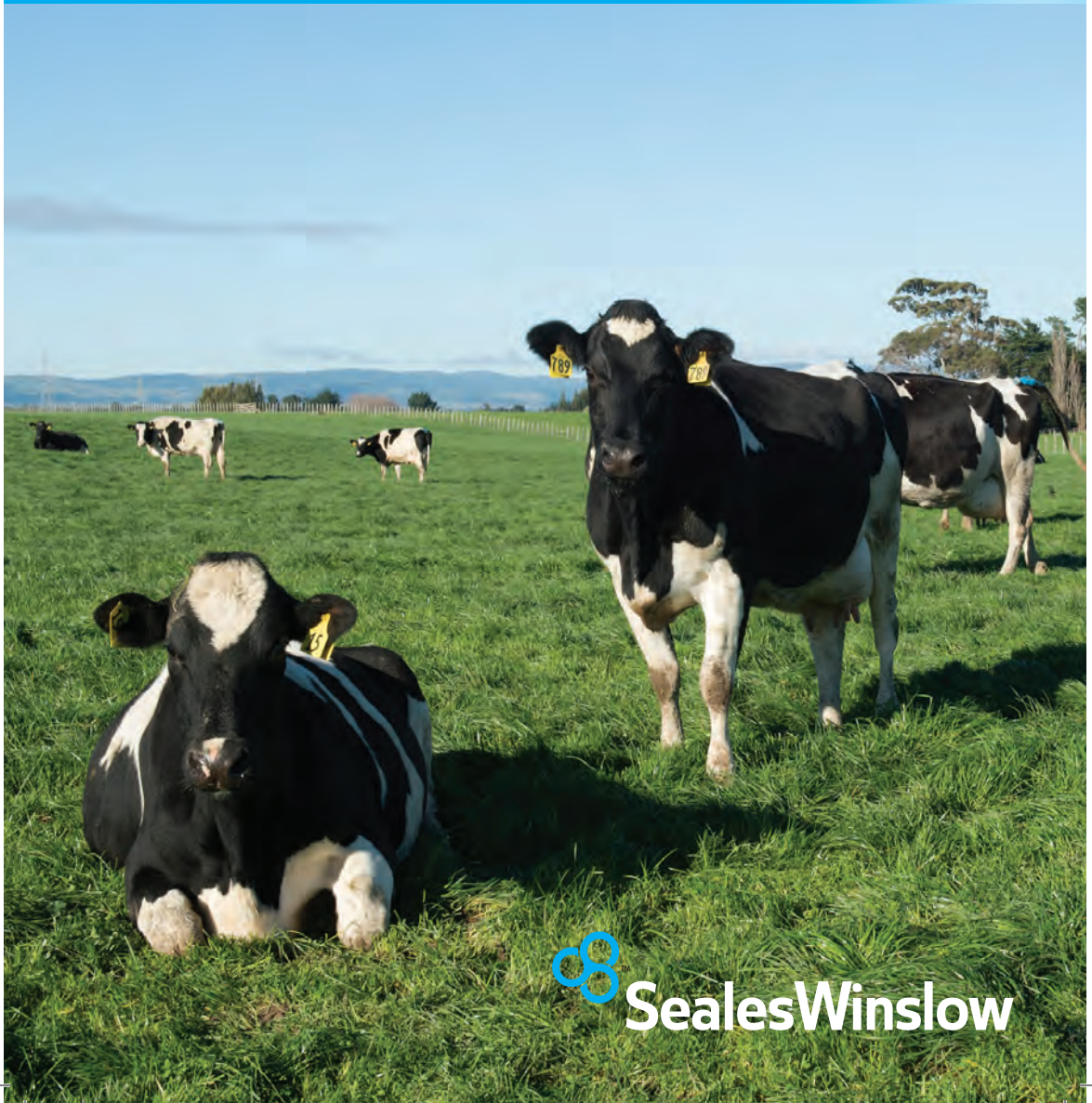


MEETING THE FEED NEEDS OF YOUR HERD



 **SealesWinslow**

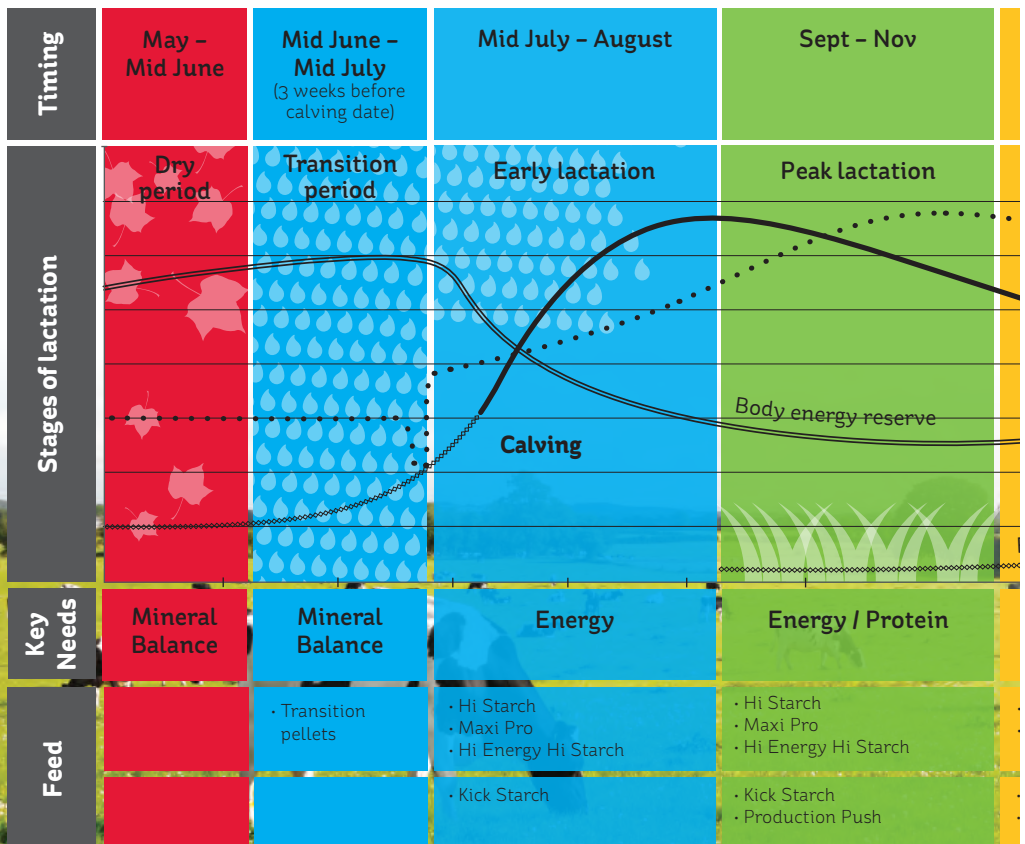
Stages of lactation

Nutrition plays an important role in the productivity and health of your dairy herd. Recognising the different nutritional needs of each stage of lactation is essential when implementing a suitable feed programme.

Early lactation – energy when cows need it the most

Nutrition in early lactation is about maximising dry matter intake and stimulating milk protein production whilst meeting the physical and metabolic demands of early lactation.

- High in carbohydrate to meet the massive increase in nutrient requirements during early lactation
- High levels of energy to support recovery from calving while milk production increases
- Benefit from the high protein pastures present during this period



Peak lactation – optimise dry matter intake and extend peak production

Milk production can drop as pasture quality and ME decrease, therefore nutrition needs to provide plenty of dry matter and deliver high energy.

- Focus on optimum feed conversion efficiency
- Return your cows to a positive energy balance as quickly as possible
- Improve reproductive performance and fertility
- Minimise body condition score losses

Mid lactation - maintain dry matter intake when pasture intake/quality is limited

