

GAME





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GAME FEEDING & SUPPLEMENTATION

Wild game has little need for supplementary feeding given their free roaming habits which enables them to forage more nutritious grazing when necessary. Game farming however has resulted in their confinement and this, combined with the desire for more prolific breeding, has necessitated supplementary feeding or the supply of their total feed requirements in the case of boma-fed and stabled animals. **Epol** game feeds are formulated to ensure optimal levels of digestible protein, amino acids, minerals, trace minerals and vitamins are supplied.

OUR FOCUS

- Supplementation of nutritional deficiencies in natural pasture.
- Supplementation and/or feeding of game in captivity (bomas, auction camps, zoos).
- Attracting game to observation points or out of specific areas that require recuperation.
- Feed supplementation when natural forage is in short supply.

FEEDING TIPS

- Supply ample clean water in shallow troughs as game is sensitive to changes in water quality.
- Provide free access to high quality, palatable grass hay or lucerne or a combination of both, depending on the game species' feeding habits.
- Introduce **Epol** game feeds gradually over a 4 5 week period.
- Animals will be supplied 65% of their digestible protein requirements during the dry season on natural veld/dry grass hay if the Feed Intake Guidelines Table is used as a guide (see page 5).
- To ensure animals don't over consume, do not supply Epol game feed ad lib.
- Supplementation should not exceed 0.8% of the body weight for animals over 100 kg.
 This is approximately 30% of the animal's dry matter intake and will help to avoid substitution of the natural pasture by feed. Refer to the Feed Intake Guidelines Table on page 5.
- Mineral supplementation should occur throughout the year in the form of palatable salt/mineral licks and suitable water additives.
- Game species that are under stress may succumb to parasite infestation, therefore, treatment with anthelminthic medication should form part of the management strategy.

FEED ADAPTATION TO PREVENT RUMEN DISORDERS AND RED GUT:

- Grazing and browsing animals have a very important symbiotic relationship with the
 microbe fauna and flora living in their foreguts. It is critical to understand that the
 slightest change in the foregut or hindgut environment can have a serious negative
 effect on the animal's health, reproduction and production.
- All animals must be adapted to feeds after a period of non use, for example, after the green season.
- When animals start approaching the troughs, start feeding small amounts. Do this
 over 4 5 weeks.
- Reduce feed supply if feed is left over due to improved pasture post rain.
- Change from one feed to another gradually over 5 weeks. Replace 1/5th (or 20%) of the old feed with new feed in week 1 and 20% more each week until week 5 when only the new feed is supplied.
- Don't change from one type of feed to another within a season as this could cause a rumen disturbance. Rather feed less as the grass quality improves.

SUPPLYING CUBES OR PELLETS TO ANIMALS KEPT EXTENSIVELY

- Supply **Epol Grazer 14** every 2 3 days to animals kept on hunting or game farms.
- Supply feed in troughs, on a large conveyor belt or on a rocky area where the feed wont be in direct contact with the soil as soil ingestion can cause parasite infestation, accumulation of heavy metals and/or gut impaction.
- Feeding animals every 2 3 days will ensure no individual animal dominates the feeding site thus reducing the risk of animals getting sick and possibly dying from rumen related disorders like acidosis and rumenitis.



EPOL'S GAME PRODUCT RANGE

ANTELOPE 16	 Production feed for all game kept intensively or extensively, particularly browsers. Formulated for superior milk production, reproduction, health and horn growth. Contains organic trace minerals and vitamins. Suitable for all game species.
GRAZER 14	 Aimed at supplementing dry grazing or browsing. Suitable for all herbivore game species. Formulated for optimal health, production, reproduction and horn growth. Contains organic trace minerals and vitamins.
RHINO PELLETS	Cube with extra biotin and minerals specifically formulated for White Rhino.
GAME MACRO PACK 32%	 For farmers who want to mix their own high quality game feed. Contains the same high quality game premix used in Antelope 16. Suitable for all game, particularly browsers and animals kept intensively, including boma's. Can be mixed as a supplement or semi-ad lib feed.

