

Nagnesium Capsules

Cows calving... are they covered for magnesium?



When to Dose It is recommended to dose cattle 7 - 10 days before the grass tetany / staggers risk period begins

Which Animals to Dose Lactating cows in their second and subsequent calvings are at greatest risk

Should the grass tetany / staggers risk period continue 10 weeks after the initial administration, animals should be given another capsule for further protection. Yarded cattle may be given other treatments (e.g. drenching, vaccination or pour-on lice controls) at the same time as these treatments should not interfere with the magnesium capsule treatment.

The capsules must only be administered using the Rumetrace Magnesiun Capsule applicator.



NOTE Capsule release rates are influenced by animal feed intake and individual co magnesium metabolism. For lactating cattle with heavier demands for magnesium (such as high producing dairy cattle) the use of other magnesium supplements may be required. Supplements could include blocks with magnesium and sodium. Coarse reck salt in conjunction with the capsules may be valuable. Consult the Ridley AgriProducts or AgriHealth NZ Hypemagnesaemia technical bulletins for further information. Carefully read and follow the dosing instructions on the back panel before

ual cow

WITHHOLDING PERIODS: Nil Manufactured by and Registered to: Ridley AgriProducts Pty Ltd, 70 – 80 Bald Hill Road, Pakenham, Victoria 3810, Australia

Reliably providing available Mg⁺⁺ in the rumen every day for 9-12 weeks





Rumetrace Magnesium Capsules are registered pursuant to the ACVM Act, 1997 No A10958.

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Beef cows

Beef cows dying around calving is costly. Use Rumetrace magnesium capsules 3 weeks pre-calving. Grass Staggers risk reduced.

This table illustrates likely dietary magnesium intake from seasonal NZ pasture by a spring calving New Zealand beef cow

Stage of	Mg in NZ pasture						
Jeason	Milk production (L)	Pasture level Mg (g/kg DM)	Pasture in- take (kg DM)	Total Mg in consumed pasture (g)	Mg availability (%)	Mg absorbed (g	
Pre-calving	0	1	12	12	10	1.2	
Post-calving	8	1	16	16	10	1.6	
Post-mating	10	2	13	26	15	3.9	
Post-weaning	0	4	10	40	30	12	

This table illustrates likely magnesium requirements for a spring calving New Zealand beef cow

Stage of		Deficit / Surplus			
Jeason	Maintenance (g Mg)	Pregnancy (g Mg)	Milk (g Mg)	Total (g Mg)	(g Mg)
Pre-calving	2	0.3	0	2.3	- 1.1
Post-calving	2	0	1.2	3.2	- 1.6
Post-mating	2	0	1.5	3.5	+0.4
Post-weaning	2	0.2	0	2.2	+ 9.8

#Cow in this example is a 500kg cow, producing 10L in peak lactation. *Mg requirements for liveweight (LW) gain are not included in this example. Liveweight gain typically requires 0.45g Mg / kg LW gain.

Magnesium Metabolism



Calcium Homeostasis

Magnesium homeostasis is dependent on daily Mg intake as body stores of Mg cannot be mobilised in response to low serum Mg





Dairy cows

This table illustrates likely dietary magnesium intake from seasonal NZ pasture by a spring calving New Zealand dairy cow

Stage of	Mg in NZ pasture						
Lactation	Milk production (L)	Pasture level Mg (g/kg DM)	Pasture intake (kg DM)	Total Mg in consumed pasture (g)	Mg availability (%)	Mg absorbed (g)	
Dry	0	1	10	10	10	1	
Calving	10	1	12	12	10	1.2	
Early - Peak Lactation	30	1	18	18	15	2.7	
Mid lactation	23	2	16	32	20	6.4	
Late Lactation	10	4	14	56	30	16.8	

Stop mucking around with late calvers. Use Rumetrace magnesium capsules 3 weeks pre-calving. Job done. No more daily mag. ox. for springers!

This table illustrates likely magnesium requirements for a spring calving New Zealand dairy cow

Stage of		Deficit / Surplus				
Lactation	Maintenance (g Mg)	Pregnancy (g Mg)	Milk (g Mg)	Total (g Mg)	(g Mg)	
Dry	2	0.3	0	2.3	- 1.3	
Calving	2	0	1.5	3.5	- 2.3	
Early - Peak Lactation	2	0	4.5	6.5	- 3.8	
Mid lactation	2	0.1	3.5	5.6	+ 0.8	
Late Lactation	2	0.2	1.5	3.7	+ 13.1	

#Cow in this example is a 450kg cow, producing 30L (2.4kg MS) in peak lactation (Holmes, et al, Milk Production from Pasture, 2002). *Mg requirements for liveweight (LW) gain are not included in this example. Liveweight gain typically requires 0.45g Mg / kg LW gain.



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