

Committed to our Customers...
...Focused on Results!!



Lindner's-Meier Show Cattle Feeds



Feeding for Success



- Things to Avoid
 - Roller coasters
 - Inconsistency
 - Feeding at different times each day
 - **You will prevent most problems with consumption and digestive problems if this one concept is followed.
- Water intake KEY
- Hay must be available

Lindner 322

Meier First Drive

- Receiving/Starter Ration
- Pelleted
- High Roughage, introducing to feed and transitioning to new environment

Protein: 13%

Fat: 4.2%

Fiber: 11.4%



Lindner 372

Meier Final Drive

- Finishing Ration.
- High Fat, high energy ration
- Palatable with great consumption
- Low incidence of “Burn Out”

Protein: 12%

Fat: 5%

Fiber 13.6%



Lindner 373 and 373 Plus Meier Competitive Drive

- Grower/Developer Rations
- Intermediate as far as grain, energy, etc.
- Great for Steers and Heifers
- 373 is bit more economical
- 373 same ration but with the extras of Final Drive

Protein: 12%

Fat: 6.7%

Fiber: 16.6%



Lindner 374: Finish Line Supplement

- High Fat supplement to achieve desired fat finish and freshness.
- Added mineral for better utilization.
- Feed last 45-60 days
- Additional corn, beet pulp, barley, cottonseed hulls, etc, etc, etc.



Lindner Goat Feeds Glen Martin/ShowRite Rations



Lindner Goat Feeds

Glen Martin/ShowRite Rations

- Complete Feeds to maximize performance and phenotype from start to finish.
- Both Ration Contain:
 - Amaferm
 - Grand Goat by Oxygen
 - Full Stream



Advancer

- First feed
- Feed up to 50-60 pounds
- Adapt to feed well, put on proper finish, and muscle development in young show goats
- Feed longer to “harder doing” wethers and to breeding show does.

Protein: 15%

Fat: 3.5%

Fiber: 9.5%

Medicated with Deccox



Grand Drive

- Final Feed
- Feed for perfect muscle tone, handle, and show ring look.
- Designed to be fed to goats above 50 pounds.

Protein: 17%

Fat: 2.8%

Fiber: 15%



Lindner 201 Show Goat Feed

- Great Basic ration to be fed to wethers start to finish.
- Medicated with Rumensin
- Does not contain additives of Glen Martin rations.
- Economical

Protein: 17%

Fat: 3%

Fiber: 11%





Feeding and Nutrition for Pigs Today!



Swine Trends

- Trends- The type of livestock that win shows vary in every specie. Today within the swine industry we are trying to make them more useful and have more body and fat cover. Not fat, but from .6 to .8 back fat. The extremely raw market hogs were very in-efficient. Therefore, we have changed genetics and feeding strategy (moderate protein, more fat, more fiber in diets)



THEN



NOW

*The Basics of Swine Nutrition
will always be the same!*

*A Balance is a Lot Better
than a Lot of One Thing!*



The Keys to Success

its never just one thing

Good Genetics

+

Good Nutrition

+

Hard Work Ethic



Feeding for Success



- Things to Avoid
 - Roller coasters
 - Inconsistency
 - Feeding at different times each day
 - ****You will prevent most problems with consumption and digestive problems if this one concept is followed.**
- Buy projects that are old enough to get to the show, but young enough that you do not have to fight weight and hold the pigs.....Pigs today have to be full, fresh and natural when they get to the show...fed into the weight

Monitor your progress....

- Weigh pigs weekly
- Projected Weight/Date of Final Show
- Average Daily Gain (ADG) and Phenotype
- Always ask for help.



Nutrients

- Protein { Amino Acids (Lysine, Methionine) }
- Fat
- Carbohydrates
 - Fiber
 - Starch (grains)
 - Sugars
- Vitamins & Mineral (important for immune system)
- Water (The most important nutrient!)



Lysine

- First Limiting Amino Acid
- Reduces performance if deficient
- Adding 0.2% of lysine has the same effect on growth performance as adding 3% crude protein



Fat



- Stored Energy
- High in energy
 - Fat contains almost 2 ½ more energy than either protein or carbohydrates
- Pigs need a higher fat ration now than ever before to get desired look with genetics that are being used
- Can be added to feeds to provide extra energy

Carbohydrates



- Main source of energy for animals
- Two main types of carbohydrates
- Starch
 - Any grain, but different greatly in digestibility and energy and protein content
- Fiber
 - Any roughage products, usually think about mainly in ruminant nutrition, but still very important for body fill and bulk in pigs to meet today's trends. (Oats, beet pulp, etc.), not much energy gain in swine, but digestive advantages.

