PRODUCT GUIDE 2017

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Advantage Feeders

99-06-0090 (01)

HEAVY DUTY FEEDERS

ADVANTAGE FEEDERS HEAVY DUTY RANGE ARE THE STRONGEST IN THEIR CLASS.

NO PART HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED.

THE MAJOR UPDATES INCLUDE:

STRONG

- 65mm SHS braces between the skids
- **Skids increased to 60mm SHS**
- Tine guides made with 200x100mm RHS
- **A channel section added to the outer sides of the trough**
- Braces added under the weather protection
- **The roof has been reinforced along all edges**

DURABLE

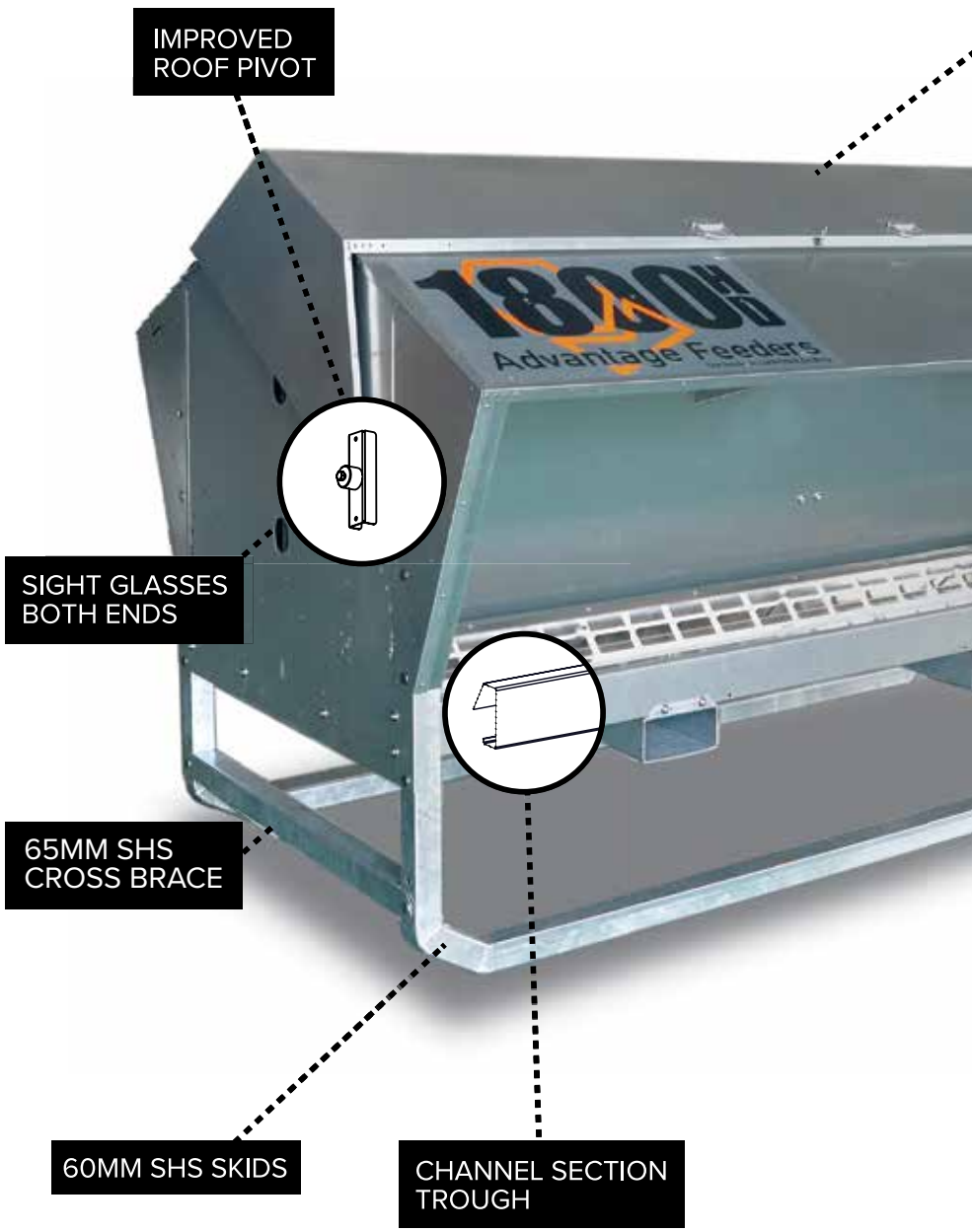
- The bottom of the troughs, upper and lower adjusters are made of reinforced stainless steel.

EASIER TO USE

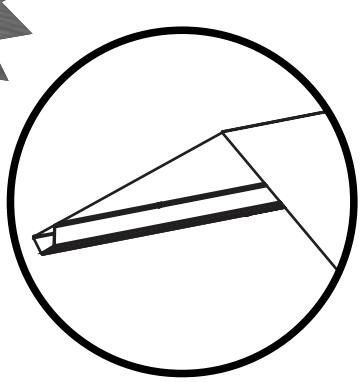
- Sight glasses each end
- **Lower side walls have gutters that drain out of the feeder**
- Cleaning tool provided
- **Adjuster Guard housed in secure location when not in use**
- Spring clip secures Adjuster Guard in position

FLEXIBLE

- Feeder height easily changes with bolts from sheep to cattle height and vice versa

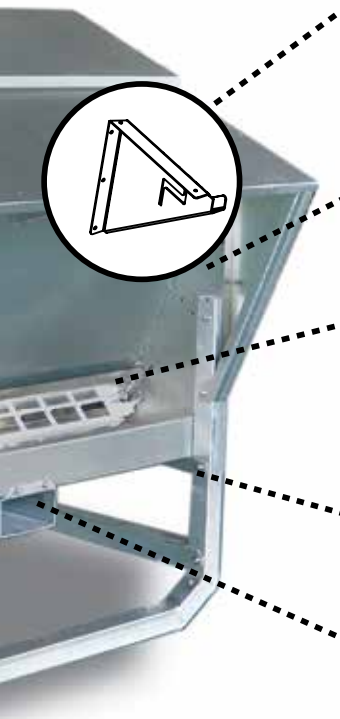


STAINLESS STEEL PARTS



REINFORCED ROOF

RAIN PROTECTION BRACING

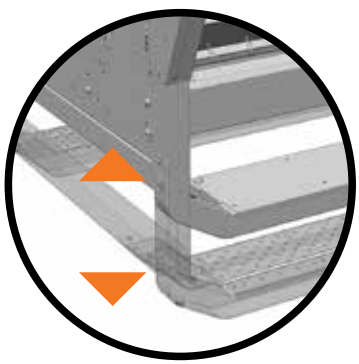


CLEANING TOOL

REINFORCED STAINLESS STEEL TROUGHS AND ADJUSTERS

SKIDS BOLT ON – ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT

ENCLOSED TINE GUIDES



CONTENTS

M1800HD

3800HD

THE RANGE

GRAIN FEEDER 3800HD

Product weight:	**430kg**
Feed volume:	**3800 litres**
Feed weight - wheat/lupins:	**3000kg**
Feed weight - barley/pellets:	**2400kg**
Feed weight - oats:	**2000kg**
Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**200-250**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**120-150**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**40-50**
Cattle (feedlot):	**30-35**
Sheep height dimensions (LxWxH):	**2440x1650x1950**
Cattle height dimensions (LxWxH):	**2440x1650x2150**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2440x1160x310**

