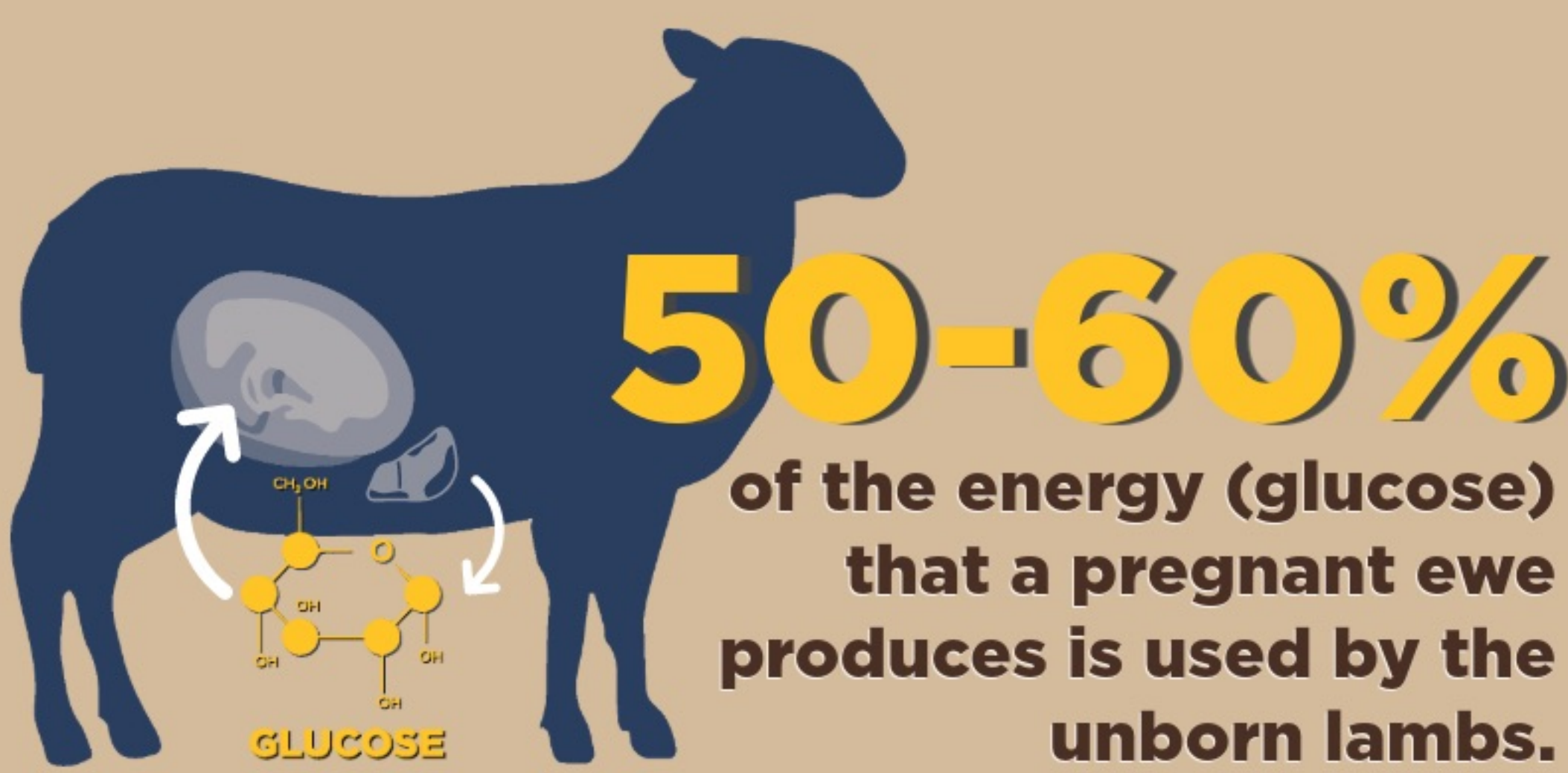


Nutrient requirements of your flock will **increase immediately after shearing**.

In cold weather, grazing animals boost metabolism, **requiring more feed to sustain bodily functions**. Inadequate feed results in weight loss as animals utilize fat reserves for energy. **Feed quality affects consumption and nutrient absorption**; older hay inhibits digestion, prompting the use of energy-rich feed such as corn. **Producers should adapt feeding practices to weather fluctuations for optimal health and productivity in ewes and offspring**.



