Provides magnesium every day for 9-12 weeks

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

- Continuous release of available magnesium in the rumen for 9-12 weeks
- Rumetrace Magnesium is fully available for absorption, unlike other Mg supplements
- Magnesium is absorbed in the rumen, precisely where it is being released from the capsule
- Administer capsules at least 7-14 days prior to when they are required

Rumetrace capsules may be the best option, especially where

- Dusting pasture or hay with causmag is impractical
- Water system infrastructure does not allow water trough treatment
- Access to free water means cows will not drink water from troughs containing bitter additives such as mag chloride or sulphate

Available from your vet

Magnesium Supplementation

Rumetrace Magnesium Capsules supplement dietary magnesium intake. Metabolic disease can still occur in herds receiving magnesium supplementation in years or periods where there is a high risk. Even in these circumstances, however, supplementation will reduce severity of clinical disease / limit stock losses.

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Dietary Mg

Demand for magnesium increases during lactation
Cows with higher milk production are at greater risk

Avoiding Grass Staggers

- ensure sufficient intake of magnesium every day
- ensure heavily pregnant and recently calved cows are offered sufficient feed
- supplement with high Mg feed when pasture unavailable or low in Mg
- provide a magnesium supplement e.g. causmag, mag sulphate, mag chloride, Rumetrace Magnesium Capsules

Risk Factors

- grass staggers in beef cows is often preceded by a period of reduced feed intake e.g. inclement weather, yarding or transport
- grass staggers also occurs when the cows are grazing lush, rapidly growing pasture with low dry matter
- use of nitrogen or potash fertiliser increases risk of grass staggers
- as the calf at foot grows and drinks more milk, the cow’s magnesium demand increases

Grass Staggers

- is caused by a deficiency in magnesium (Mg)
- generally affects adult lactating cows
- can cause sudden death up to 3 months after calving

Grass Staggers is caused by a deficiency in magnesium (Mg).

Magnesium is essential for cows, especially during lactation. Cows need magnesium every day because they cannot mobilise magnesium stored in the body. Cows with higher milk production are at greater risk. Grass Staggers is often preceded by a period of reduced feed intake, such as inclement weather, yarding or transport. Grass Staggers also occurs when cows are grazing lush, rapidly growing pasture with low dry matter. Use of nitrogen or potash fertiliser increases the risk of grass staggers. As the calf at foot grows and drinks more milk, the cow’s magnesium demand increases.

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