GRAIN FEEDER 1800HD

Product weight:	**350kg**
Feed volume:	**1800 litres**
Feed weight - wheat/lupins:	**1400kg**
Feed weight - barley/pellets:	**1150kg**
Feed weight - oats:	**900kg**
Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**200-250**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**120-150**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**40-50**
Cattle (feedlot):	**30-35**
Sheep height dimensions (LxWxH):	**2440x1650x1250**
Cattle height dimensions (LxWxH):	**2440x1650x1450**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2440x1160x280**

GRAIN FEEDER NGF800

Product weight:	**150kg**
Feed volume:	**800 litres**
Feed weight - wheat/lupins:	**600kg**
Feed weight - barley/pellets:	**500kg**
Feed weight - oats:	**400kg**
Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**100-125**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**60-75**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**20-25**
Cattle (feedlot):	**15-18**
Sheep height dimensions (LxWxH):	**1160x1650x1250**
Cattle height dimensions (LxWxH):	**1160x1650x1450**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**1200x1160x230**

MOBILE GRAIN FEEDER M3800HD

Product weight:	**630kg**
Feed volume:	**3800 litres**
Feed weight - wheat/lupins:	**3000kg**
Feed weight - barley/pellets:	**2400kg**
Feed weight - oats:	**2000kg**
Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**200-250**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**120-150**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**40-50**
Cattle (feedlot):	**30-35**
Sheep height dimensions (LxWxH):	**3660x1650x1950**
Cattle height dimensions (LxWxH):	**3660x1650x2150**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2440x1160x450**

MOBILE GRAIN FEEDER M1800HD

Product weight:	**500kg**
Feed volume:	**1800 litres**
Feed weight - wheat/lupins:	**1400kg**
Feed weight - barley/pellets:	**1150kg**
Feed weight - oats:	**900kg**
Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**200-250**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**120-150**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**40-50**
Cattle (feedlot):	**30-35**
Sheep height dimensions (LxWxH):	**3660x1650x1250**
Cattle height dimensions (LxWxH):	**3660x1650x1450**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2440x1160x420**

PIVOT TRAILER PT

NEW RELEASE

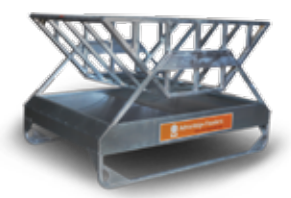
Product weight:	**260kg**
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH):	**3660x1650x700**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2440x1200x400**
Axle rating:	**1500kg**
Tyre rating:	**1850kg**
Tyre size:	**195/55R13C**

Note: The pivot trailer accommodates 1x 3800HD, 1x 1800HD, or 2x 800HD.

Note: The grain and pellet feeders are not suitable for some horned stock.

THE RANGE

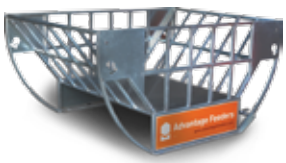
TRAY HAY FEEDER
THF



Cattle or calves (paddock):	**30**
Cattle (feedlot):	**20**
Product weight:	**180kg**
Assembled dimensions - highest (LxWxH):	**2000x1400x1700**
Assembled dimensions - lowest (LxWxH):	**2000x1400x1200**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2000x1160x200**
Gap between the bars:	**300mm**
Bale capacity:	**1x 4'x6' round bale or a medium square**

Note: The gaps between the bars are not suitable for bulls. An additional bar kit is available to reduce the bar width for bulls.

CRADLE HAY FEEDER
CHF



Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**150**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**100**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**30**
Cattle (feedlot):	**20**
Product weight:	**80kg**
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH):	**1900x1380x915**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**1900x915x140**
Gap between the bars:	**200mm**
Bale capacity:	**1x 4'x6' round bale or a medium square**

Note: The gaps between the bars are not suitable for cattle aged between 6 and 18 months.

SLIDING GATES HAY FEEDER
SGHF

Ewes or lambs (paddock):	**250**
Ewes or lambs (feedlot):	**150**
Cattle or calves (paddock):	**50**
Cattle (feedlot):	**35**
Product weight:	**200kg**
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH):	**2650x1400x1800**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**2650x1160x230**
Gap between the bars:	**Adjustable: 180-400mm**
Bale capacity:	**1x 8x4x4' square bale 1x 4x5' round bale 2x 4x4' round bale**

Note: An additional bar kit is available to reduce the bar width for small animals. The internal length is 2550mm for overlength bales.

HAY FEEDER ROOF
HFR

Product weight:	**33kg**
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH):	**900x1400x200**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**1400x700x30**

Note: A gap may initially exist between the 2 parts when using large diameter bales until part of bale is consumed.

MINERAL ATTACHMENT
MA

Product weight:	**12kg**
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH):	**760x400x550**
Feed volume:	**85 litres**
Feed weight - minerals:	**110kg**

Note: The MA comes standard with brackets to hang on a gate, fence or steel posts.

RUBBER MATS
RM

Product weight:	**50kg**
Assembled dimensions (LxWxH):	**3000x1100x5**
Flat-pack dimensions:	**1100x300x300**

Note: Rubber mats are sold in pairs. The material has been used.