DID YOU KNOW:

LOWER CRITICAL TEMPERATURE (LCT) MARKS THE THRESHOLD WHERE **ANIMALS START UTILIZING ENERGY RESERVES FOR WARMTH**, INFLUENCED BY FACTORS LIKE WOOL LENGTH AND WIND SPEED.



Cold Weather Boosts Metabolism:

Animals increase their metabolism in cold conditions to stay warm.



Feed Quality Matters:

Quality food ensures animals get the nutrients they need to thrive.



Shearing Impacts Energy Needs:

Shaving off thick fur can make animals feel colder and require more food.

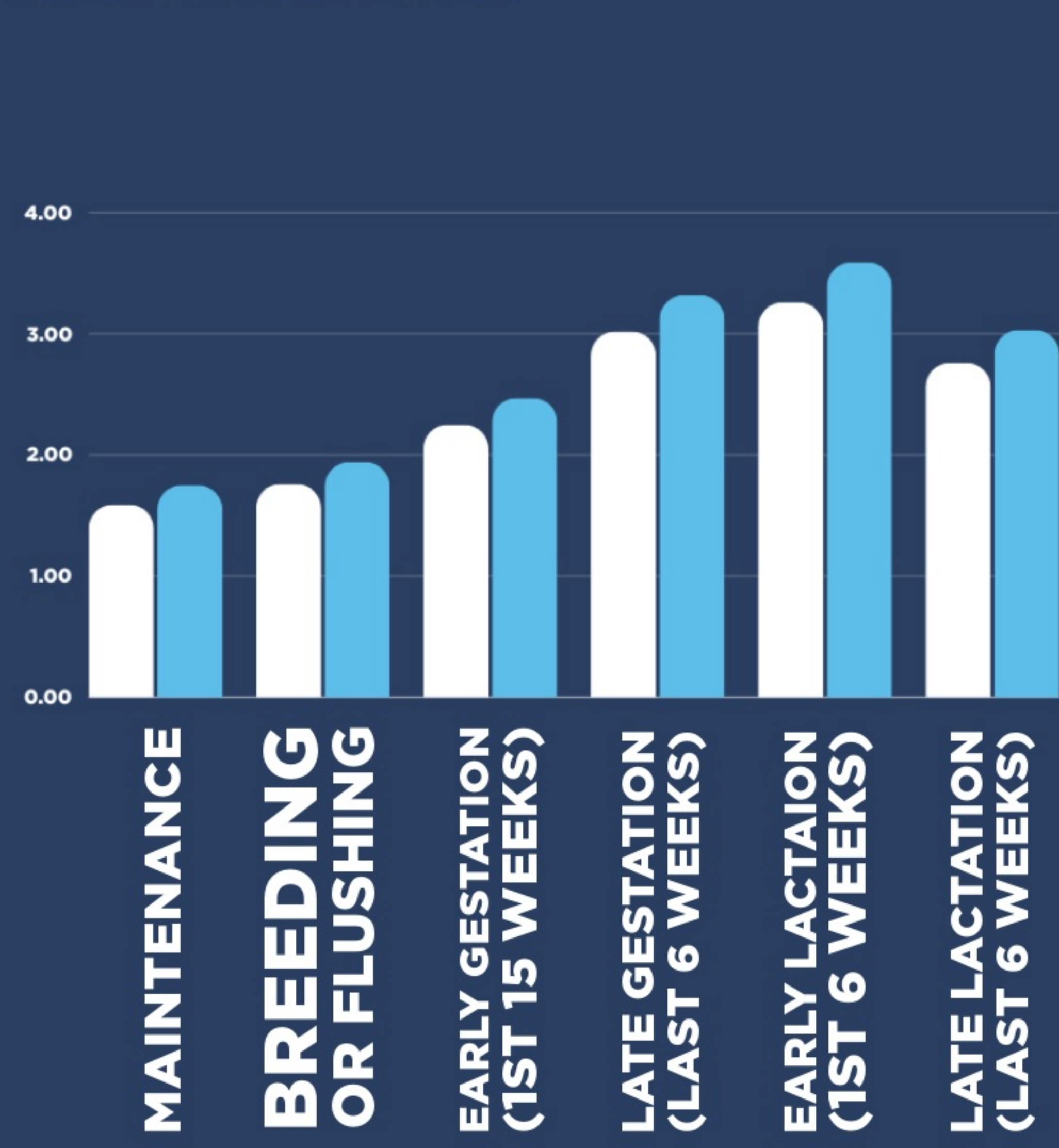


Weather Awareness is Key:

