

FEEDING AND NUTRITION: FUEL FOR RACING PIGEONS.

Summary

Feeding is just as important if not even more important to racing pigeons then training, breeding or even your own loft management skills in getting your birds flying at their peak levels.

The Basics

The basic nutritional requirements of the pigeon are for protein, energy (best sources are fats & carbohydrates), minerals and vitamins.

Each of these nutrients is found, but in varying amounts, in all of the grains used in pigeon diets. The general rules of thumb are that pigeons have a higher protein requirement during the breeding season; they have a higher energy requirement during periods of work, such as heavy training or racing.

Breeding

As your breeding pairs have been mated and the hatching of eggs approaches, you should have your birds on a **high nutritional plane.**



Peas

There are several thousand different species of peas grown throughout the world. The garden pea and field pea (canada, maple, austrian, vetch) are grown for their seeds. Field peas will test approximately 22-23 percent crude protein. Peas are used as protein sources. (Vetch Pea Pictured) Protein: 5g / Fat: 0.4g / Carbs: 14g (Per 100 Grams)



Corn

Dent corn is very popular grain that is high in carbohydrate but low in protein. Over half of the corn grown in the United States is used in livestock rations.

Protein: 9g / Fat: 4.7g / Carbs: 74g (Per 100 Grams)



Pop Corn

Popcorn is a variety of flint corn with similar nutritional characteristics as dent corn. Popcorn has no dent since the horny starch covers the top portion of the kernel. One of the uses of popcorn in the United States is as a snack. The expansion of the water in the kernel causes the grain to explode when heated.

Protein: 11g / Fat: 4g / Carbs: 74g (Per 100 Grams)



Oat Groats

Oat groats are the portion of the oat grain, minus the hull. This highly digestible product is used in a few pigeon mixes. Oat groats contain more protein than corn, but are lower in carbohydrate. Oats are grown in many countries, mostly in cooler areas.

Protein: 17g / Fat: 7g / Carbs: 66g (Per 100 Grams)



Milo

A popular crop grown mostly in the mid western area of the United States. A large percentage of the milo crop is fed to cattle and hogs. The product is high in carbohydrate. Milo is more drought resistant than many other cereal grains. Protein: 11g / Fat: 3g / Carbs: 75g (Per 100 Grams)



Buckwheat

Buckwheat does not belong to the regular wheat family. The flour is used in animal and human nutrition. Protein: 11.73g / Fat: 2.71g / Carbs: 74.95g (Per 100 Grams)



Wheat

Wheat is a grass that is grown throughout the world. There are several types of wheat. Some wheats are planted in the spring for fall harvest, some are planted in the fall for spring harvest. Winter wheats are mostly the white variety, while many spring wheats are red. Hard wheats are used for breads while soft wheats are used to make pastries. Many wheat by-products

are used for livestock feeds. Protein: 14g / Fat: 2.5g / Carbs: 71g (Per 100 Grams)



Barley

Barley is the fourth largest crop grown in the world. Most areas plant barley in the spring and harvest in the summer, although some farmers plant in the fall as a winter annual. The grain is used to make beer, in livestock feeds, and in cooking. Barley, like other cereal grains, is high in carbohydrate.

Protein: 9.91g / Fat: 1.16g / Carbs: 77.72g (Per 100 Grams)



Millet

Common millet (proso) is grown in many countries for human and bird food consumption. This grass family plant is relatively drought resistant and will produce in less than good soils. Millet has a very short growing season (less than 80 days), so this crop may be grown in areas where other grains would not do well.

Protein: 11.02g / Fat: 4.22g / Carbs: 72.85g (Per 100 Grams)



Flax

A seed high in oil and protein. Flax is usually pressed to capture the flax oil (also called linseed oil). The remaining byproduct is called linseed meal, used in livestock feed. Protein: 18.29g / Fat: 42.16g / Carbs: 28.88g (Per 100 Grams)



Safflower

Safflower is a high fat content seed that is also used for pressing to make oil. The seed is high in protein and fat, also has a bitter taste.

Protein: 16g / Fat: 38g / Carbs: 34g (Per 100 Grams)



Canary Seed

Canary is a grass plant that is grown in cooler areas of North America and Europe. The majority of canary seed grown is used in caged bird food formulas.