NOT ALL FEEDERS ARE CREATED EQUAL

ADVANTAGE FEEDERS SALIVA RESTRICTION SYSTEM GIVES YOU THE CONTROL YOU NEED

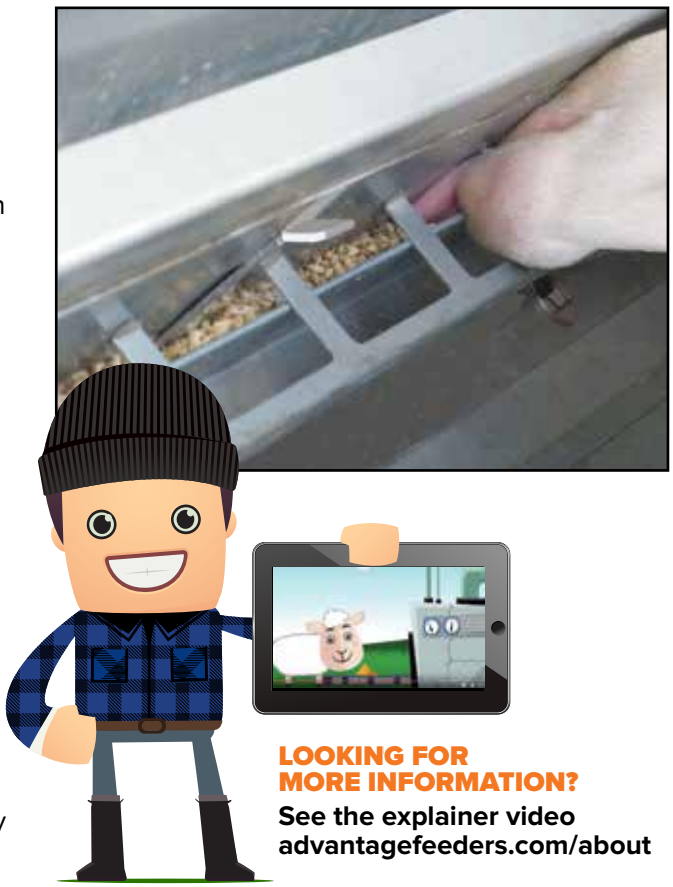
Ration control is crucial to ensure more stock are highly productive with the least amount of supplement. If the ration is only limited by animals becoming tired of licking, they may not stop feeding and you will have limited control.

Advantage Feeders 3-way restriction system is different to any other feeder because the height, depth and width of the feed access area are controlled. When the restriction system is set in a limiting position, the animal's tongue can only touch a few grains or pellets with each lick. The saliva on the animals tongue allows the feed to stick so the animal can bring it into its mouth.

After approximately five minutes of licking, the tongue becomes dry and they can no longer access the feed.

This system ensures stock can limit feed intake and it isn't variable on an animals' size or desire for supplement.

Depending on paddock size and pasture quality, stock usually visit once each hour. The feed control and frequency of feeding creates a "little and often" supplement system.



LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMATION?

See the explainer video
advantagefeeders.com/about

THE ADJUSTER GUARD IS CRUCIAL TO FEEDING LITTLE AND OFTEN

UNIQUE ADJUSTER GUARD

Critical to controlling the animals' intake is the ability to stop intake. Without the Adjuster Guard, stock can put their tongue into the groove, walk along the trough and bulldoze feed out of the groove into the trough.

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Animal behaviour is improved by using Advantage Feeders. As the trough is always empty and rarely has any feed fall into it, dominant stock do not linger around the feeder after their tongue becomes dry. When these stock leave the vicinity of the feeders, other more cautious animals have the opportunity to visit the feeder without intimidation.

RESTRICT INTAKE

Advantage Feeders can consistently restrict the intake of sheep to just 150 grams/day and cattle to only 1.5kg/day. This is about a quarter of the amount that other 'lick' feeders (feeders that rely on the animal getting 'tired' of licking) can restrict intake to.

LITTLE AND OFTEN: THE KEY TO RUMEN PERFORMANCE AND FARM PROFITABILITY

RUMEN BENEFITS:

INCREASE PRODUCTION/AREA

Balancing the rumen with starch type energy sources reduces the amount of pasture and forage required.

This feature is most beneficial during periods of the year when consumption is higher than growth rates - it means that more stock can be run year round.

The system also provides flexibility in below average rainfall seasons when pasture growth rates are limited.

Production/area can be increased because higher growth rates and increased stocking rates are achieved.

Several on-farm trials quantify these benefits.

To view all the trials, please visit **advantagefeeders.co.nz/results**

REDUCE SUPPLEMENTS FED

Providing supplement little and often ensures the rumen has a stable feed source. Feeding once/day reduces the rumen pH and upsets microbes and suppresses the appetite for forage. This increases the amount of supplement required to counteract the reduced energy intake from forage.

COMPLEMENT PASTURE

Supplementing little and often complements pasture. Feed conversions from supplement are often better than 3:1. Common supplement amounts are 1.2kg/day for weaned cattle and 0.3kg/day for weaned lambs. This is explained on pages 8 and 9.

USE LOW COST FEEDS

Feeding high starch cereal grains, like wheat and barley significantly reduces the cost of energy supplementation. Advantage Feeders allow you to safely feed acidosis prone feeds because the saliva restriction system restricts intake to low amounts. Please note: Cereal feeds can be lacking protein, minerals and vitamins.

PRODUCTION BENEFITS:

NO WASTE

The Advantage Feeders trough performs the function of catching any feed that falls out of the licking groove – there is no wasted feed. The exact level of waste from feeding on the ground will depend on the soil type, however, it is often upwards of 10%.

REDUCE MIS-MOTHERING

Weaning rates for Autumn born lambs often increase by 10%.Trail feeding leads to mis-mothering as ewes will abandon their lambs to chase the feeding vehicles. Using Advantage Feeders prevents this. Ewes know they have a steady supplement source in the paddock and prioritise bonding with their lamb.

REDUCE LABOUR AND VEHICLE COSTS

Depending on the ration allocated, the feeders may only require filling once every four weeks. If 2400kg of feed is put in the 3800HD and there are 40 cattle consuming 2kg/head/day, the feed will last 30 days. If the same amount of feed is used for 200 sheep consuming 200g/-head/day, the feed will last 60 days.

PRIORITISE SOWING

Advantage Feeders ensures nutritional requirements of stock are met in a period that is often critical to a profitable livestock enterprise. With seasonal conditions becoming more variable, timing within a cereal enterprise is becoming increasingly important - you can prioritise seeding (and harvest) without neglecting your stock.

WHY THE 'LITTLE AND OFTEN' SYSTEM IS VITAL TO RUMEN PERFORMANCE

RUMEN PH PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN FORAGE INTAKE AND DIGESTION

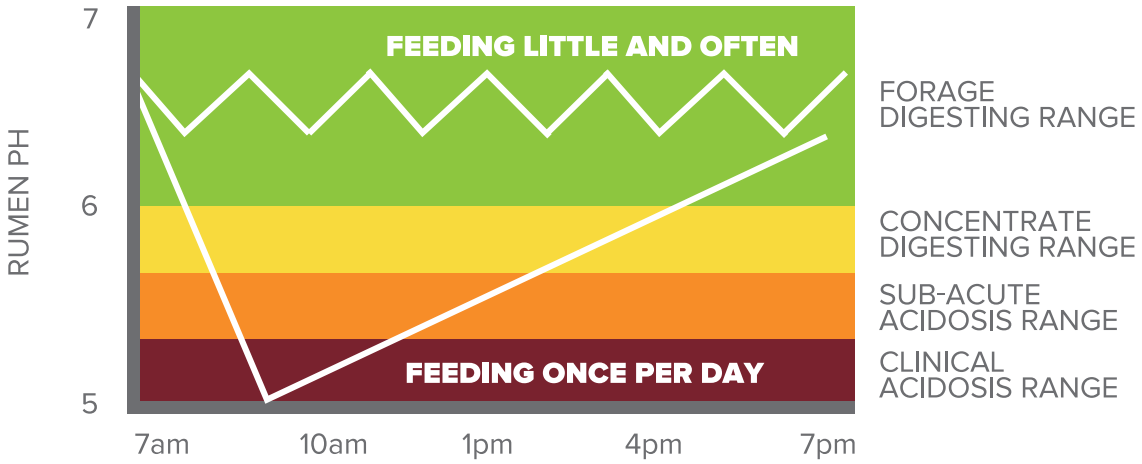
The growth and reproduction of rumen bugs or microbes are the key for a productive animal.

