



Welcome from
Molatek

Farm Feedlot



Feedlot Nov 2025 ?

- Speenkalfprys R37.50
- A2 Karkas R70.70
- Mielies ± R 4500 / ton
- Voerprys ± R 4600 - R4800 / ton
 - Beesvet 33 : 160 kg
 - Melassemeel : 80 Kg
 - Mieliegruis : 700 kg
 - Ruvoer : 100 Kg
- 1.6 Kg GDT
- V.O.V 6:1

- R2500 – R 3000
Animal

Does it fit into your management program?
Do you have a market?

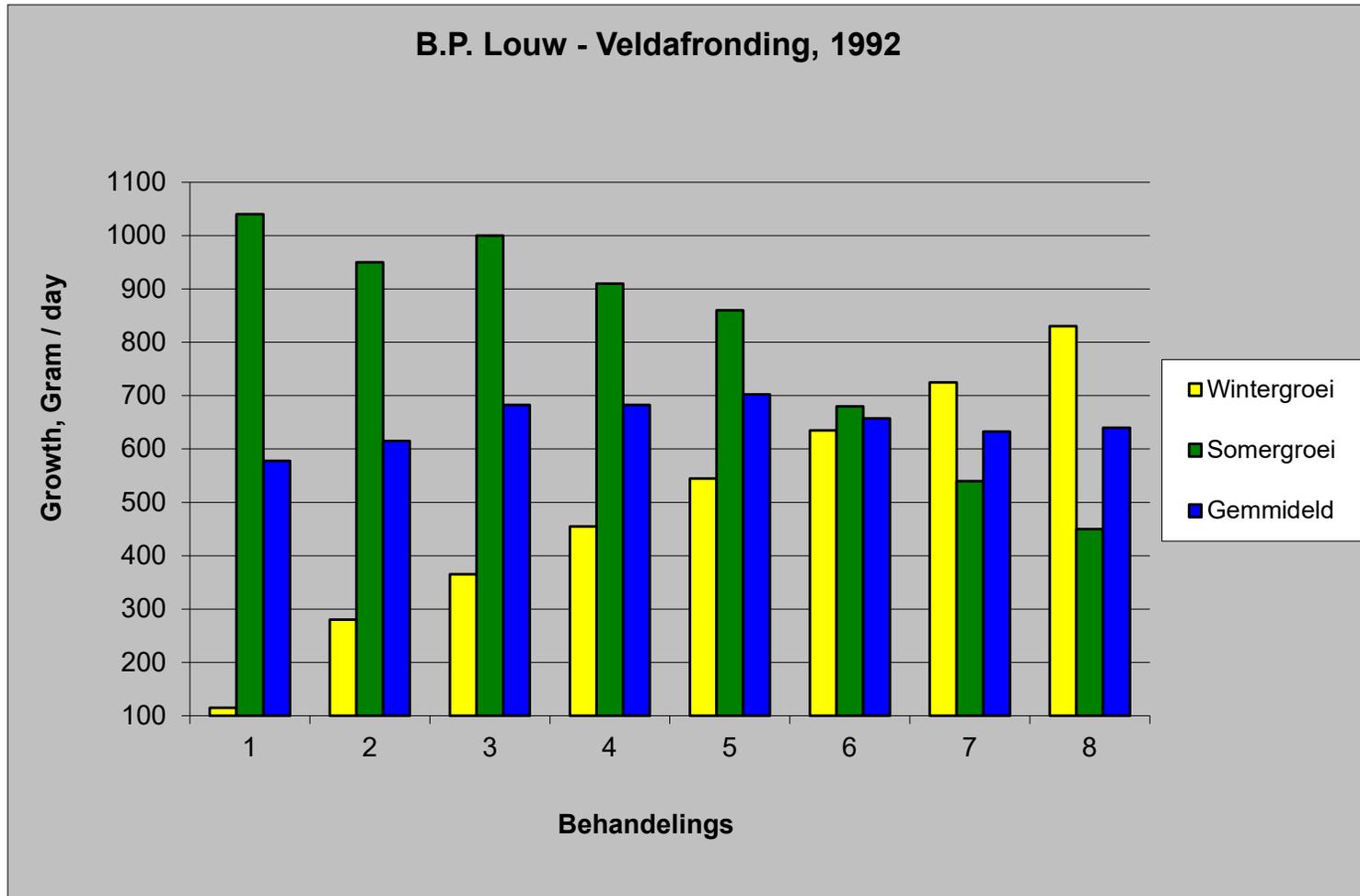


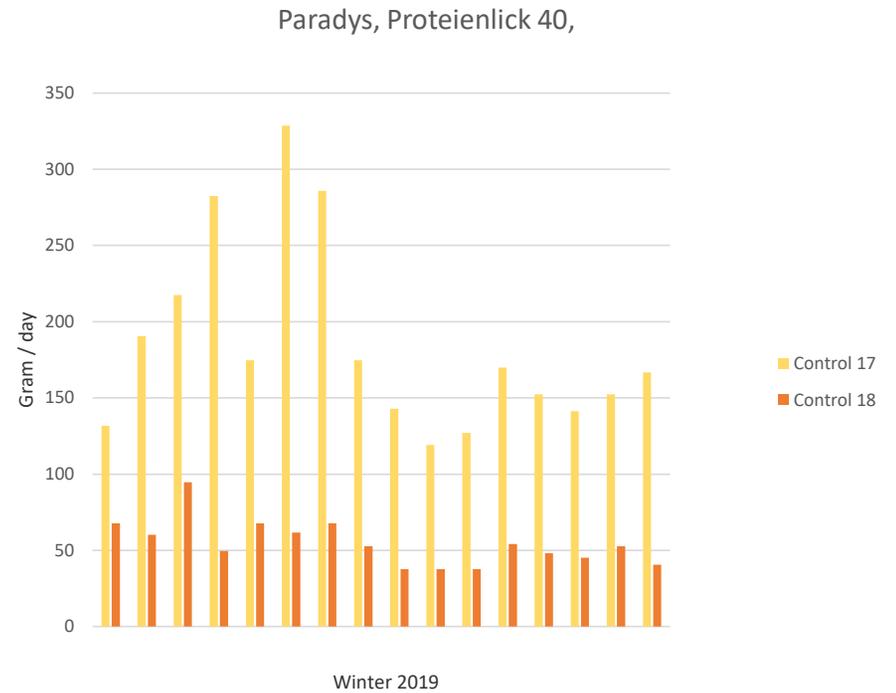
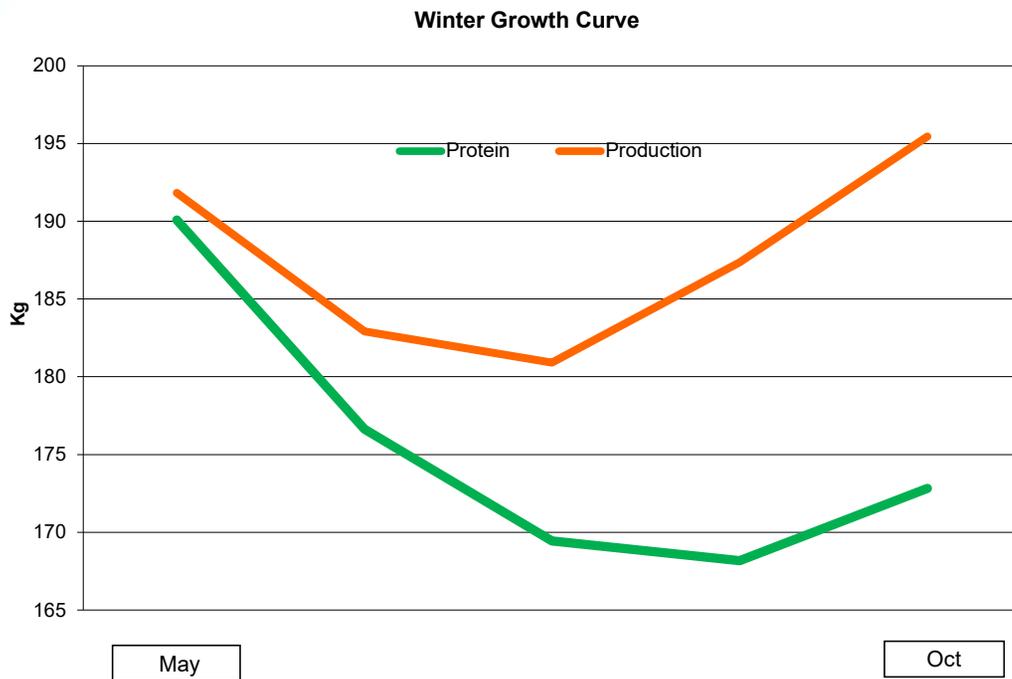


