

Dry Feed Trace

Rod's Dry Feed Trace block, has been specifically formulated to meet the requirements of livestock in mineral deficient areas, when grazing dry pastures or stubbles. Calcium and magnesium are included at adequate levels to maintain average daily requirements, whilst trace minerals are supplied in higher quantities to meet animal needs in deficient areas.

Because trace minerals can become toxic or interfere with one another when oversupplied, this block contains a carefully balanced formulation to meet animal needs safely and effectively, without risk of adverse interactions.

Contains urea to improve dry feed utilisation and intake, while zeolite slows ammonia release for safer, more efficient rumen fermentation.



Made from Minerals, *not Fillers.*

KEY INGREDIENTS

Maximum Salt: **23%**
 Urea: **10%**
 Crude Protein: **30%**
 Calcium: **15.6%**
 Crude Fibre: **1.3%**
 Magnesium: **3.8%**

CAL:MAG RATIO

4.6:1
 Target Cal:Magn ratio for optimum efficacy is between 1.3:1 and 5.8:1 (Cal should always exceed Mag)

VITAMINS & MINERALS

A, D, E, Copper, Cobalt, Iron, Iodine, Manganese, Zinc, Selenium, Phosphorus, Molasses, Sulphur & Zeolite

FEEDING GUIDE

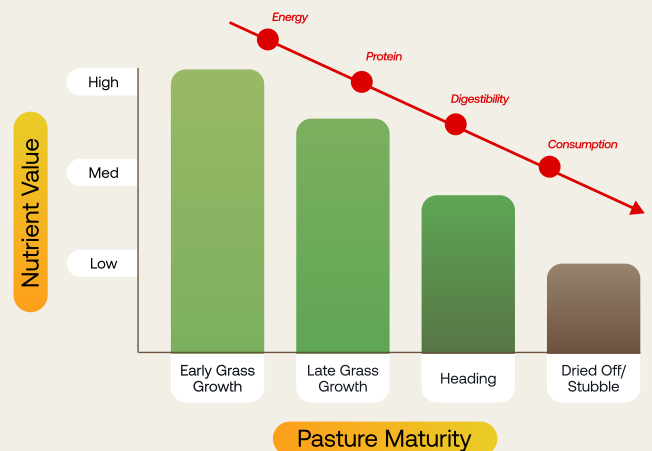
Cattle: **60-150 g/head/day** or 1 block per 25 head.
 Sheep: **15-40 g/head/day** or 1 block per 100 head.

Feed Value of Pastures

As a pasture matures, its nutrient value, which includes protein, energy and digestibility, falls, causing a reduction in feed intake. The reduction of feed quality, in particular protein and energy, puts stress on the microbial population in the rumen, which disrupts food digestion and utilisation.

Urea — *The Facts*

Aids in increasing and stimulating the microbes in the rumen by providing a rich source of nitrogen/ammonia, which converts to crude protein. As feed quality and digestibility fall, the stimulated and higher population of microbes in the rumen increase feed consumption and feed utilisation.



Salt (Sodium) — *The Facts.*

Salt is commonly used as an intake regulator and palatability enhancer in mineral supplements. At moderate levels, it can act as an effective attractant, encouraging animals to consume the supplement. However, when levels exceed 25%, salt begins to have the opposite effect, limiting intake and potentially reducing the animal's ability to consume the required levels of more important nutrients like calcium, magnesium and trace elements.

Bypass Protein (True Protein) — *The Facts.*

While bypass protein is vital, the most cost-effective way to supply it is through feeds not through mineral supplements.

See the tables on our website that illustrate why bypass protein, molasses and carbohydrates in supplements are ineffective and expensive.

Molasses & Carbohydrates/Sugar — *The Facts.*

Molasses and carbohydrates/sugar are often used in supplements as attractants, and while they can improve palatability, when consumed at recommended rates, and not matched by adequate nitrogen, the contribution to overall daily energy is small.