The animal eats the feed and the microbes convert this for the animal into energy (or volatile fatty acids) or pass out the rumen to become the animals' protein source (microbial protein).

There are thousands of different types of microbes within a rumen but the microbes that are effective at converting grass and forage operate at a pH between 6 and 7.

Starch based feeds are often a very cost effective energy source however, they increase the VFA production which lowers the rumen pH. How far the rumen pH drops is determined by the amount of feed consumed. Feeding in small and frequent amounts ensures the rumen pH remains high and the microbes are productive.

RUMEN PH ILLUSTRATION



FEEDING ONCE/DAY OR EVERY SECOND DAY UPSETS THE RUMEN:

- The sudden shock to the rumen pH supresses appetite for 1-2 hours. This stops consumption of pasture, the cheapest source of energy and protein.
- It takes 24 hours for the rumen pH to return to the level where the forage digesting microbes operate efficiently. During this period, decreased amount of pasture is digested.
- It can cause sub-acute and acute acidosis. Acute acidosis causes irreversible damage to the rumen wall which affects the lifetime productivity of the animal.

Compared to feeding little and often, these factors mean that much more supplement is required to achieve a given level of productivity.

FEEDING LITTLE AND OFTEN HAS THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS:

The rumen pH stays in the range where the forage microbes operate efficiently

AND

The supplementation provides energy and protein for the microbes. This increases their population and they digest more forage, including low quality pasture and straw.

ACHIEVE HIGH PASTURE EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY PRODUCTION

INCREASE STOCKING RATE WHEN PASTURE IS LACKING

The feed gap between pasture availability and pasture growth is at the break of the season and through winter. This often coincides with late pregnancy and calving/lambing.

The stocking rate at this period of the year often dictates annual stocking rates. If more stock can be run through this time, it leads to higher stocking rates and more production/Ha.

Grass is highly soluble, especially before spring, and the population of microbes is inadequate to utilise all the pasture before it breaks down and leaves the rumen. Supplementing the microbes with grain or pellets increases their growth and reproduction, increases pasture utilisation and slows the pace of the rumen throughout.

Trials have shown that supplementing ewes in late pregnancy 0.3kg/day decreases pasture consumption by 40% allowing an increase of stocking rate by 70%.

For the full trial report, see www.advantagefeeders.co.nz/results

ACHIEVE HIGHER GROWTH RATES ON PASTURE

The high quality phase of a pasture is often short before it starts rapidly deteriorating.

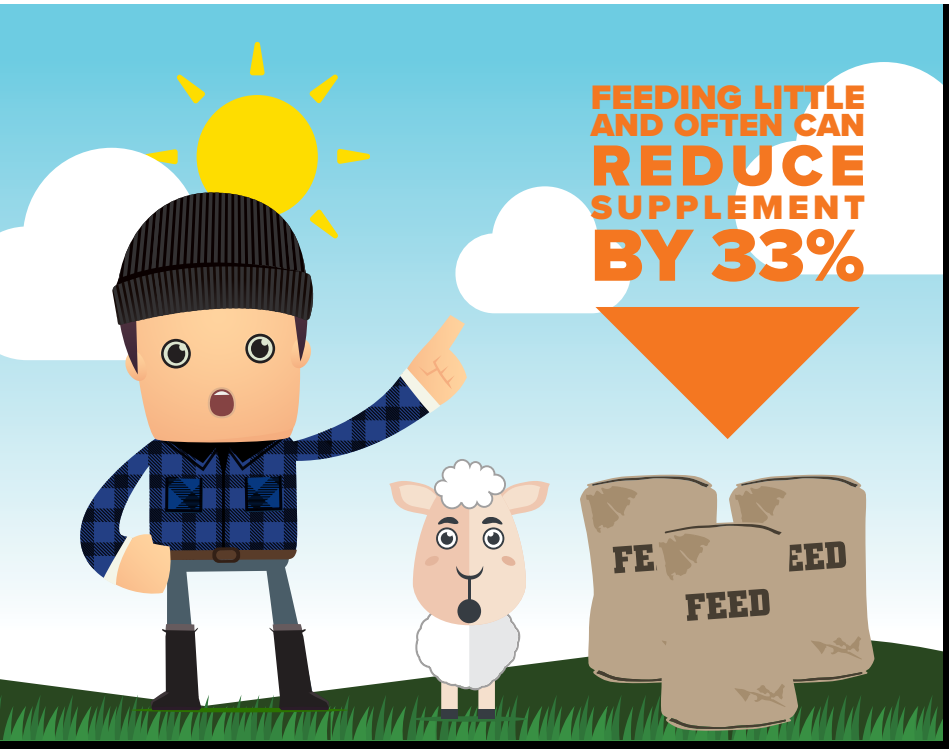
Balancing the pasture, that often has excessive amounts of protein, increases growth rates, reduces the time to target weight, leads to selling stock when prices are higher and increases profit.

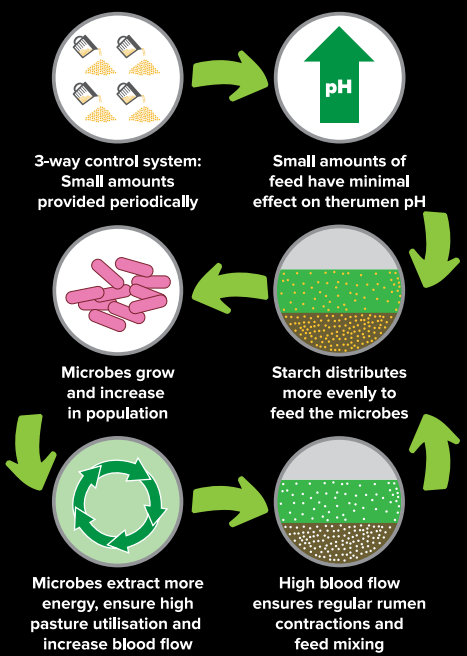
It also means that stock aren't required to continue to grow on inadequate pastures when they often need significant amounts of supplementation or to be finished in a feed lot.

When young stock are sold earlier, more residual pasture is left for maternal stock. This leads to higher stocking rates and more production/Ha.