Backgrounding?
Economical “mass”
Feedlot preparation

Feedlot Practice
Ration
Management

Pasture Growth Potential





1. Summer supplement ± 0.75 % body mass (Background 18)
 Winter supplement ± 1.5 % body mass (Master 20 / TMR)



Animal Performance vs. Forage quality

± 3
week
period



Cutting	Protein	In Vitro	Intake (g/day)	Adg (g/day)
Leaf	15,7	55,2	1258	150
Stem	13,1	52,2	1047	91
Flower	11,3	47,9	979	53



2. Short Pasture for optimal animal performance

E.Curvula , fertilized, utilized by sheep
Rethman

Crop Residues as Background Pasture



“Fresh” crop residue

As close as possible after harvesting

Take “pudding” in front (3 weeks) – rest for dry animals

$\pm 0.25 - 0.5$ % body mass Production lick (Condition Lick)

± 500 gram ADG

200 kg liveweight / ha : R7000....

3. Always “Fresh” crop residue – lightly utilized

Pointers

ADG : 500 – 1000 gram / day

Summerveld : 1 mature cow replace 2-3 weaners

Cultivated pasture : 2 – 4 calves / ha

Crop Residue : 6 ton / Ha Maize crop, 6 – 7 calves / ha , ± 65 days

Irrigated pasture : 7 – 11 Calves / ha – good option, HIGH MANAGEMENT

Cover crops – good option

Keep lookout for:

Bloat

Prussic acid poisoning – plant stress

Acidosis on crop residue

Grass Stagger disease - Mg

Vet's side – lungs / Clostridia

Natural / cultivated / irrigation / crop residue all viable options for Feedlot
Backgrounding – Require high management



Feedlotting

“Cheaper Ration”





	9 % Cheaper as Standard	Standard Ration	17 % Cheaper Standard
ADG (Kg/day)	1.8	1.81	1.33
FCR (Dry) 1 :	8.09	7.17	9.91
Standing days	85	85	106
Income / R1 feed spend	R 0.13	R 0.26	R 0.08