Protein: 13g / Fat: 5.2g / Carbs: 55.8g (Per 100 Grams)



Lupins

Lupins are mostly utilized by stock feed manufacturers in compound feed rations. Ruminants are the biggest users followed by pigs and poultry. There is virtually no starch in any of the lupin species. This is in marked contrast to crops such as field peas and chickpeas, which can have 50 70% of the cotyledon weight as starch and have low protein and oil

content, and the soybean with 15-20% oil and high protein content. Their crude protein content ranges from about 28 to 42 %. Proximate analyses for whole grain of the major domesticated species

Protein: 16g / Fat: 3g / Carbs: 10g (Per 100 Grams)



Rape

Rapeseed is the seed of the rape or rapeseed plant, a member of the mustard family. Unfortunate associations with the name of this plant aside, rapeseed is actually a major crop in many nations of the world, with the seeds being one of the principal components of the crop, although some cultures also eat the stalks, leaves, and flowers of rapeseed. For those who

find the common name "rape" a bit off-putting, this plant is also known as oilseed, rapa, rapaseed, or Brassica napus, more formally. Protein: 4.1g / Fat: 0.4g / Carbs: 6g (Per 100 Grams)

Ingredient Chart

Ingredient	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Protein</u>	Fat	<u>Carb</u>
American Corn	12.9%	9.3%	4.3%	70.3%
Argentine Corn	10.5%	10.3%	4.7%	71.0%
Canada Peas	9.2%	25.2%	1.1%	57.8%
Maple Peas	11.0%	21.9%	0.9%	58.2%
Vetch	13.7%	25.4%	1.5%	50.7%
Barley	9.6%	12.8%	2.3%	66.9%
Kaffir Corn	9.4%	11.1%	3.2%	72.6%
Wheat	10.6%	12.3%	1.8%	71.1%
Canary Seed	7.0%	17.2%	5.5%	59.1%
Flax	9.2%	22.6%	33.7%	23.2%
Нетр	8.0%	10.0%	21.0%	45.0%
Millet	9.1%	11.8%	3.3%	64.7%
Oats	8.4%	16.0%	6.8%	65.5%
Milo	11.0%	11.0%	3.3%	70.3%
Buckwheat	10.0%	11.0%	2.4%	73.3%
Lupins	9.0%	37.5%	8.5%	45.0%

Feed Recipes

Standard Mix

Maple or Dunn Peas	20 Parts	Hard Wheat	20 Parts
Corn (maize)	10 Parts	Milo	20 Parts
Barley	10 Parts	Safflower	5 Parts
Millet*	3 Parts	Linseed*	2 Parts
*Optional			

Young Bird Mix

Maple or	20 Parts	Groats	6 Parts	Millet*	2 Parts
Dunn Peas					
Hard	15 Parts	Safflower	5 Parts	Rape*	2 Parts
Wheat					
Corn	15 Parts	Canary	2 Parts	Vetch*	2 parts
(maize)		Seed*			
Milo	15 Parts	Linseed*	2 Parts		
Barley	10 Parts	Lupin*	2 Parts		
*Optional		11		1	<u> </u>

Moulting Mix

Maple or	16 Parts	Groats	2 Parts	Millet*	1 Part
Dunn Peas					
Hard	15 Parts	Safflower	5 Parts	Rape*	1 Part
Wheat					
Popcorn	35 Parts	Vetch*	3 Parts		
Milo	5 Parts	Linseed*	2 Parts		
Barley	10 Parts	Lupin*	2 Parts		

*Optional

Sprint Mix

Maple or Dunn Peas	5 Parts	Groats	20 Parts	Millet*	2 Parts
Hard Wheat	15 Parts	Safflower	5 Parts	Rape*	1 Parts
Popcorn	15 Parts	Canary Seed*	2 Parts	Vetch*	1 Parts
Milo	10 Parts	Linseed*	1 Parts		
Barley	20 Parts	Lupin*	1 Parts		
*Optional				1	

Distance Mix

Maple or Dunn Peas	15 Parts	Groats	10 Parts	Millet*	2 Parts
Hard Wheat	15 Parts	Safflower	10 Parts	Rape*	1 Parts
Popcorn	15 Parts	Canary Seed*	2 Parts	Vetch*	2 Parts
Milo	15 Parts	Linseed*	1 Parts		
Barley	7 Parts	Lupin*	2 Parts		
*Optional		1		1	1

Breeding Mix

Maple or Dunn Peas	29 Parts	Canary Seed*	2 Parts
Hard Wheat	15 Parts	Linseed*	1 Parts
Popcorn	10 Parts	Lupin*	4 Parts
Milo	5 Parts	Millet*	2 Parts

Groats	5 Parts	Rape*	1 Parts
Safflower	5 Parts	Vetch*	10 Parts
*Optional		I	1