Trials have shown that supplementing weaner cattle 1kg/day on forage crops can increase growth rates by 0.5kg/day and decrease crop consumption by 3kg/day.

For the full trial report, see www.advantagefeeders.co.nz/results





REVOLUTIONARY LAMB CREEP FEEDING SYSTEM

The Advantage Feeders Creep Panel revolutionises lamb creep feeding by simplifying the system and reducing potential harm to stock.

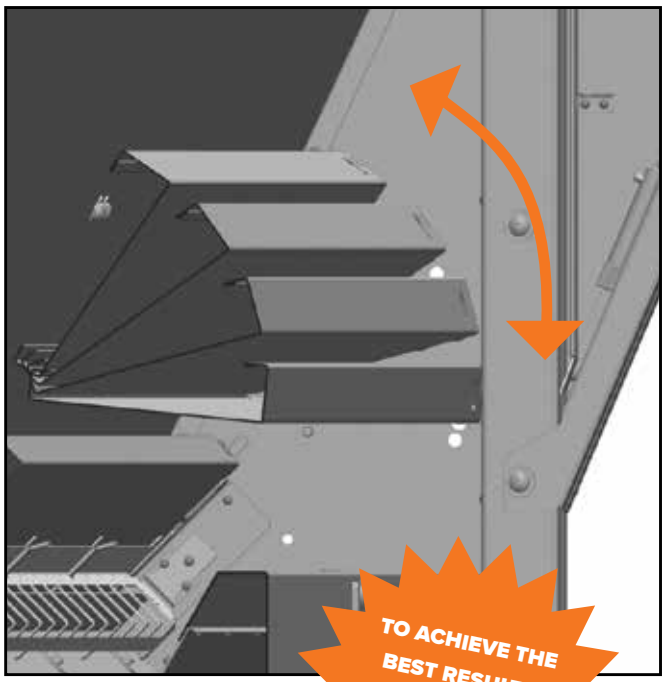
The Creep Panel (patent application number: 2010903466) acts as a guard over the trough denying ewes access to the feed as their head is too large to fit in between the panel and the trough.

The Creep Panel can be pivoted to allow the feeder to operate either as a standard feeder or a creep feeder.

During lambing, it is common for a feeder to be set up with ewes accessing a small ration from one side while the other side has the creep panel in operation, only allowing lambs to feed from it.

Lambs are very inquisitive and often start eating from a feeder from 1-2 weeks of age. It is best for ewes to be feeding from the feeder to train the lambs until they are about 4 weeks old. After this training period, ewes can then be completely shut out from the feed. After the lambs have been creep feeding for a month, it can be most profitable to restrict intake to 0.2-0.3kg/day.

The Creep Panel comes standard with all feeders.



TO ACHIEVE THE BEST RESULTS, START STOCK FROM 2 WEEKS OF AGE

HOW IT WORKS

REVOLUTIONARY CALF CREEP FEEDING SYSTEM

Advantage Feeders Creep Gates deny cows access to the feeding area because their body size is too large to fit through the gaps in the gates. Depending on the breed, the gaps will allow calves to enter until they are 12 months of age.

The Creep Gate simplifies creep feeding because the pivoting gates enable farmers to quickly and easily pivot them from the transport/inactive position to the engaged, creep feeding position.

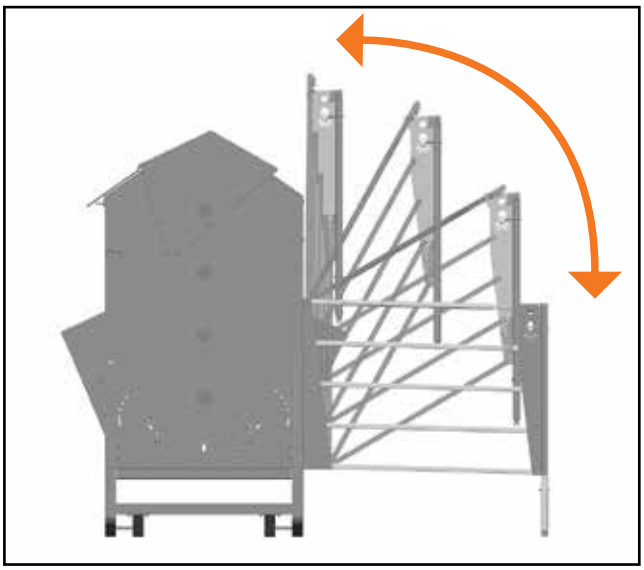
It is common to attach only one Creep Gate to a feeder to ad-lib feed calves on one side and use the other side to feed cows a restricted ration, particularly heifers.

The gates have a horizontal bar that can be positioned at nine different heights to best suit the size of the calf and prevent young and small-framed cows from entering.

They have a strong rectangular brace to prevent cows from changing the shape of the area the gate creates. Gates have enclosed latches to prevent cows from lifting them up.

It is best to start creep feeding calves before they are 4 weeks of age.

While calves can be fed ad-lib, after the calf has been creep feeding for approximately 2 months, it can be most profitable to restrict intake to 0.6-1.0kg/day.



Get off to a *FAST START*

See the Standard Operating Procedures to ensure you have the best possible experience, get the best results and utilise your investment successfully in as many ways as possible.

LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMATION?

See the explainer video advantagefeeders.com/about

RUMEN DEVELOPMENT

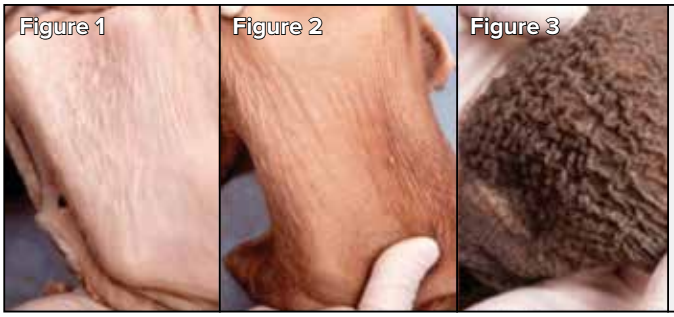
DEVELOP THE RUMEN SO YOUNG STOCK CAN CONVERT GRASS INTO MEAT

When calves and lambs are born, their initial digestive processes are similar to simple-stomached animals (monogastrics) such as pigs in order to maximize digestion of milk.

Rumen development begins soon after birth, and is advanced by exposure to bacteria from the environment and consumption of solid feed, such as pellets and grain.

The production of volatile fatty acids (VFA's) from solid feed stimulates development of the rumen wall, which increases surface area in the rumen through the growth of small projections called papillae. These increase the absorptive ability of the rumen. Pellets and grain are important for production of VFA's and rumen development because the fermentation of starch in these feeds produces high amounts of the VFA butyrate. This has been shown to play a critical role in formation of papillae.

