Energy Feeds for Sheep
Corn, whole

Corn, dry-rolled or “cracked”
Dried Distillers Grains (DDG)

This feedstuff has more energy and protein than corn; and its usage is becoming more commonplace because of the ethanol industry.
Dried Distillers Grains, pelleted

Distillers Grains, pelleted

This pelleted by-product of the ethanol industry is easier to handle and store.
Oats, whole

Very palatable; commonly fed to horses. It has approximately 70% the feeding value of corn.
Molasses, dried

This dried by-product of the sugar industry is often fed to improve palatability of feeds.
Wheat, whole

This high starch grain is commonly fed as a food-grain. Be careful not to feed too much because it may "dough up" in the animal's gut.
Fiber Feeds for Sheep

Station 3:
Fiber Feeds
Alfalfa Hay
Dehydrated Alfalfa Pellets “Dehy”
Dried Beet Pulp

Beet Pulp

Provides bulk and fiber to the diet. By-product of sugar beets.
Brome Hay

Common, cool-season grass grown in Nebraska. Should have approximately 12% crude protein.
Corn Silage

If properly harvested and processed, this whole plant fermented feedstuff should have approximately 35% dry matter (65% moisture). Can you see the grain?
Corn Stalks/Husks

This high-fiber, low-energy crop residue is commonly grazed in the Midwest; it’s adequate to support the nutrient requirements of cows in mid-gestation.
Soyhulls

The outer covering of the whole soybean is very well balanced feed ingredient.
Wheat Bran

The outer covering of this starchy food grain provides dietary bulk and a laxative effect for lactating sows.
Wheat Straw

This "stubble" provides good "filler" for ruminant animals. Today, it's commonly being added to wet distillers grains so it may be more easily bagged (reduces its density) for future use.
Protein Feeds for Sheep
Dried Distillers Grains, pelleted

Yes, you saw this in the “energy” section, but for sheep, the ethanol co-products are really used as a protein source.
Soybean Meal

Primary protein source for all non-ruminant diets. Approximately 50% crude protein.
Urea

This product contains 42-45% nitrogen; it's the same product that may be used as a fertilizer for crops and lawns. It should be fed only to ruminant animals.
Sunflower meal

This protein supplement originates from a large flowering plant (actually the seed), primarily grown for its oil content.
Mineral Feeds for Sheep
Yes, sheep do have a requirement for copper, but the window between “required” and “toxic” is very narrow; do not feed minerals mixed for other livestock to sheep!
Dicalcium Phosphate

This granular rock compound provides both phosphorus and calcium.
Limestone, finely ground

This rock, used on many gravel roads, is used in most diet formulations to provide calcium.
Magnesium Oxide

Along with calcium and phosphorus, this mineral is important for skeletal growth and maintenance. A shortage of this mineral is also associated with a disease of many grazing ruminants called “Grass Tetany”.

Potassium Chloride

The chemical notation is KCl
Salt

Crystalline
Selenium

While a little bit of this mineral is required by the animal; a little "more" is TOXIC -- do NOT overfeed. It helps prevent White Muscle Disease.