



Directions for Use of Liquid Pasture Supplements

Riverina Pasture Supplements are designed to be fed when there is an abundant supply of roughage available. They are concentrated products and rely on salt or "sour" technology to help restrict intake.

Ideal Pasture for Greatest Benefit

The best pasture conditions are when they are green and starting to go to head until they are dry but still have plenty of leaf (not stalk). In these situations pastures are usually lacking protein and many trace minerals. Pasture supplements will work well in these situations keeping cattle gaining/maintaining weight, especially when supplementation starts early. Green pasture is often limiting in minerals and pasture supplementation may help improve weight gains by correcting these mineral imbalances.

When pastures become stalky or in short supply **DISCONTINUE** feeding. It is recommended that cattle should receive at least 2.5% of body weight/day as dry pasture.

Recommended Feeding Practices

- Closely monitor intakes when cattle start on the supplement.
- All products have maximum feeding rates. If these rates are exceeded discontinue feeding and contact your Riverina representative or stockist.
- Store bulk deliveries **in tanks suitable for recirculation. Recirculate regularly.**
- Place troughs at least 200m away from water to encourage even grazing of paddocks.
- Allow adequate trough/tub space and place troughs 10-12 metres apart.
- All stock must have a **5 in 1** or **7 in 1** vaccination for clostridial diseases.
- If you are in a mineral deficient area feed a salt/di-calcium phosphate mix or Riverina *Pasturepro® Calphos* for 2 weeks prior to starting a liquid supplement.
- After rain remove water from top of tubs and discard. Then stir the remainder of tub.
- Supplements should be available at all times. Do not let tubs/troughs empty before refilling.
- **Do NOT feed cattle products to sheep.** Cattle products have high copper levels which can kill sheep.
- Contact your local stockist or Riverina representative when starting cattle.

Drought

When pasture is in short supply **do not feed a liquid supplement.** Cattle or sheep that are starving or have a short supply of poor quality feed will overconsume their supplements. This occurs because animals are:

- Mineral deficient, typically salt or phosphorus - NUTRIENT POOR ANIMALS.
- Short of food/roughage in general.
- Short of water.

Overconsumption in drought situations is heightened when animals have prior experience with eating supplements or have high nutrient demands (eg: Animals in the last third of pregnancy or lactating animals).

When overconsumption occurs deaths are commonly due to:

- **Overeating Disease.** This occurs when cattle have not been vaccinated for clostridial diseases. These "bugs" are always present in the rumen and when cattle overeat they can rapidly proliferate and the toxins produced will kill cattle or sheep very quickly.
- **Urea Toxicity.** Not as common but again, overconsumption leads to the animals eating too much urea/ammonia, leading to sudden deaths.

General Warnings when using Liquid Pasture Supplements

Liquid pasture supplements are concentrated sources of protein, vitamins and minerals and can be quite safely fed if they are properly managed. You should take note of the following points.

- Urea can be toxic to stock. Do NOT feed with other prepared feeds, supplements or licks.
- Do NOT feed to starving, thirsty, salt or mineral deficient stock..
- Adequate roughage needs to be available at all times (2.5% bodyweight).
- Do NOT feed cattle products to sheep.
- Supplements should be available at all times.
- Clean fresh water should be available at all times.
- If the product contains monensin do NOT feed to dogs, horses or other equines as it may be fatal.

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