The images below show rumen development in calves at six weeks of age fed various combinations of milk, hay, and grain (photos courtesy of Penn State University).



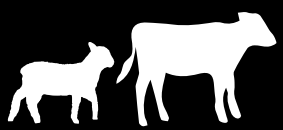
RUMEN DEVELOPMENT OF 6 WEEK OLD CALVES

Figure 1: The rumen of a calf fed milk only shows little papillae development.

Figure 2: The rumen of a calf fed milk and hay shows little papillae development.

Figure 3: The rumen of a calf fed milk and grain shows significant papillae.

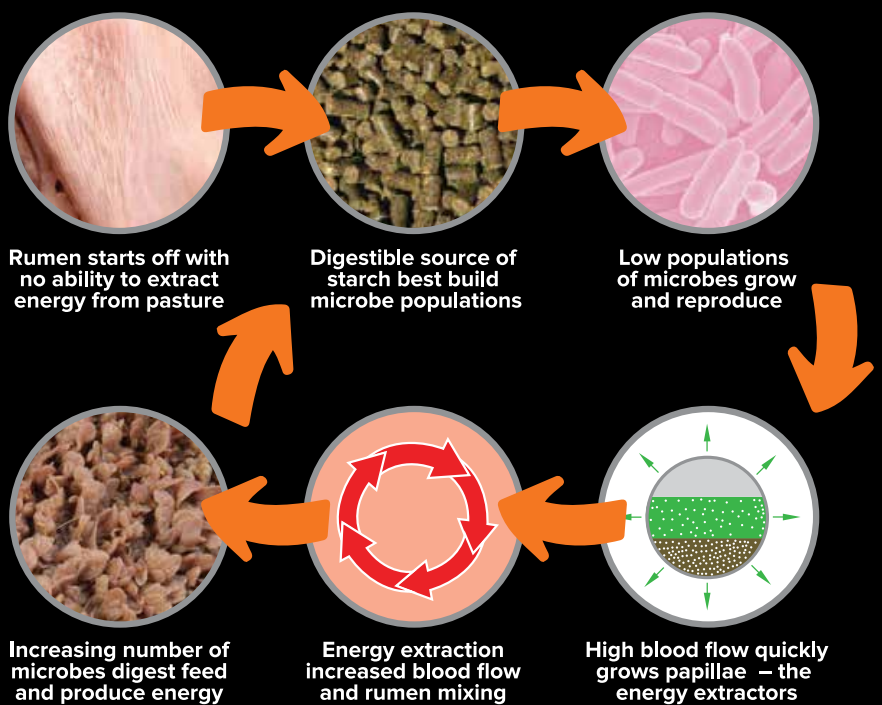
THE RUMEN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



2 WEEKS

AD-LIB FEEDING

Allows young stock to start eating pasture earlier and increase growth rates



THE BENEFITS

BENEFITS OF CREEP FEEDING

GROWTH FROM PASTURE
Creep feeding increases consumption of pasture because the animals' rumen develop earlier. Meat production can double from a given amount of pasture.

INCREASE STOCK
Creep feeding increases growth rates so stock reach saleable weight quicker. Once sold, pastures are devoted to maternal stock, increasing their numbers by up to 15%.

HIGH PRICES
Increased growth rates allows producers to sell more stock when prices are high. Average prices can often increase 5-10%. See the trial on pages 14 and 15.

DELAY BIRTH
Stock are often born to achieve a target weight at weaning. As growth rates are higher, stock can be mated later and reduce maternal supplement costs outside of the growing season.

WEAN EARLIER
Lambs can be weaned 4 weeks earlier and calves 8 weeks. This gives maternal stock much longer to gain condition before mating, reducing supplements to reach target weight.

INCREASE CONCEPTION
More production is achieved because conception rates are increased from ewe lambs and/or 15 month old heifers.

CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO CREEP FEED?

Without creep feeding, spring born stock get very little benefit from spring grown pasture.

The feed conversion and return on investment of creep feeding is high because the young ruminant is able to consume significantly more pasture than non-creep fed stock.

When creep feeding starts from 2-4 weeks of age, feed conversion is often as high as 2.5:1.

It is most profitable to ad-lib feed lambs and calves until they are 2 and 4 months old respectively, then control their intake.

INTERACTIVE CALCULATORS ON OUR WEBSITE: advantagefeeders.co.nz/calculators

Lamb production example

Number of days of creep feeding	100
Average consumption/head/day (kg)	0.2
Total amount of feed/head(kg)	20
Cost of feed per tonne	$375
Cost of feed/head	$7.50
Additional weight/weaned lamb (kg)	8
Live weight value/kg	$2.75
Additional income of the lamb	$22
Additional profit/lamb from creep feeding	$14.50
Lambs per feeder	200
ADDITIONAL PROFIT FROM ONE FEEDER	**$2,850**
Investment in a 1800HD with CP4	$2,650

Beef production example

Number of days of creep feeding	210
Average consumption/head/day (kg)	0.75
Total amount of feed/head(kg)	157.5
Cost of feed per tonne	$500
Cost of feed/head	$78.75
Additional weight/weaned calf (kg)	60
Live weight value/kg	$3.00
Additional income of the calf	$180
Additional profit/calf from creep feeding	$101.25
Calves per feeder	40
ADDITIONAL PROFIT FROM ONE FEEDER	**$4,050**
Investment in a 3800HD with 2x CGW	$4,150

TRIAL OPERATOR

Owners:
Kris and Brian Russell
Livestock: Deer
Location: Dipton

Kris and Brian Russell ran approximately 2300 hinds and finished about 2800 weaner deer. In addition to their deer enterprise, Kris and Brian Russell run 2200 ewes and 150 breeding cows.

SUPPLEMENT FEEDING

An on-farm trial has showed that using Advantage Feeders to supplement feed weaned deer has achieved significantly higher growth rates and profit compared to a group that were trail fed and a control group that had no supplement.

RESULTS SUMMARY:

The Advantage Feeders group added 13.15kg over the 75 day trial whereas the trail fed group and control group only added 8.98kg and 7.21kg respectively.

Using an equal sale price/kg and taking into account the cost of feed, depreciate and labour, the Advantage Feeders group netted an additional profit of $18/head. Due to the chilled venison price being significantly more than the frozen price and the higher growth rates of the Advantage Feeders mob, the additional profit could be significantly more based on the weaners being ready to be killed earlier. Other benefits were the ability of the Advantage Feeders system to offer continuous supplementation regardless of the weather conditions.