Water



- The most important nutrient
- If not clean animals may go off feed
 - Look
 - Smell
 - Taste
 - Temperature
 - Availability, height, etc
- One of the most commonly overlooked problems!!

Medications in Feeds???

- Several uses and all a bit different.
- Used to prevent and control certain diseases/conditions that are more prevalent at a certain stage.
- Often the same ration has different medication options



Medications in Feeds???

- Mecadox (carbodox)-withdrawal
- Banmith (Pyrantel Tartrate)
- Chlortetracycline (CTC)
- Denagard (Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate)
- Lincomix
- Tylosin (Tylan)
- Safeguard (Fenbendazol)



LINDNER 670 Grower TY MEDICATED

A Complete Feed for Grower Pigs Being Fed for Exhibition.

For maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in the presence of atrophic rhinitis.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Tylosin.....(50 mg/lb.)..... 100 gm Actn

GUARENTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein—Min.....	18.0%
Lysine—Min.....	1.10%
Crude Fat—Min.....	5.3%
Crude Fiber—Max.....	2.2%
Calcium—Min.....	0.5%
Calcium—Max.....	0.6%
Phosphorus—Min.....	0.4%
Salt—Min.....	0.2%
Salt—Max.....	0.3%
Selenium—Min.....	0.3 ppm
Zinc—Min.....	160 ppm

INGREDIENTS

Ground Corn, Soybean Meal, Dried Whey, Animal Fat, Dicalcium Phosphate, Fish Meal, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, L-Lysine, Copper Sulfate, Artificial Flavors, DL-Methionine, Zinc Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Defluorinated Phosphate, Mineral Oil, Niacin Supplement, Manganese Oxide, Vitamin E Supplement, Calcium Pantothenate, Magnesium Oxide, Biotin, Menadione Dimethylpyrimidinol Bisulfite, Vitamin A Supplement, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin B 12 Supplement, Folic Acid, Potassium Iodide, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Sodium Selenite.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS

Lindner's Grower TY is a complete feed specifically formulated for pigs fed for exhibition. It should be fed continuously as the sole Medication to pigs weighing 70 lb body weight to show or finish. Specific feeding instructions may vary according to the goals of the feeding program for show pigs. Generally, pigs can be fed ad lib, or feed may be restricted to achieve desired growth rates. Provide fresh water at all times.

MANUFACTURED BY

LINDNER FEED AND MILLING CO. INC.
Comfort, Texas 78013

NET WT. 50 LB (22.68 kg)



NAME →

**LINDNER
670 Grower TY
MEDICATED**

A Complete Feed for Grower Pigs Being Fed for Exhibition. For maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency in the presence of atrophic rhinitis.

Medication →

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Tylosin.....(50 mg/lb.).....100 gm /ton

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Nutrition information

Crude Protein—Min.....	18.0%
Lysine—Min.....	1.10%
Crude Fat –Min.....	5.3%
Crude Fiber –Max.....	2.2%
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Look for withdrawal
and/or special
instructions

Stages during Feeding Period

- Arrival/Receival
- Growing → ~75-125 pounds
- Finishing → a.) 150-200
b.) above 200#



Feeding Stages for Exhibitors

Arrival/Receiving Rations

- ~20% protein; 1.3-1.4% Lysine
- Medicated with Mecadox-Banmith, CTC/Denegard or Linco to aid in respiratory stress and disease control from hauling, mixing, and environmental change
- Medicated with Linco/Safeguard for respiratory and joint health as well as deworming

***632: 20% protein; 1.3% Lysine; 4.6% fat

Medication: Linco/Safeguard



Feeding Stages for Exhibitors

Grower Ration

- 18-20% protein; ~1.1-1.3% Lysine
 - Medicated with Mecadox-Banmith, Linco or Tylan
 - Feeding time varies depending on phenotype of the pig
 - Withdrawal time with Mecadox-Banmith TM very long



Grower Ration



- Important to not drop protein too quickly during crucial times of muscle and skeletal growth
- Usually keep pigs on this type of ration at least to a weight of 125 or longer depending on protein/amino acid needs....lighter muscled pigs can be fed a grower ration longer and many all of the way through.

Feeding Stages for Exhibitors

Finisher Rations

This is where the variation occurs and is when proper nutrition management really needs to happen in relation to phenotype, growth, weight, etc.



