

XTRAMILK

Calves Milkreplacer

XTRAMILK is a whey based water soluble complete milkreplacer. The product contains dairy ingredients and well selected high quality vegetable proteins. XTRAMILK contains all the necessary vitamins and minerals and is an excellent solution for rearing calves.

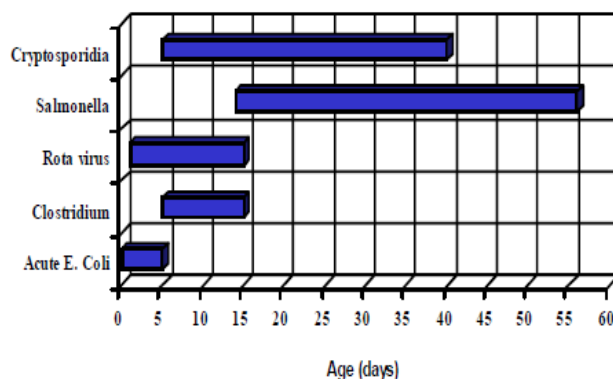
1. USE

XTRAMILK is mixed in water of 40-55 °C. The product can be given to calves after the necessary colostrum. **XTRAMILK** can be used in bucket feeding as well as in automatic feeding systems.

2. ADVANTAGES

Nutrient levels: The level of protein and fat is adapted to the needs of the young calf. In contradiction to cow's milk, the amount of protein is lower to prevent digestive disorders.

Use of acids: Young calves are more vulnerable to infection and disease compared to older animals. Enteric diseases are a concern in calves up to forty days of age. The figure below shows the risk these diseases pose to calves during the first 40 days after birth.



Because six key diseases are transmitted via non-pasteurized milk (Paratuberculosis, Salmonella, bovine viral diarrhea, bovine leucosis virus, Mycoplasma bovis, and infectious mastitis caused by Mycoplasma bovis, Staph. aureus, or Strep. ag.), the use of calf milk replacer is a key component of a dairy bio security program. **XTRAMILK** contains acids to lower the intestinal pH which prevents the growth of micro organisms. The acids also keep the milk longer in the solution.

XTRAMILK combines natural antibacterial short chained and medium chained fatty acids, a higher and faster protein digestibility and the addition of nutritional emulsifiers to increase the solubility and digestibility of the fats. These steps lower the fermentation in the hind gut and decrease the pressure of pathogenic bacteria. This results in a better animal performance and health status without the need for antimicrobial growth promoters.

3. PACKAGING

XTRAMILK is packed in multiply paper bags with inner liner of 25-Kg net/bag.

4. STORAGE

- ✓ Avoid storing this product in warm conditions. Always keep the product away from direct exposure to sunlight.
- ✓ Never store in moist places or near any sources of water
- ✓ Secure stockroom against all possible breeding ground of insects. Ensure storage area is clean at all times

5. MICROBIOLOGICAL FIGURES

Tot. bacterial count:	Max. 1 000 000/g
Enterobacteria:	Max. 1 000/g
E.coli:	Absent in 0.1 g
Salmonella:	Absent in 25 g
Aureus	Absent in 1 g
Yeast & moulds:	Max. 1 000/g

6. ANALYSIS

		Average	
Humidity	%	4.0	
Crude Protein	%	21.0	
Crude Fat	%	17.0	
Crude Ash	%	10.5	
Crude Fiber	%	0.3	
PH	±	5.5 – 6.1	Dig.
Lysine	%	1.5	1.4
M+C	%	0.75	0.7
Treonin	%	0.9	0.7
Tryptophan	%	0.3	0.2
Vitamin A	IU/KG	55 000	
Vitamin D3	IU/KG	4 500	
Vitamin C	mg/kg	300	
Vitamin E	mg/kg	300	
Ca	%	0.95	
P	%	0.90	
K	%	2.5	
Cl	%	1.6	
Fe	ppm	100	
Cu	ppm	10	

All other vitamins and trace minerals are added according to the nutritional demands

8. FEEDING SCHEDULE

Preparation: 1 kg powder on 8 liters water of about 45-55° C gives about 9 liters milk. Use this feeding schedule as a guideline:

Age	Liters per animal per day		No. of feedings per day
	Heifer	Bull	
Day 1-3	Colostrum in abundance		Min. 4
Day 4-7	3 L	3 L	3
Week 2	4 L	5 L	2
Week 3	4 L	6 L	2
Week 4	5 L	6 L	2
Week 5	6 L	6 L	2
Week 6	6 L	6 L	2
Week 7	6 L	6 L	2
Week 8	5 L	6 L	2
Week 9	4 L	6 L	2
Week 10	4 L	5L	2
Week 11	3 L	4 L	2
Week 12	2 L	2 L	2

9. USEFUL TIPS

1. Use a whisk for stirring. This gives smooth homogeneous artificial milk.
2. Check if the drinking temperature is 37° C. The ideal way to dissolve this product is to dissolve the powder in about ¾ of the amount of water at 55°, and then add the remaining water at room temperature to reach the drinking temperature of 37°C.
3. Take care that the change from feeding colostrum happens little by little. (see feeding schedule).
4. The materials that come in contact with the milk have to be kept VERY CLEAN. Clean them with first with cold and then with warm water.
5. The feeding schedule has to be considered only as a directive. It is very possible that for some calves the above mentioned quantities are too much while others need more.
6. Regularly check the dung on color and solidity.
7. Give concentrate from the first week. Give small portions and no more than is consumed. Change the feed regularly
8. Take care that the calves have enough hay and drinking water at their disposal from the age of two weeks.
9. The need to drink generally can be stated on 10 % of the bodyweight. E.g. a calf of 40 kg needs 4 l/day.

