

## A flexible system that works at many different levels.



### DOOKIE COLLEGE TRIAL RESULTS

	Hay on the Ground	Waste-Not Stockfeeder	Difference with Waste-Not
Hay used	7 rolls	5 rolls	28% Less
Live Weight Gain	198 kg	252 kg	27% Faster*
Live weight gain (per roll)	28.3 kg	50.4 kg	78% More per roll
Net return / roll assuming \$35 / roll beef \$1.25 / kg	only 35c / roll profit	\$28 / roll profit	Hay feeding is now profitable

\*Several similar trials have showed similar increases in weight gains with Waste-Not Stockfeeders

#### WASTE-NOT STOCKFEEDERS

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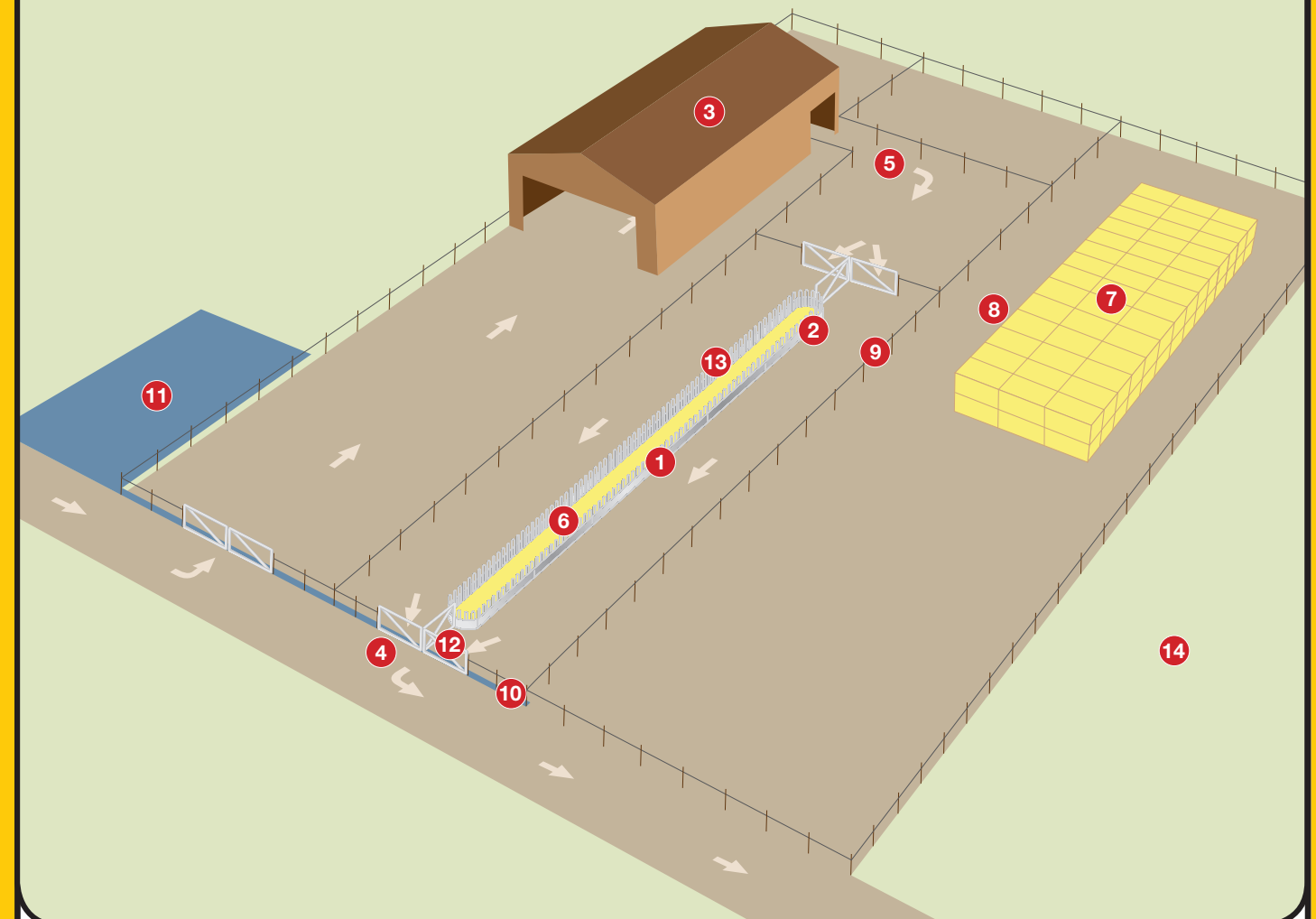
**WASTE-NOT**  
STOCKFEEDERS

[www.wastenot.com.au](http://www.wastenot.com.au)