LINDNER PREFERRED FINISHING RATIONS

**632: 20% protein; 1.3% Lysine; 4.6% Fat

**670: 18% protein; 1.1% Lysine; 5.3% Fat

**685: 16% protein; 1.08% Lysine; 5.1% Fat

20%-more muscle, shape, expression (usually comes with higher lysine levels)

18%-obviously intermediate, and typically can be used on a majority of pigs. Often mix a 20% and 16% to get this accomplished. (Paylean complete feeds often with 18%)

16%-use on a little harder pigs, or when definitely need to soften in shape, also during periods of rapid growth will help to not tighten up (14% is available for ultra extreme pigs)

Additional Finisher available from LINDNER FEEDS

- 611 Scud Missiles:
 - 23% protein; 1.42% Lysine; 7.1% Fat
- Fed the last 21 days for added FAT and MASS
- Unique product in the market...Nothing else like it!
- Can be fed as sole ration, in conjunction with another Lindner product and/or with Paylean



Additives. When, How and Why?

- Clean Water and good complete feed goes a long way!!!!!! Don't get away from basic nutrition.
- Remember, there is no miracle cure or silver bullet out there, just tools to help in the feeding process.
- Include additives slowly and see what they are really doing.



Additive Types and Why?

- Fat: (FULL FIGURE) More widely used today because of shift in trend in the show ring
 - Add slowly in order for body to adjust
 - Usually last 45-60 days
- Protein: (M-N-M) For a little more added shape and bloom
- Fiber/Roughage: (OAT GROATS/OAT PELLET)
Feed at home to build body bulk and during holding program

Feeding Paylean

- Used for increased lean muscle production
- Increases weight gain tremendously (so make sure you have room when you start)
- Soundness Problems (be careful, if pigs are prone to structure issues use caution)
 - Always have added pH buffer (sodium bicarbonate) and Biotin when feeding Paylean
- Not labeled for breeding stock
- Other Issues (not illegal or unethical to use, just sometimes an abused tool)

Feeding Paylean

- Start by feeding the 9 gram/ton level....you will see change in 3-7 days after feeding a Paylean product.
- Adjust this level up or down depending on response by the pig.
- Add some fat in order to keep desired finish
 - Very good product, but **MUST** be fed correctly and according to label
 - Definitely do not follow the “little is good, so a lot is better” concept

Holding Pigs

- Depress feed content.
 - Do not lower protein to accomplish this
- Added fat to keep as much condition as possible
- Added fiber to keep satisfied and some body
- Try to do this from 150-200 pounds



When do I change diets?

-This question shows the importance of evaluation. By evaluating a pig properly you can accordingly alter diets. Most complete feeds are labeled with weight ranges and maturity changes for differing diets, but you do not need to go solely off of these guidelines for the best results.

****Selection and Genetics are important, but once you get the pig home the best thing you can do is to Get a Plan and Feed to a Phenotype**



Feeding to a phenotype starts with knowing what is Ideal as far as muscle shape, fat cover, body fill, and overall appearance



- Big bodied, but natural and not over filled
- Heavy muscled, but soft in appearance
- Smooth Overall appearance

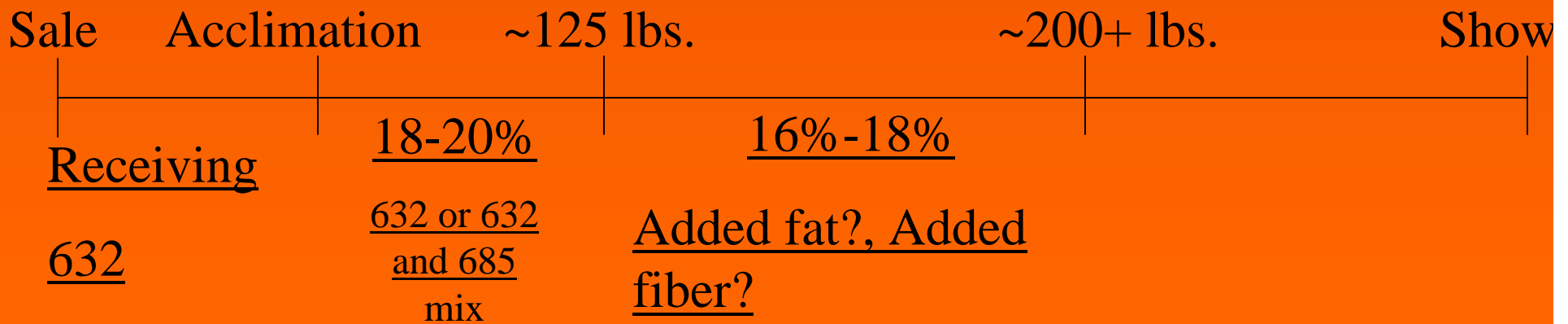
Major Phenotypical Differences to consider when feeding