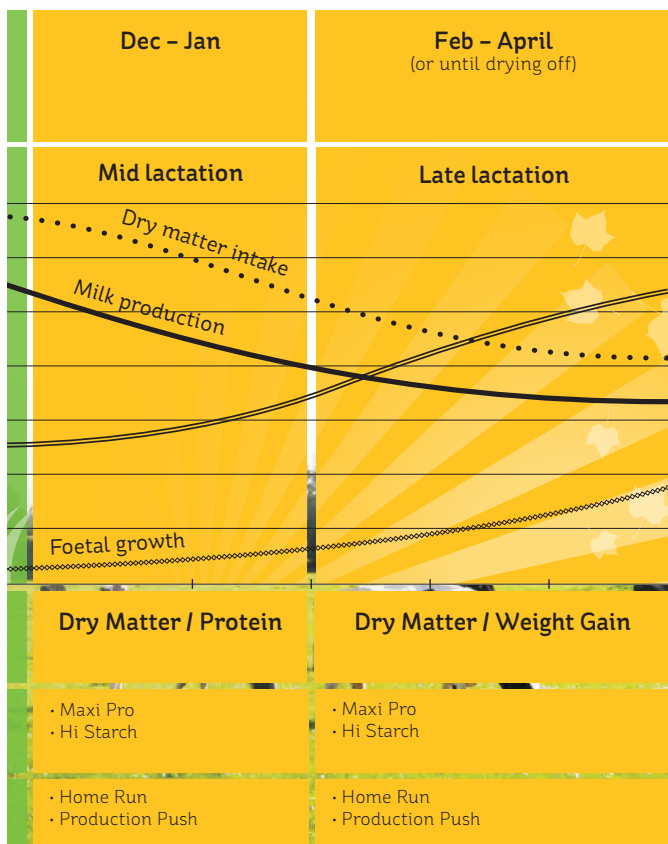
Dry matter intake and nutrient density must be maintained to meet milk solids production goals.

- Provides the protein and energy your cows need to get them through times of poor pasture
- Slow down the production decrease
- Extend the round

Late Lactation – lengthen lactation and set up for next season

Boost nutrition to lengthen lactation while bringing the herd up to optimum body condition prior to drying off. This is also the time to

- Address mineral deficiencies
- Deliver nutrients for foetal growth and development.
- Extend lactation
- Improve condition scores
- Appetite drops as milk production decreases



Dairy pellets from SealesWinslow

SealesWinslow provides a range of quality dairy pellets to help meet the challenging needs of lactating cows and complement your pasture-based system.

The quality milling and pressing equipment ensures ingredients are properly processed and thoroughly mixed prior to pelleting. The pelleting process improves digestibility of the feed and reduces the risks associated with bacterial contamination of unprocessed feeds.

Attention to pellet quality and durability improves both storage and transportation whilst minimising fines and maximising palatability.

Manufacturing quality feed

An application of steam during the heating process causes starch in cereal grains to gelatinise. The gelatinisation of starch improves pellet digestibility and utilisation.

The blending and forming of pellets also ensures that these now readily digestible nutrients are degraded in a steady, rapid process in the rumen by the rumen bacteria.



As the pellets are broken down in the rumen the bacteria get a steady source of complete nutrition (protein, starch, oils, fibre and minerals) unlike blends or straights which can separate or are incomplete. Every mouthful contains a little of all ingredients.

All of these nutritional qualities help improve the efficiency of digestion within the rumen as well as lifting the portion of the ingredients absorbed for use by the ruminant, rather than excreted in dung, methane or urine.

The heat treatment through the pelleting process also sterilises the feed for listeria, Salmonella and E coli, plus various mycotoxins and fungi can be destroyed or avoided. The pelleting process reduces/removes the irritation and hazards of dust particles for both stock and staff.

Quality feed in practice

Feed has no nutritional value if the cow won't eat it or if it is blown away.

The pelleting process ensures the nutrients in the pellet are eaten.

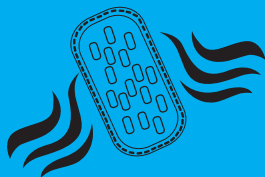
- Flavours and ingredients make pellets more appetising, increasing intake and having all cows eat them.
- A dense, well-formed pellet ensures every mouthful contains the maximum content for the cow
 - is important when being fed in-shed with very limited time available to get the feed into the animal
 - helps to reduce dust and fine particles which can detract from quick animal intakes.
- By mixing, pelleting and adding flavouring, unpalatable but important additives can be readily included in the diet.

A consistent high density pellet simplifies the management of the in-shed feeding system by removing the need to recalibrate for each new delivery or change in diet composition.

