



TWIGALICK DRY COW



Madini Maalum ya Kuboresha
afya ya ng'ombe mwenye mimba



TWIGA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
P.O. Box 30172, NAIROBI-KENYA, Tel: 020-3942000, Fax: 020-3942405
Email:- info@twiga-chem.com Website:- www.twigachemicals.com



TWIGALICK DRY COW

DESCRIPTION

Specially formulated mineral supplement fed to dry dairy cows 2 months before calving.

MINERAL ANALYSIS OF TWIGALICK DRY COW

CALCIUM	5.00%
PHOSPHORUS	8.00%
MAGNESIUM	12.44%
SODIUM CHLORIDE	30.00%
ZINC	6562 ppm
MANGANESE	4502.0 ppm
COPPER	2344.0 ppm
IODINE	588.0 ppm
COBALT	120.0 ppm
SELENIUM	32.2 ppm

INDICATIONS IF FED DAILY TO DAIRY CATTLE

1) **Reduced incidence of milk fever.**

Milk fever is characterized by reduced blood calcium levels. It occurs at calving when demand for calcium for colostrum and milk production exceeds the body's ability to mobilize calcium. Under normal circumstances, low blood calcium levels trigger the release of a hormone which helps stimulate the absorption of dietary calcium from the intestines, increases renal tubular reabsorption of calcium in the kidney and increases resorption of calcium from bones. However, if calcium levels within the dry cow diet are too high, this normal calcium regulatory mechanism can shut down and absorption of calcium from the diet stops. Reason why low calcium diet is recommended during the dry period

High Magnesium diet is recommended during the dry period as excess cations have been shown to cause milk fever. These cations arise from consumption of green forages high in potassium or sodium. Once the cations are absorbed, the cow is unable to mobilize and absorb calcium resulting in milk fever.

2) **Enhanced milk production.**

Calcium requirement post-partum is high as it is important for muscle contraction in the gastrointestinal tract. This increases feed intake and as a result there is an increase in milk yield.

3) **Reduced incidence of retained placenta and uterine infections**

Calcium is required for uterine muscle contraction. This will result in easier calvings and reduced incidence of retained afterbirth (RAB). RAB predisposes cows to metritis, one of the major causes of infertility in cattle. Feeding a low calcium supplement during the dry period is very important in preventing this.

4) **Improve the general health and performance of new born calves.**

It has well balanced macro and micro mineral mixes to meet the nutritional requirements for maintenance of the pregnant cow and the rapidly growing calf

FEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS

- 100 grams per animal per day 8 weeks before calving.
- Mix with other feeds or feed free choice to the animal

AVAILABLE PACK SIZES

1kg, 2 kg, 5kg

