Greater than 4 hours in transit

If received cattle were in transit for more than 4 hours, their first immediate feeding should contain fiber from grassy hay. Talk with your veterinarian about medication options and also visit with your Form-A-Feed nutritionist about non-VFD nutraceutical options. Allow cattle to get their fill of hay on the first day of arrival.

Less than 4 hours in transit

If received cattle were in transit for less than 4 hours, they can be given immediate access to self feeders containing the proper Tend-R-Leen feed mixed with whole shell corn.

- Offer only small amounts of feed 6-8 times per day for the first 3 days.
- Ideal feeding setup would be a shallow depth pen with a long bunk
- Provide both automatic waterers and a water tank for the first 7 days cattle are in the lot.

Tend-R-Leen Receiving Program

Recommendations for receiving all cattle:

- Providing hay in the bunk or on the ground leading up to the bunk is sometimes necessary initially to get cattle accustomed to bunk feeding.
- Utilize Hydro-Lac or Bovine BlueLite 2Bw for the first 3 to 5 days to facilitate water and feed consumption and quickly replace lost electrolytes and energy and reduce shipping shrink..
- Never start stressed cattle on a urea feed. Urea is harder for stressed animals to breakdown and convert to protein.

Tend-R-Leen Receiving Program

Recommendations for receiving all cattle:

- Group cattle in the feedlot by size, sex, and breed if possible. It reduces stress and allows for better average daily gains for the whole group.

- Consult your local veterinarian for a specific vaccination program.

- The recommended time to deworm, delouse, and implant is two to four weeks after cattle arrive, providing no major problems exist, to maximize benefits from these management practices. Consult with your local veterinarian for his/her recommendations.

High Moisture Corn

Can I feed ensiled high moisture shelled corn to my Tend-R-Leen steers?

High moisture shelled corn can be fed to Tend-R-Leen cattle if the guidelines for adding roughage and rolling the corn are followed. High moisture shelled corn can be fed to cattle under 600 pounds just as dry corn is fed; unless it is fed for more than 100 days. Any time high moisture shelled corn is fed more than 100 days, roughage must be added to the ration to provide a scratch factor for the rumen.

For cattle over 600 pounds, course roughage should be added free choice to the ration when feeding high moisture corn. If the corn is above 24 percent moisture and/or if high moisture shelled corn is fed for more than 100 days, the corn must be rolled.

High Moisture Corn

The general guidelines for feeding ensiled high moisture shelled corn are:

Body Weight	Moisture Level	Protein Supplement	Sodium Diacetate Supplement	Roll or Add Roughage
Up to 600 lbs.	<24%	Yes	Yes	No
	>24%	Yes	Yes	No
Over 100 days and	>24%	Yes	Yes	Roll + Roughage
Over 600 lbs.	<24%	Yes	Yes	Roughage
	>24%	Yes	Yes	Roll + Roughage
Over 100 days and	>24%	Yes	Yes	Roll + Roughage

High Moisture Corn

The addition of roughage and rolling the corn is done to compensate for the reduction of saliva and to provide a scratch factor to the rumen.

Since the corn is soft and doesn't require as much chewing, less saliva is produced.

Saliva is necessary to provide adequate buffering to the digestive system. This makes supplementing buffers and minerals important. 536 Tend-R-Leen Ultra Finisher provides both the buffers and the minerals needed.

Bloat management with HMC

Bloat is also a concern when feeding high moisture corn. The addition of an ionophore, such as Rumensin and Bovatec, seems to help reduce or eliminate this problem.

When high moisture shelled corn is fed, bunk management becomes very important for two reasons:

1. The high moisture corn will have a lot of fines.
2. The moisture from the corn will soften the pellets.

This problem can be solved by feeding so all areas of the bunk are cleaned thoroughly. Feeding one end of the bunk heavy today, then feeding the other end of the bunk heavy tomorrow will help eliminate build up of feed and fines in one area.

High Moisture Corn

Can I feed recently harvested shelled corn?

(Corn which is freshly combined and is not ensiled.)
Recently harvested shelled corn is okay to feed just as you would dry corn if it meets certain requirements:

1. **The corn moisture is below 24 percent.** Follow ensiled high moisture corn chart above for corn which is fed over 24 percent moisture.
2. **Do not store corn over 15 percent moisture for more than 2 days in ambient temperature of +20° F.** If temperatures are above 20° F, only enough corn should be harvested for a 2 day supply.
3. **Corn properly preserved with Crop Cure® and less than 24 percent moisture is safe to feed.** If greater than 24 percent moisture and preserved with Crop Cure®, it should be rolled and course roughage should be fed per the above chart.
4. Corn that is freshly harvested can be stored on wooden barn floors and in gravity boxes from the middle of November until the middle of March, if the moisture of the corn is less than 20 percent and an aerator is used to help keep the corn cool.