**Better feeding, higher production.**

## FAIR GO DAIRY FEED PAD

### THE FEED SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR YOU



- 1 Every cow has its own individual space
- 2 Reduce bossing and bullying and give tailenders and heifers a fair go
- 3 Each cow gets 20-30 minutes each time twice a day - usually two turns of the rotary per batch or three sides of the herringbone
- 4 The first batch of cows are moved off the pad during milking allowing the last two batches to have preferential treatment
- 5 Improves cow flow in and out of the shed - making up any extra time taken to leave the shed to move the batches on
- 6 All feeding occurs inside the feeder reducing wastage and leaf loss
- 7 Fill feeder every 3rd day with whatever is needed to boost and/or balance the ration to every cow
- 8 The feed storage area for rolls or big square bales, or a silage pit with a shear grab is located on a gravel pad close to feed pad so it is safer, closer and quicker to access - no need for expensive equipment to fill the feed pad and no tractors tied up
- 9 Droppable fence allows tractor access
- 10 Effluent is minimised because of the size of the feed pad and limited time cows are on the feed pad
- 11 Solids scraped from the cambered gravel pad each 3 weeks and liquids flow to the existing sump or pond
- 12 Shut the exit gate - this can be automated
- 13 Pad can be used for other purposes such as springers, stand off milkers and extended access
- 14 The feeder becomes an important tool to help you manage your pasture and increases pasture production and utilisation

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# THE WASTE-NOT FAIR GO DAIRY FEED PAD SYSTEM

Correct feeding is paramount to improving production in dairy cows. Cows are fed increasing amounts of high energy feed in the bail and also from improved pastures, to increase production.

Balancing this with the requirements of fibre that cows need for optimum conversion rates is, in many cases, difficult to achieve.

Putting a few hay rings down the lane or in the paddock does not guarantee that the balancing between fibre and energy actually occurs for all cows. We ask "Who gets What?" to make the point that whilst some cows will get enough hay (or even too much), others are pushed or pulled away before they have had their needs. Even if the average intake is correct, the allocation between cows is quite variable, and is amplified by the pushing and bullying that takes place, along with the amount of time she actually spends feeding.

This is solved by using the Waste-Not Fair Go Dairy Feed Pad system, where cows are each given a controlled amount of whatever hay or silage is needed to boost and / or balance their diet today. This is achieved by batching the cows through the Feed Pad, after each milking, so that each cow has a controlled ration based on the time she spends actually eating at the Feeder, and on the quality of feed offered. This system has proven to be very effective in achieving a balanced ration for all cows in the herd, without the labour, wastage, leaf loss and pasture damage found in other systems.



*Fair Go Dairy Feed Pads are customised to suite the size of your shed and your individual needs*

## HOW DOES IT WORK?

The custom made feeder is designed to hold a specific number of cows in **a batch** on each side of the Feeder. Usually each batch is 2 or 3 sides of the herringbone or two turns of the rotary dairy, with an effective space for each cow. This, along with the **voluntary head-bail** design of the Feeder, allows the last cow in each batch to have a minimum of 20-30 minutes unmolested feeding, (that is - **a Fair Go**) sometimes for the first time in her life. In that time,

if fed after milkings, each cow can consume a quite precise amount of feed; about 1-2 kg/day of straw; or 3-4 kg/day of oaten hay; or 5-7 kg/day of silage or lucerne.

One important point is that cows are held at the feeder for that time. They do not have the option to leave, pulling other cows out.

This system ensures that all cows get sufficient time to consume a **controlled amount** of fodder and,

along with grain fed in the shed and pasture, have a much **better balanced** diet. The ability to feed a controlled amount of middle quality feed can also become a powerful method of reducing costs of production.

The cows take more of their dung down the paddock, with less nutrient transfer to the dairy or exit yard, where cows are at risk of mastitis. Thus **pasture can remain at the**

**focus** of the farm, while keeping conversion efficiency at a maximum, and grazing management at optimum levels.

**Batching** keeps the size and cost of the Fair Go Dairy Feed Pad small. The feeder is usually filled using whole rolls, big squares or FEL-fulls and each feeding space is used more than once at each milking to ensure the fill of feed is eaten in a 2-3 day cycle.

The same feeder can be used to provide rather higher intakes than these figures by providing extended access to feed later in the day; and can also be used to feed springers, colostrum cows, and even dry cows if required. The same sized Feed Pad continues to be appropriate, even as herd size increases.

All this is achieved without the labour and machinery and effluent issues



If the entire herd is accommodated at once, and without daily filling, it would take up to a couple of weeks to eat the bales of fodder and usually leaves a concentration of effluent. Batching also allows the **shy cows**, in the last 2 batches, to have longer access, and this has been found to increase their milk production, conception rates, and welfare.

and judgements usually associated with conventional big feed pads and wagons, which are often installed just as insurance against wet seasons.

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