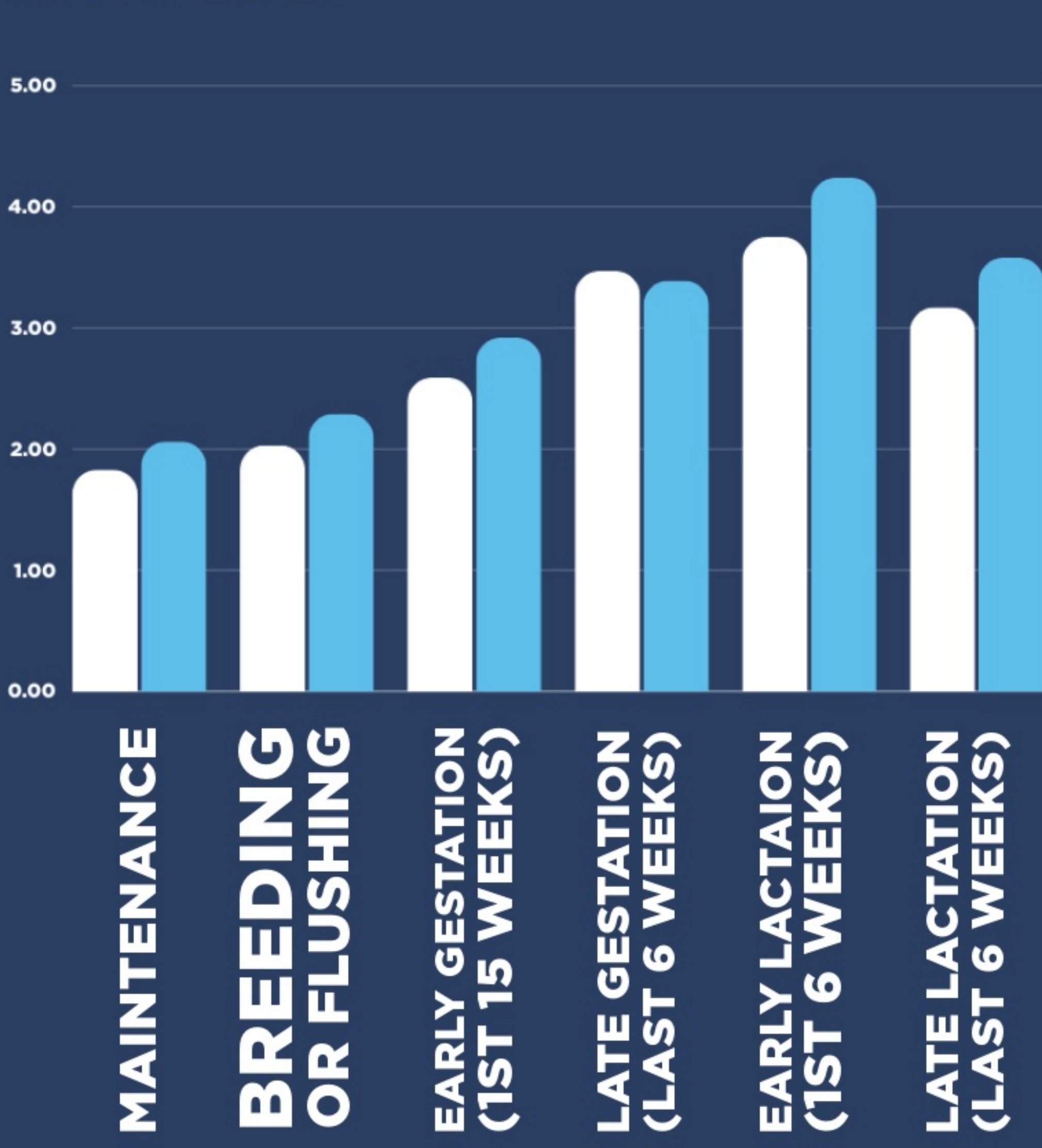
Ranchers must adjust feeding based on weather changes to keep animals healthy.

ENERGY REQUIREMENTS: TOTAL DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS (TDN) TO SUSTAIN ENERGY LEVELS FROM 32° F TO 0° F

FULL FLEECE EWES



SHORN EWES



VS.

ALLOCATE 30% MORE HAY TO INCREASE EWE'S ENERGY INTAKE

By offering them extra food after shearing or during harsh weather conditions, sheep can selectively choose what to consume, **ensuring they get the optimal nutrients when they need them the most**. In colder conditions, despite increased metabolism, there is a limit to forage consumption and digestion. **This means that more energy-dense feedstuffs** such as corn are necessary.



ENERGY REQUIREMENTS: FULL FLEECE VS. SHORN AT 32° F