4. Keep to Ration specifications



Effect of FCR

50 animals Phase C Study - slaughter

- ADG 1.79 kg / day
- FCR 5.88

Best FCR

- ADG 1.91 kg / day
- FCR 4.67

Worst FCR

- ADG 1.34 kg / day
- FCR 7.8

@ Feed price R4500 / ton

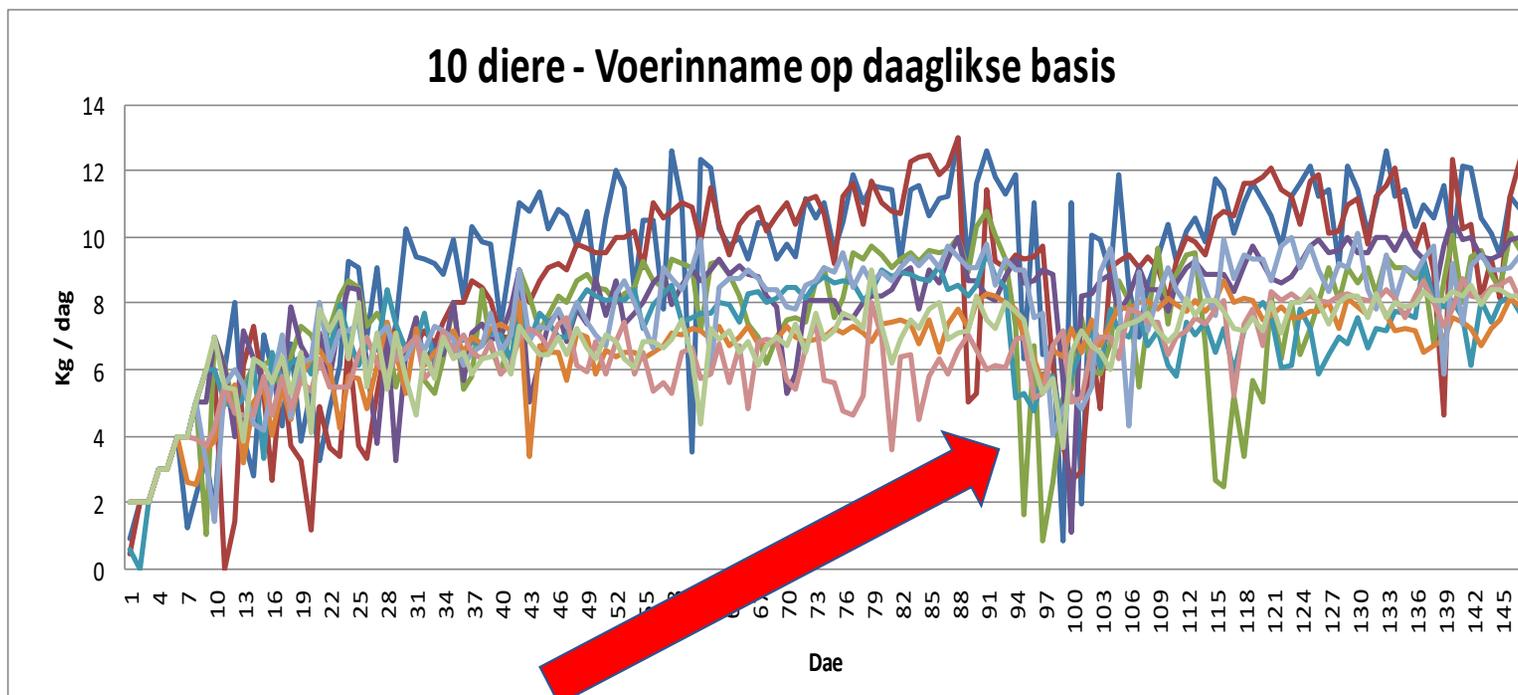
- Difference in feed cost **R 2889** to add 200 kg

Use best genetics!
Monitor feed intake

5. Select correct animal



Raw materials



Change in water quality

6. All raw materials are important – not just the concentrate

Rations physical differences

Rantsoene (kg)	Whole Mielies	Milled Maize mielies	Hominy chop
Beeffat 33+	160	160	160
Melasse meal	80	80	80
Maize Milled	–	720	–
Maize Whole	720	–	–
Hominy chop	–	–	720
Hay	100	100	100
Total	1060	1060	1060



