

Ultra Hoof

Rod's ultra hoof will assist during wet weather when sore feet, hoof scald or abscess are a problem. Rod's ultra hoof contains biotin which helps harden hooves and organic zinc which assists with healing of the hooves along with essential levels of other macro, micro-minerals and vitamins.

When trace mineral deficiency becomes evident, using organic forms of mineral supplementation can be safer and more effective. High quality organic minerals are more effectively absorbed in the rumen and are pre-bound to other compounds so they can't interact with other minerals. This means you can feed lower levels of organic micro-minerals and have a better result, rather than feeding large quantities of inorganic minerals.

Ultra Hoof is designed with high mineral concentrations and correct consumption rates, to meet the daily requirements (Ca+Mg) of pregnant and lactating animals, when grazing low-value green feed pastures or crops. The Product can also be fed to other classes of cattle or sheep.



Made from Minerals, *not Fillers.*

KEY INGREDIENTS

Maximum Salt: **22%**
 Calcium: **14%**
 Magnesium: **10.8%**
 Crude Protein: **1.95%**
 Crude Fibre: **4%**
 Phosphorous: **0.9%**

CAL:MAG RATIO

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

VITAMINS & MINERALS

Biotin, A, D, E, B1, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Iodine, Manganese, Selenium, Zinc (organic), Sulphur

FEEDING GUIDE

Cattle: **60-150 g/head/day**
 Sheep: **15-40 g/head/day**

Calcium to Magnesium Ratios

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



Less than 1.3:1

Low Ca

Hypocalcaemia "Milk Fever"

✗ Mortalities

✗ Production ↓

✗ Growth Rates ↓

✗ Bone Disorders

✗ Marking % ↓

Ca:Mg

Optimum Absorption & Production



More than 5.8:1

Low Mg

Hypomagnesaemia

✗ Grass Tetany

✗ Reduced Vitamin D Production

✗ Calcium Absorption ↓

✗ Hypocalcaemia Risk ↑

✗ Mortalities in Ewes & Lambs

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.