TRIAL OUTLINE

	Advantage Feeders Mob	Trail Feeding Mob	Control (No Feed) Mob
Quantity	200	200	193
Starting Date	16/3/15	16/3/15	16/3/15
Finishing Date	1/6/15	1/6/15	1/6/15
Average Daily Barley Quantity	300g	300g	n/a

SUPPLEMENT FEEDING WEANER DEER INCREASES GROWTH RATES BY 46%

FULL RESULTS

	ADVANTAGE FEEDERS MOB	TRAIL FEEDING MOB	CONTROL (NO FEED) MOB
Number of stock	200	200	193
16/3/15 weight (kg)	54.16	52.57	54.28
1/6/15 weight (kg)	67.31	61.55	61.49
Average total weight gain (kg)	13.15	8.98	7.21
Average daily weight gain (g)	171	117	94
Total feed consumption (kg)	4313	4000	0
Average Consumption/head (kg)	21.6	20.0	0.0
Feed cost/head ($350/tonne)	$ 7.55	$ 7.00	$ -
Number of feeds	4	20	0
Time each feed (hours)	0.75	0.25	0
Total feeding time (hours)	3	5	0
Cost of feeding ($40/hour)	$ 120.00	$ 200.00	$ -
Cost of feeding/head	$ 0.60	$ 1.00	$ -
Depreciation cost/head*	$ 0.90	$ -	$ -
Total feeding cost/head	$ 9.05	$ 8.00	$ -
Value of venison/kg/LW	$ 4.63	$ 4.63	$ 4.63
Added value of venison in trial	$ 60.91	$ 41.59	$ 33.39
Added value less Total feeding cost	$ 51.86	$ 33.59	$ 33.39

* This assumes the depreciation rate is 15%, the investment of one feeder is $2,400, supplement feeding accounted for 50% of the use of the feeder each year and 200 weaners fed from the feeder.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHER PROFIT:

Supplementation could be extended through Winter and Spring until the weaners reach the desired weight, bringing a much higher price per head.

Additionally, once sold, this makes available more pasture for maternal stock so increased stocking rates can be achieved.

COMMENTS FROM THE TRIAL OPERATORS:

We have had eight falls of snow since April when it is common to have only one or two.

Access to feeders has been quite fortunate in managing their stock this season. when it hasn't snowed, it has been very wet — raining most days since mid-April.

It is great that we can still feed barley through the feeders, as there would be a huge loss with trail feeding under current conditions.

The feeders have also allowed us to feed later into autumn and winter when ground conditions don't allow trail feeding.

In a normal season, we would have had higher growth rates in the trail feeding mob due to being able to feed more grain but this would come at a higher cost due to a lot more grain and labour being used.

GRAIN ASSIST LIFTS CATTLE GROWTH

An on-farm trial found that a mob of rising two-year-old steers given access to 1kg of grain, formaulated to balance their overall diet, ate significantly less forage crop compared to the control mob which did not have access to the grain.

RESULTS SUMMARY:

The Supplement mob grew and average of 1.5kg/day, 0.5kg/day more than the control mob over the 60 day trial. The current per-head cost of the grain is 40c/day and the additional carcass wight gain was worth $1.40/day.

A big surprise was the amount of crop saved.

The control mob was consuming 9kg of forage and 2kg of hay. The other group that had 1kg/day of grain only consumed 6kg of forage - simply because they were using the feed more efficiently.

TRIAL OPERATOR

Owners:
Matt and Lynley Wyeth
Livestock: Cattle
Location: Masterton

Matt and Lynley Wyeth have a 1000 Ha property, 'Spring Valley', outside Masterton, NZ, that supports 600 Angus cattle and 10,000 high performance sheep.

TRIAL OUTLINE

	Supplement Group	Control Group
Duration	60 days	60 days
Quantity	60	60
Stock	R2 Steers	R2 Steers
Feed Type	Ad-lib forage crop 2kg of hay 1kg of barley	Ad-lib forage crop 2kg of hay

GRAIN ASSIST LIFTS CATTLE GROWTH BY 50% AND DECREASES FORAGE CROP CONSUMPTION BY 33%

INCREASED PROFIT FROM HIGHER STOCKING RATES AND BETTER FODDER CONVERSION

Decreasing forage consumption from 9kg to 6kg per day means that 90 steers with a cereal supplement are able to graze the same amount of forage of 60 steers without a supplement. With and added profit of $57.38, the total increased profit is $3,442.80.

With a consumption of 32,400kgDM, this amounts to an added profit of $0.11/kgDM.

COMMENTS FROM THE TRIAL OPERATOR

Matt explains their cattle policy. “Our aim is to breed young stock that will average 1kg/day through their life. With EID, we can follow that accurately and look at overall growth – not just the last couple of weighings.”

The rising two-year-old steers are finished to 300kg carcass weight through winter for sale into the local trade market over June, July and August. Cull heifers are grown out to 250kg carcass weight.

However, a lull in autumn growth last year meant hitting the contracted weights was going to take something extra. “I thought ‘how can I make growth up?’ I knew I needed to optimise the feed we had, which was rape and hay.”

“The biggest surprise was the amount of crop saved. Matt expected to see an impact on the percentage of Y and P carcases at processing time, but that wasn’t the case. “The gain was purely through a lift in weight.”

REPLICATED RESULTS

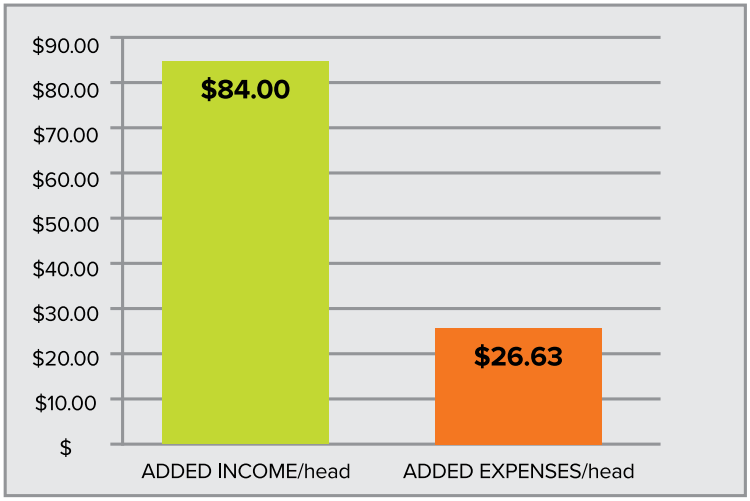
After receiving the results from Matt and Lynley Wyeth, another farm near Gisborne. The results are very similar to this trial. To see the trial conducted at Gisborne, visit **www.advantage feeders.co.nz/results**

FULL RESULTS

Added weight gain (kg)	30
Value of weight gain/kg	$2.80
ADDED INCOME/HEAD	$84.00
Added feeding expenses - Labour in filling feeders (4 times for 1 hour)	$240.00
Barley cost (60 steers for 60 days at 1kg/ head/day for $0.40/kg)	$960.00
Depreciation* (15% on $2650 investment)	$397.50
TOTAL ADDED EXPENSES	$1,597.50
ADDED EXPENSES/HEAD	$26.63
ADDED PROFIT/HEAD	**$57.38**

* Assumes the feeder is used for this sole purpose for the whole year

ADDED INCOME VERSUS ADDED EXPENSES PER HEAD



* Adjusted with current feed costs

PRODUCTION/ HA INCREASES AS RUMEN PERFORMANCE IS ENHANCED

RESULTS SUMMARY:

An on-farm trial found that a **mob of twinbearing ewes supplemented by Advantage Feeders in late pregnancy and into lambing were able to rare more lambs/Ha.**

The ewes trained their lambs to creep feed and they had higher growth rates. The ewes that were supplement fed ate significantly less pasture and were stocked with 18% more ewes/Ha.
The ewes that were supplement fed weaned 9.5kg/head heavier than the control group.