	Whole	Grinded	Chop
% Intake	2.81%	2.63%	2.92%
FCR	6.6	5.8	5.9

Rumen damage



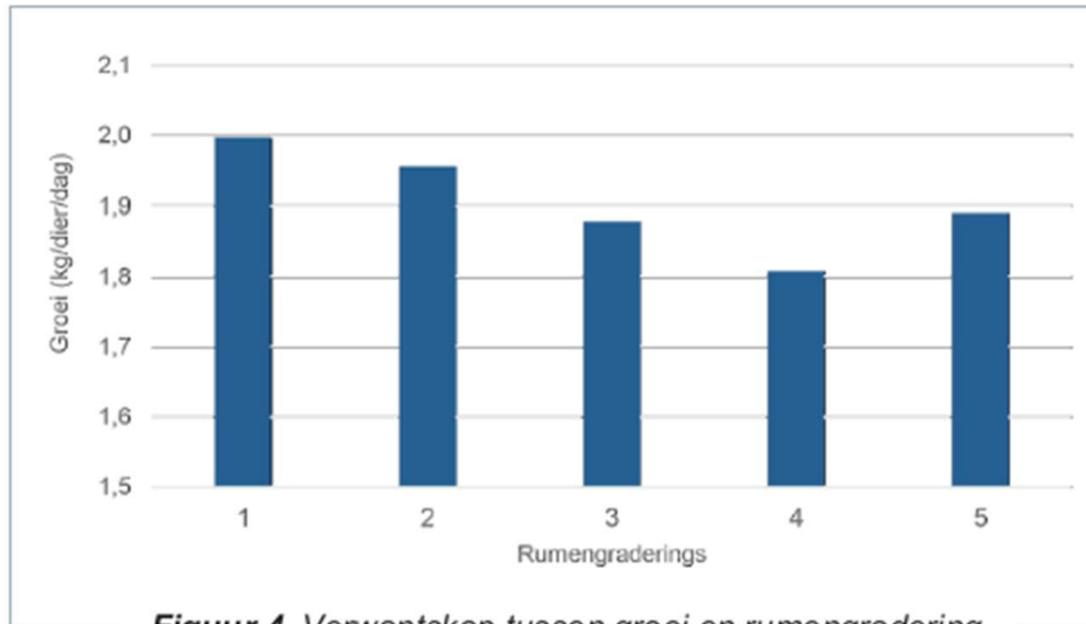
Whole maize – severe rumen damage
Maize in dung – not utilized

