

Rumetrace Magnesium Capsules

- continuous release of available magnesium in the rumen for 9 – 12 weeks
- Magnesium released from Rumetrace Capsules is fully available for absorption as elemental Mg++ unlike other Mg supplements
- magnesium is absorbed in the rumen, precisely where it is being released from the capsule
- administer capsules at least a week ahead of when they are required

Rumetrace Magnesium Capsules may be the best option for magnesium supplementation, especially where

- dusting pasture or hay with causmag is impractical
- water reticulation 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

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.

Available from your Vet

Vet Clinic:

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



Magnesium Capsules

Providing Insurance Against Grass Staggers



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



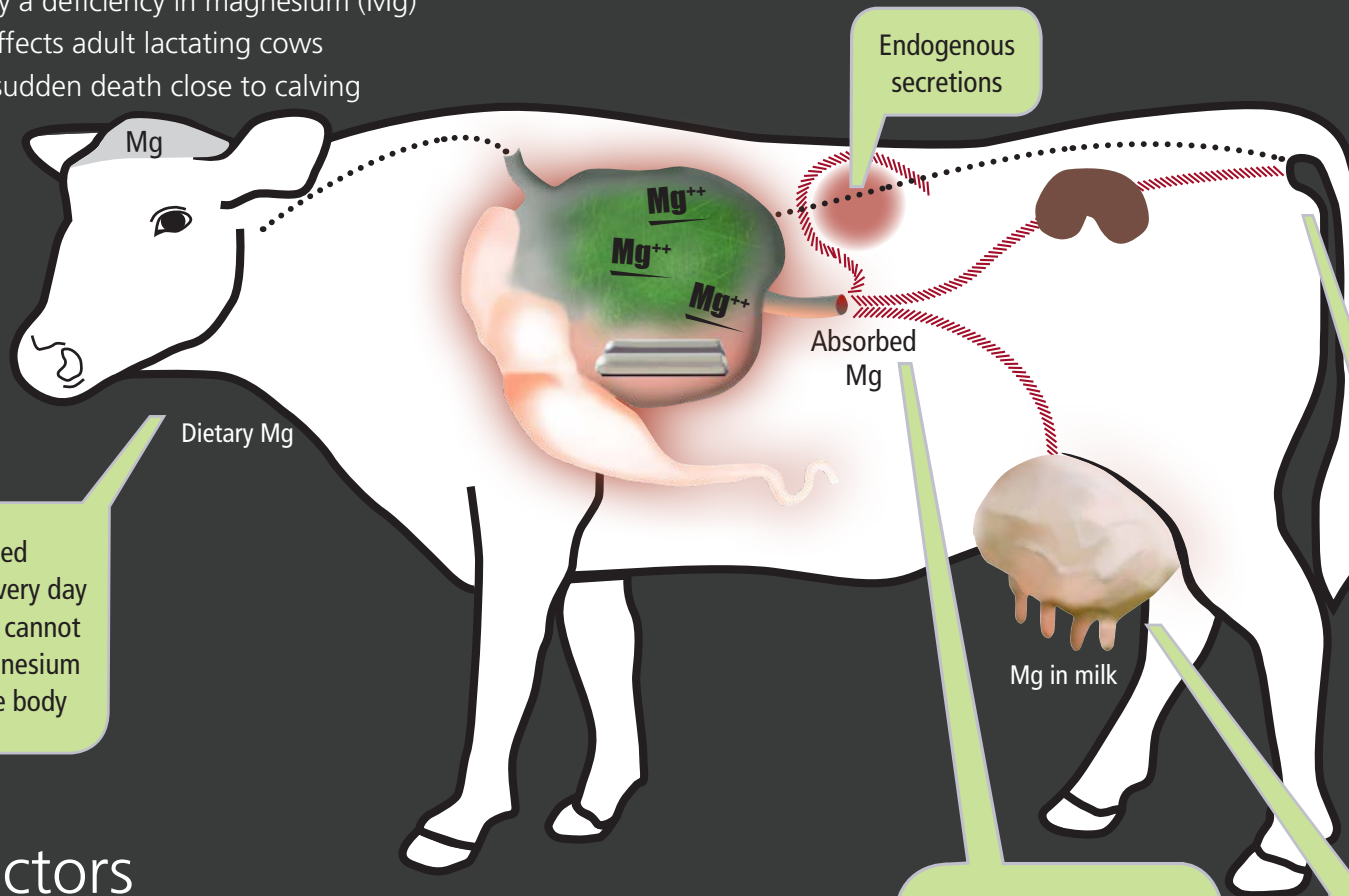


Grass Staggers

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

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



Cows need magnesium every day because they cannot mobilise magnesium stored in the body

The magnesium in feed and supplements not absorbed by the cow is lost in faeces

Absorption limited by:

- Dry matter intake
- Rate of passage of ingested feed
- Fibre content
- Potassium in diet

Demands for magnesium increase during lactation
Cows with higher milk production are at higher risk

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