TRIAL OPERATOR

Owners: Tim Hawke
Livestock: Sheep
Location: Rangiora

Tim and Dinah Hawke run 1500 ewes on their farm outside of Rangiora in Canterbury. They also contract graze dairy heifers.

TRIAL OUTLINE

	Advantage Feeders Groups	Control Groups
Quantity in each Group	102	107
Ewes/Ha	9.5	8.0
Ewe Age	Mixed	Mixed
Foetuses	Twins	Twins
Mean Lambing Date	4/10/2015	4/10/2015
Weaning Date	7/1/2016	7/1/2016
Ewe supplement: *6 weeks pre-lambing to 6 weeks post lambing*	300g/day of barley	No feed
Lamb supplementation: *From 2 weeks of age*	200g/day of pellets/ barley	No feed

CONTROLLED FEEDING INCREASES EWE STOCKING RATE BY 18%, WEANED HEAVIER EWES AND LAMBS AND THE LAMBS SOLD EARLIER FOR A HIGHER PRICE

FULL RESULTS

	ADVANTAGE FEEDERS GROUP	CONTROL MOB
Ewe starting weight (kg): 20/8/15	73.5	73.5
Ewe weaning weight (kg): 7/1/15	84.4	74.7
Increase in ewe weight (kg)	10.9	1.2
Ewes/Ha	9.5	8.0
Starting pasture FOO (kgDM/Ha): 20/8/15	900	900
Interim pasture FOO (kgDM/Ha): 18/11/15	1610	1192
Finishing pasture FOO (kgDM/Ha): 7/1/16	900	900
Change in pasture FOO(kgDM/Ha): 7/1/16	0	0
Lambs weaned/Ha	14.5	12.6
Average weaning %	153%	158%
Average growth rate based on 50% rams (g/head/day)*	346	325
Lamb production/Ha based on 50% rams (kg)	536	426
Income/Ha (based on 50% rams, equal lambing %)	**$1,085.98**	**$831.30**
Barley consumption (kg)	4400	0
Barley consumption/Ha (kg)	441	0
Barley cost/Ha ($400/tonne)	$176.40	$ -
Depreciation/Ha**	$22.50	$ -
Filling cost/Ha ($20/tonne)	$8.82	$ -
TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS/HA	**$207.72**	**$ -**
TOTAL NET PROFIT/HA	**$878.26**	**$831.30**

*Assume a birth weight of 4.0kg

**This is calculated by multiplying the depreciation rate of 15% by the investment of $2400 for one NGF1800.

Note: This doesn't take into account the benefit of the higher ewe weaning weight being an average of 9.7kg/head higher. It is hard to put an exact price on the value of the extra body weight however, the subsequent mating would scan considerably more foetuses.

COMMENTS FROM THE TRIAL OPERATORS:

In a normal year I would be trying to lamb on 1400kgDM however, this year only had 900. The season was cold and dry and we are having our spring now in the new year.

Creep feeding was straight forward with ewes training the lambs. When the lambs are 4-6 weeks old, the ewes have one side of the feeder and the lambs have the other. The ewes are then excluded from 6 weeks of age by which time the lambs are very familiar with the feeder.

It has helped being able to sell lambs off earlier. With bigger lambs gone, the next group become leaders of the pack and finish faster. I also keep extra ewe lambs for sale as 2TT's. Having works lambs gone I can put more weight on these.

After weaning, I lift all ewes that are under CS 3 to at least this level. Ewes are supplement fed with barley to lift their weight.

They are condition scored every four weeks with the ewes above CS 3 taken out, helping the lighter ones go forward. Heavier ewes within the trial mob has reduces a lot of these costs.

The Advantage Feeders system also gives me the flexibility and opportunity to lift a group of sheep to meet targets, any time of the season.

PRICING

GRAIN AND PELLET FEEDERS	CODE	FLAT-PACKED
HEAVY DUTY 1800	1800HD	$2650 + GST
HEAVY DUTY 800	800HD	$1650 + GST
HEAVY DUTY 150	150HD	$690 + GST
MOBILE HEAVY DUTY 1800	M1800HD	$3950 + GST
AIR RIVET TOOL		$50 + GST

HAY FEEDERS		
CRADLE HAY FEEDER	CHF	$950 + GST
TRAY HAY FEEDER	THF	$1350 + GST
HAY FEEDER ROOF	HFR	$350 + GST

CREEP PANELS COME STANDARD WITH ALL GRAIN/PELLET FEEDERS
PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

LOYALTY PROGRAM

Advantage Feeders rewards customers who continue to purchase from us* – once a farmer has purchased four feeders, they are entitled to a discount. Farmers don't need to purchase more than what they can afford just to recieve a discount.

PICK UP LOCATIONS

*We offer free delivery to pick up locations throughout New Zealand. Check the locations to the right for your nearest.

TWO YEAR WARRANTY

You can rest assured that Advantage Feeders will last for a long time.
**We offer a two year warranty on all purchases.

ASSEMBLY OPTIONS

Advantage Feeders has assemblers available in a number of areas to assemble feeders for farmers that prefer this option.

09 431 7276
027 353 7274
www.advantagefeeders.co.nz

*Some collection locations require the customer to organise a local business to unload to the products on their behalf.

**For full terms and conditions, see www.advantagefeeders.co.nz/prices

COLLECTION DEPOTS

NORTH ISLAND

AUCKLAND
DARGAVILLE
GISBORNE
HAMILTON
HASTINGS
HAVELOCK NORTH
KAIKOHE
KAITAIA
KAWAKAWA
KAWERAU
KERIKERI
LEVIN
MASTERTON
MT MAUNGANUI
NAPIER
NEW PLYMOUTH
PAIHIA
PALMERSTON NORTH
ROTORUA
RUSSELL
TAIHAPE
TAUMARUNUI
TAUPO
TAURANGA
THAMES
TOKOROA
WANGANUI
WELLINGTON
WELLSFORD
WHAKATANE
WHANGAREI

SOUTH ISLAND

ALEXANDRA
ASHBURTON
BALCLUTHA
BLENHEIM
CHEVIOT
CHRISTCHURCH
CROMWELL
DUNEDIN
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