- *Muscle*
 - Extremely Heavy Muscled and Very Shapely
 - Normal Show Pig Muscle, which is heavier than the average
 - Light Muscled
- *Body and associated fat cover*
 - Tight middled, Tubular
 - Good Bodied, full and natural look
 - Overly big bodied, sagging middle, too much fill

Normal, Heavy Muscled Show Pig



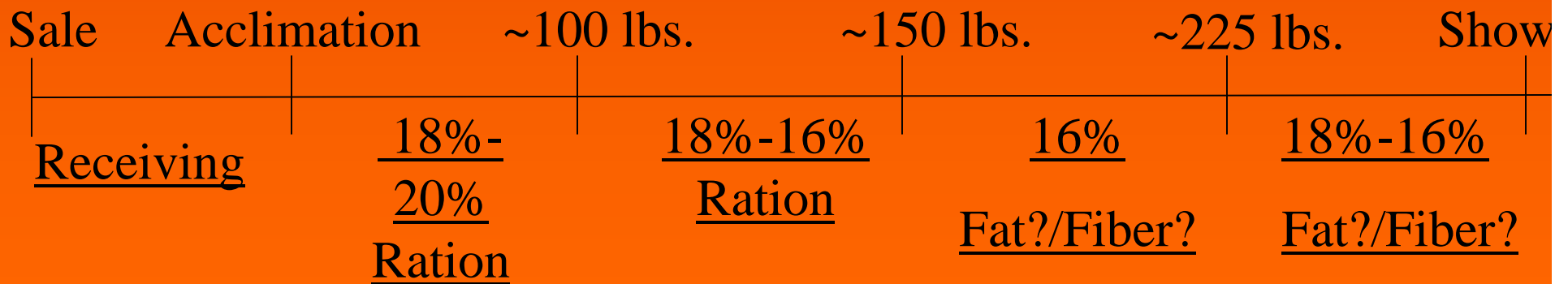
- Plan:
 - Start on 20%
 - Feed 18%-20% during crucial development stage
 - Make sure to have on lower protein during rapid growth period for feet and legs
 - Finally, evaluate how to finish



Extremely Heavy Muscled and Shape



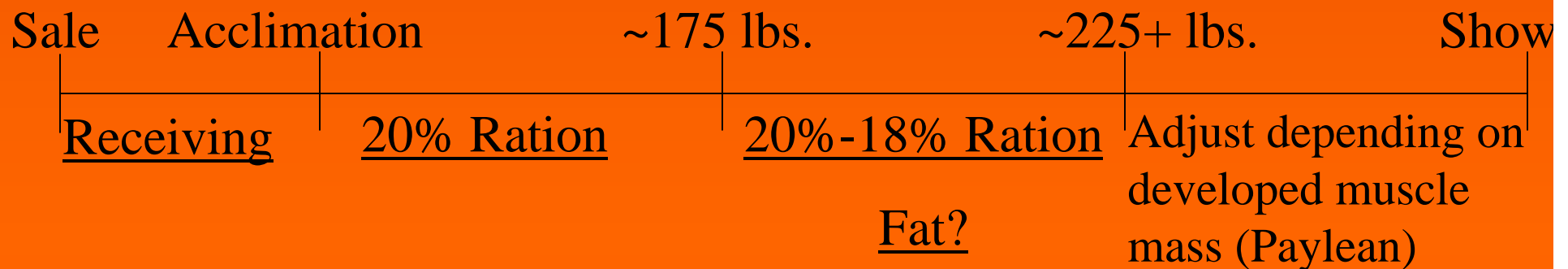
- Plan:
 - Start on 20% (short time)
 - Feed 18-20% shorter time
 - Switch to lower protein feed and possibly adjust at the end (step down protein)



Lighter Muscled than Desired



- Plan:
 - Start on 20% (could be fed longer than other body types)
 - 20% fed longer period of time
 - Adjust when pig gets more shape (could possibly be fed 20% up to show)
 - Paylean used last 21 days of feeding period



Tight Middled, Shallower Bodied



- Plan:
 - Start on Receiving
 - 18-20% during crucial development
 - Incorporate Fiber and high fat supplement
 - Typically require lower protein feed towards end of feeding period. Maybe even 14% in ultra extreme cases

These type pigs are typically harder to feed and require more maintenance to get more body and usually must be fatter to get to desired look.

Commonly Overlooked Issues while Feeding Pigs

- Even though we don't like to be out of control, genetics do still play a role in a pig's development
- Pigs should be able to and most of the time allowed to eat approx. 2% of their body weight
- A 1 pound coffee can of feed doesn't weigh 1 pound (usually approx. 1 ¼ lbs.)
- Clean, cool water is a must for success
- Always make adjustments slowly

Questions?

Thank you!