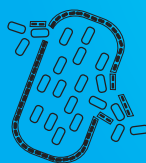
The power of the pellet



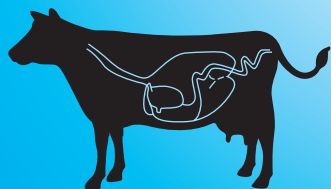
The cereal grain starch is locked up before steam is applied.



Heat applied in the form of steam.



The high temperature breaks the cells unlocking the starch and protein.



The animal's rumen bacteria now have full access to the starch and protein, utilising the full potential.

Selecting the right pellet

Understand the limiting factors for your herd and select the pellet which unlocks your herd's potential.

- Choose the level of starch and protein that suits your herd
- Higher starch level provides more fermentable energy and improved cow condition
- Starch from grains provides protein production in milk
- Protein is the accelerator that drives production
- If protein is the limiting factor, response to additional protein is normally seen quickly
- Consider the protein in the total diet, condition of the cows and level of production
- If necessary, specify the additional minerals, trace elements and additives your cows need for health and performance by selecting a custom blend

The benefit of SealesWinslow pellets for you and your herd

Feed conversion efficiency

A higher feed conversion efficiency means less feed is utilised for maintenance and increases the portion utilised for production, so you see more milk in the vat. Balancing the diet by feeding a supply of the limiting nutrient (ie starch, bypass protein) improves the digestive efficiency of all the ingredients in the diet. For a well digested diet, each kg of dry matter will produce more kgs of milk solids

A balanced diet in every mouthful

Every individual pellet contains all ingredients, so every mouthful delivers the formulated composition to all cows offered the pellet.

An easy and simple way to balance pasture

Ability to match changes to pasture composition and provide a balanced nutrient supply through the lactation curve. Delivered through an in shed feeding system, pellets provide confidence that cows receive the intended diet supplement at the push of a button.

Safer for you and your cows

The manufacturing process reduces the risk of contamination and removes the irritation and hazards from dust particles, which also means there is less wastage. There is also less bridging compared with other feed options, meaning less hassle or health and safety considerations.

Product options

TYPICAL ANALYSIS (DM BASIS)

	Contain high quality ingredients to maximise production.			Contains low % of PKE.	Include more cost effective ingredients to optimise production.	
	Hi Starch	Hi Energy Hi Starch	Maxi Pro	Production Push	Kick Starch	Home Run
ME(MJ/kg)	12.5	13.5	12	11.5	12	11.5
Crude Protein(%)	9	8.5	20	16	12	16
Starch (%)	45	50	35	35	30	24
NDF (%)	20	18	25	28	38	35

Directions for use

SealesWinslow Dairy Pellets should be delivered to cows in a controlled manner via in-shed feeding system or thoroughly mixed with a significant portion of the daily forage allowance prior to feeding in troughs or trailers.

Ingredients selected from

Grain and grain by-products, various plant proteins, food by-products, minerals, vitamins, trace elements and pellet binder.

Custom options

Additives can be included, according to your requirements

Additive	Comments
Energizer Gold	A highly concentrated source of rumen protected bypass fat.
Limeflour	Calcium levels in grains and whole crop forages in particular can be sub-optimal for lactating cows. Calcium levels in bones that are depleted in early lactation need to be replenished in mid to late lactation.
LT8	A trace mineral package delivering zinc, manganese, copper, methionine, cobalt, betaine, selenium and chromium.
Magnesium Oxide	Magnesium oxide can help in the prevention of hypomagnesaemia. Additional magnesium may be required via other routes at critical times of the year.
ZinMet50	A zinc methionine complex proven to increase milk production, enhance the immune system and decrease somatic cell counts.
Rumensin®	For increased milk production in dairy cattle and as an aid in the control of ketosis.
Salt	Sodium is an essential mineral which can be deficient in many inland regions.
Mycofix Secure®	A mycotoxin binder to aid in the management of aflatoxins
Zinc	Used as an aid in the prevention of facial eczema. It is recommended that multiple sources of zinc should be used in high risk situations.

Rumensin 20% Millmix is registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A9107.

See www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm for registration conditions.

Bovatec is registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A09679.

See www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm for registration conditions.

Mycofix Secure is registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No A010815.

See www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm for registration conditions



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