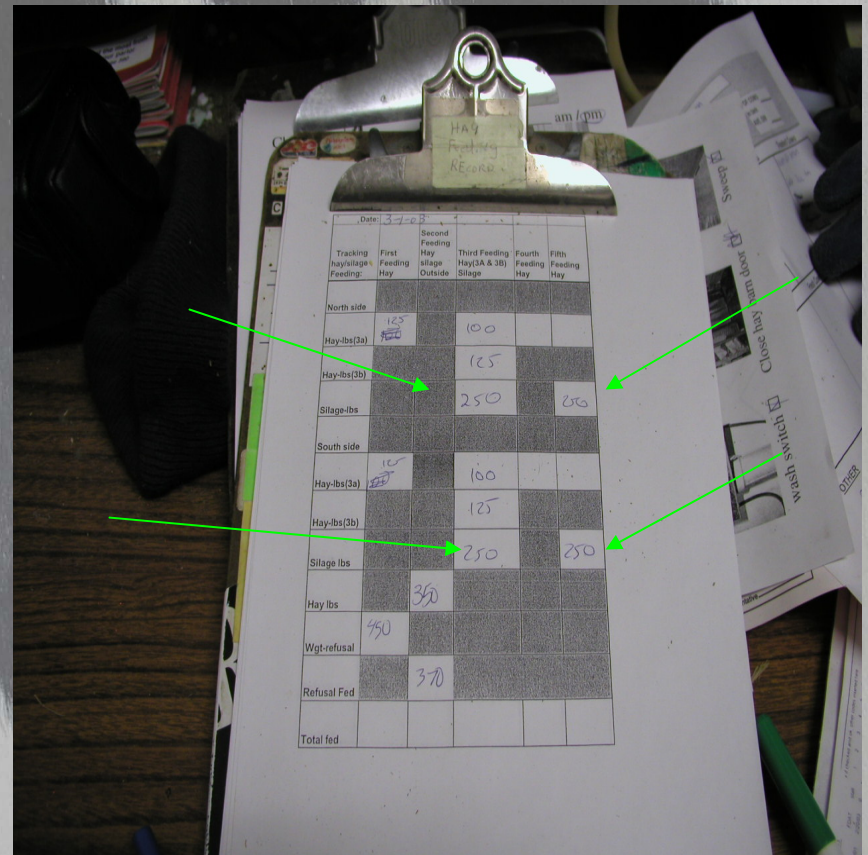


Next feed the designated amount of protein.



# Feeding Silage

3. Fill the two carts with silage. Weigh these carts and write down the weight on the same sheet you wrote the hay weights on.



Feed cottonseed first, to all cows who require it. Then follow that with one forkful of silage on top of the cottonseed. At night, when the manger is not empty, feed the cottonseed first but not directly on top of a pile of hay try to get it directly on the plastic manger liner, then again place the silage on top.



1.



2

After feeding silage around the barn, feed the designated amount and type of hay beside the silage.



Pushing feed closer to the cows various times during your shift is **VERY IMPORTANT**. This increases the cows feed intake by “fooling” them to think they are getting fresh feed. This should definitely be the **first** thing you do when you come in for a PM shift.