- Chop & Grinded Good
- Whole maize – **No Go**

Treatment	Laminities	Chronic Bloat
Whole	13%	13%
Grinded	7%	0%
Chop	7%	7%

7. Consistent ration

Rumen Scores - Acidosis



Figuur 4. Verwantskap tussen groei en rumengradering



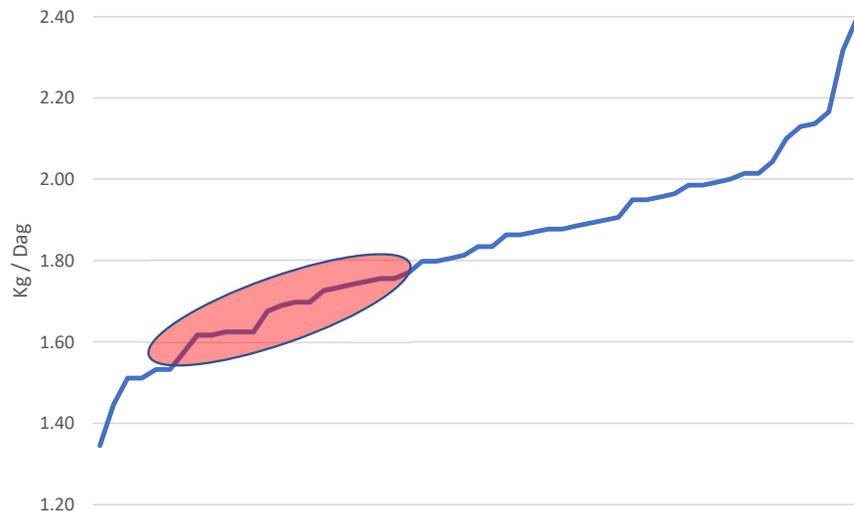
8. Acidosis control is vital

Hoof & Rumen gradings

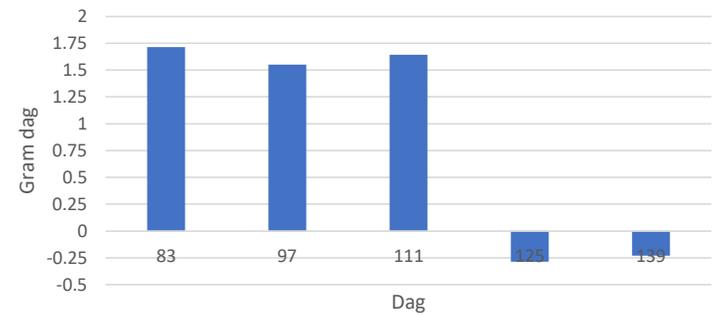


9. Some animals don't adapt to a feedlot

Diere met Laminitis



Effek van hoefgroei op GDT



1 = 1 rumen grading
3 = 0 rumen grading



Effect of Feedlime

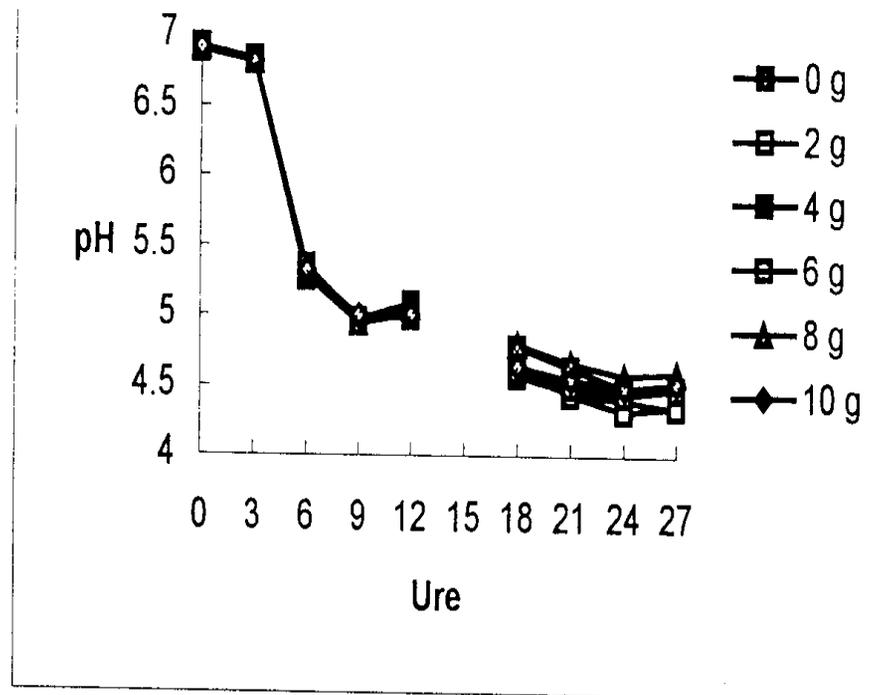


Fig. 9 pH-verandering met verschillende hoeveelhede voerkalk

Feedlime has no practical buffer capacity - Ca source

10. Get real advice – not Braaivleis stories

Lys van gebooe vir Beesvoerkraal

- Personeel
- Regte kalf
- Stressvlakke laag tydens prosesseer
- Kwaliteit roumateriaal
- Konstante rantsoen - Geleidelike voeraanpassing
 - Beesvet 33 : 160 kg
 - Melassemeel : 80 Kg
 - Gebreekte mielies : 720 kg
 - Ruvoer : 100 Kg
- 25 - 35 cm vreetspasie
- ± 15 vierkante meter
- Skadu, lae stof, geen modder
- Voerkar – goeie toerusting
- Praktiese infrastruktuur
- Rekordhouding
- Skoon drinkwater - koel
- Skei groottes / sexes
- Reageer onmiddelik, siekte, voer ens. - Hospitaalkamp
- Tree steriotipies op
- Reg geformuleerde kontant gemengde rantsoen
- Ou koeie – selfde afrondrantsoen as kallers



Take Home

1. Summer supplement \pm 0.75 % body mass (Background 18)
Winter supplement \pm 1.5 % body mass (Master 20 / TMR)
2. Short Pasture for optimal animal performance
3. Always “Fresh” crop residue – lightly utilized
4. Adhere to ration specifications
5. Select correct animal
6. All raw materials are important – not just the concentrate
7. Ration consistency
8. Acidosis control is vital
9. Some animals don't adapt to a feedlot
10. Get real advice – not Braaivleis stories



Be a High Management Nerd – same thing every day – 7 days a week, Morning & Evening



Thank You for your time

www.Molatek.co.za

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