PRODUCT COMPOSITION TABLE

PRODUCT			ANTELOPE 16	GRAZER 14	RHINO PELLETS	GAME MACRO PACK 32%
ACT 36/1947 REG. NO.			V30902	V30901	V26505	V28626
NAMIBIA			N-FF 3076	N-FF 3077	N/A	N-FF 4145
INGREDIENT	MIN/MAX	UNIT	QUANTITY			
MOISTURE	max	g/kg	120	120	120	120
PROTEIN	min	g/kg	160	140	125	320
FAT	min/max	g/kg	25 / 80	25 / 80	25 / 100	20 / n/a
FIBRE	max	g/kg	200	200	200	160
CALCIUM	min/max	g/kg	10 / 12	10 / 12	10 / 12	26 / 30
PHOSPHORUS	min	g/kg	6	5.5	5.5	18.5
VITAMIN E	min	mg/kg	250	100	100	n/a
COPPER	max	mg/kg	30	22.5	22.5	125

FEED INTAKE GUIDELINES

The table below provides general feeding guidelines for **Antelope 16** & **Grazer 14** in line with bodyweight categories for the intended specie. Always keep feeding tips in mind as discussed above.

EPOL FEED	ANTELOPE 16 DAILY FEEDING GUIDE*		GRAZER 14 DAILY FEEDING GUIDE*		
GAME TYPE	BODYWEIGHT (KG COW/CALF UNIT)	FEED AMOUNT (KG)	BODYWEIGHT (KG)	COW INTAKE (KG)	COW AND CALF INTAKE (KG)
Very Small	20 - 50	0.3 - 0.8	4 - 50	0.1 - 0.5	0.11 - 0.8
Small	50 - 100	0.8 - 1.2	50 - 100	0.5 - 0.9	0.7 - 1.4
Medium	100 - 300	1.2 - 2.0	100 - 300	0.9 - 2.3	1.4 - 3.6
Large	300 - 600	2.6 - 4.0	300 - 900	2.3 - 4.0	3.6 - 6.4

^{*} Detailed wildlife intake feeding guidelines can be found at www.epol.co.za or from your **Epol** Technical advisor .

FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS

- Cow/calf unit: Intake for a cow/ewe in lactation (month 1 3 of calf/lamb's life).
- Roughage should be supplied ad lib as follows:
 - Browsers: high quality hay to lucerne at 1:2 ratio
 - Mixed feeders: high quality hay to lucerne at 2:1 ratio
 - Selective grazers: high quality hay to lucerne 3-4:1 ratio
 - Bulk grazers: high quality hay
- Cubes or pellets use cow intake value in above table for all adult animals.
- Weaners and big calves supply half the cow's value.



MIXING INSTRUCTIONS AND FEED INTAKE FOR GAME MACRO PACK 32%

Epol Game Macro Pack 32% is a concentrate that needs to be mixed using the below guide. The final mixture must be accompanied by natural browsing, grazing or high quality hay.

INGREDIENT		UNIT	SUPPLEMENT*		SEMI-AD LIB FEED*	
Maize		kg	0	250	0	200
Hominy Chop		kg	250	0	200	0
Molasses meal		kg	120	120	120	120
Lucerne (25 - 35 mm)		kg	320	320	300	300
Game Makro Pack 32%		kg	240	240	120	120
Grass hay/Unpitted oat hay		kg	70	70	260	260
Total		kg	1000	1000	1000	1000
Protein	min	g/kg	160	160	125	125
Moisture	max	g/kg	120	120	120	120
Fat	min	g/kg	25	25	25	22.6
Fibre	max	g/kg	200	200	225	225
Calcium	min/max	g/kg	10 / 15	10 / 15	8 / 15	8 / 15
Phosphorus	min	g/kg	6	6	3.8	3.8
Copper	max	mg/kg	30	30	16	16
FEED INTAKES		Feed at ≤ 1/3 of total dry matter intake		Feed at 2/3 of total dry matter intake		
BALANCE Grazers OF INTAKE Browsers			High quality hay OR mix grass and lucerne at a 4:1 ratio			
			A mixture of grass and lucerne at a ratio of 1:1			

^{*}Intake assumptions

GAME TYPE	BODYWEIGHT (KG)	INTAKE % OF BODYWEIGHT		
Small	< 100	3 - 3.5%		
Medium to Large	100 - 800	2 - 2.5%		
Large	> 800	1 - 1.2%		

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