# KW Complete Youngstock/Cattle GP

High specification supplement for growing cattle and heifer replacements.

## Specification

| **Vitamins** | iu/kg | **Major Minerals** | % | **Trace Elements** | mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitamin A | 350,000 | Calcium | 25 | Copper | 600 |
| Vitamin D | 75,000 | Magnesium | 7 | Iodine | 150 |
| Vitamin E | 800 | Phosphorus | 0.5 | Manganese | 3,000 |
| | | Salt | 25 | Selenium | 20 |
| | | Sodium | 10 | Zinc | 4,000 |

## Needs, Features and Benefits

| **NEED** | **FEATURE** | **BENEFIT** |
|---|---|---|
| Optimise cost benefit | • Formulated to the latest recommendations<br>• High bio-availability | • No waste<br>• Ensures production is not constrained |
| High productivity | • All trace elements that act as 'catalysts' for processing feed | • Good feed efficiency |
| Optimise immune system | • Key micronutrients for immunity such as, Vitamins A, E and Proviox a powerful anti-oxidant which 'regenerates' Vit E extending its life span; plus copper, manganese, selenium and zinc | • Insures immune system is not constrained by nutrition, e.g. risk of mastitis and retained cleansings |
| Maintenance and development of strong bones | • Calcium and phosphorous to balance the variety of forage based systems | • Good frame development and strong bones |
| High fertility | • Key vitamins and trace elements to aid conception | • Aids achieving fertility targets |
| Good stability and dispersion | • A high quality carrier that avoids separation | • Minimises variation in micro-nutrient supply<br>• Consistent performance |

The predicted responses (benefits) assume that the specified nutrient, physical or structural dietary components are limiting livestock performance in the current ration.

## Recommended Daily Feed Rates

- Feed at 20 to 25g/day per kg of un-mineralised concentrate – moist feeds should be converted to 100% dry matter or at a minimum of 25g per 100 kg liveweight above a base of 200kg liveweight and a feed rate of 50g/day with an allowance for any mineralised compounds. Feed rates should not exceed 250g/day

- Add to the TMR ration at the latter stages of mixing, top dress or make 2 / 3 days requirement available in containers away from the water source.

## Micronutrients in Health and Production

It is vital that micronutrients are fed in accordance with the latest recommendations. The table below summarises the key functions of micronutrients and the deficiency symptoms if inadequate levels are fed.

| Micronutrient | Key Function | Deficiency Symptoms |
|---|---|---|
| Vitamin A | Skin, vision, bone growth, reproduction and immune system | Reduced absorption of nutrients, loss of appetite, reduced growth, rough hair, nasal discharge, blindness, water retention, decreased sexual activity, irregular oestrus, foetal death and weak young. |
| Vitamin D | Regulation of calcium and phosphorus | Soft irregular shaped ribs and long bones, stiffness, swelling of joints, decreased appetite. |
| Vitamin E | Antioxidant, hormone production, blood clotting, immune function. | Muscle damage, retained cleansings, predisposition to mastitis |
| Vitamin B12 | Has a crucial role in energy production, growth, immune and nervous system function and red blood cell production | Reduced appetite, weight loss, lower milk production, muscle wasting, anaemia |
| Copper | Blood formation, many enzymes systems, bone, hair and wool formation, immune system | Anaemia, reduced growth and milk production, scours, de-pigmentation, impaired bone formation and disorders of the nerves. |
| Iodine | Production of thyroid hormones that regulate energy metabolism, growth and development | Swelling of the thyroid gland (goitre), reduced, milk production, growth reproductive activity, prolonged calvings, increase in stillborn calves, retained placenta and endometritis. |

| Micronutrient | Key Function | Deficiency Symptoms |
|---|---|---|
| Manganese | Fat and carbohydrate metabolism, reproduction, growth and correct bone formation and immune function | Slow growth, skeletal abnormalities, poor reproductive status and poor immunity. |
| Selenium | Antioxidant and immune system | Muscle damage, reduced fertility, slow growth and anaemia. |
| Zinc | Skin, growth, development, reproduction, bone and blood formation and many enzyme systems | Skin, hair and wool problems, reduced growth rate, slow wound healing and reduced immune system. |
| Calcium | Skeleton, muscle activity, milk constituent and enzymes. | Twisted bones, milk fever, twisted abomasums and reduced appetite. |
| Chloride | Maintaining electrolyte balance | Reduced milk production and growth. |
| Magnesium | Skeleton, muscle function and nervous system | Tetany, Predisposition to milk fever,<br><br>Reduced forage digestion |
| Phosphorous | Skeleton, energy production, cell membranes and reproduction | Twisted bones, milk fever, poor fertility and reduced appetite. |
| Sodium | Maintaining electrolyte balance | Reduced milk production and growth |

## Availability, handling and storage

KW Complete Youngstock/Cattle GP is available all year round, UK wide and can be delivered direct to farm in 25kg bags. The minimum order quantity is 1.0T. KW Complete Youngstock/Cattle GP should be stored out of direct sunlight in a cool, dry environment. KW Complete Youngstock/Cattle GP should be used within the shelf life declared on the bag.

## Additional information

### Quality Assurance

KW Complete Youngstock/Cattle GP is marketed by KW Alternative Feeds, a UFAS-accredited company.

### Legal Disclaimer

Suggested feeding rates are produced as a guide only and many other factors may have an overriding effect on animal response; no performance guarantee can be given. Rations should be carefully balanced for energy and protein, contain sufficient forage to maintain rumen function and be fortified with an appropriate vitamin and mineral supplement. Animals must have constant access to clean water.