

Mineral Supplements

Cobalt Chelate™

Liquid cobalt trace mineral supplement

3 key benefits

- 1 Low cost dosage 0.5ml per day for 2mg of cobalt
- 2 Aids in the production of vitamin B12
- 3 Convenient dosing through drenching, trough treatment or on feed supplements

Other Cobalt Chelate™ features

- Helps to prevent against anaemia and infertility
- Helps prevent against poor growth rates by increasing appetite
- Promote general well-being

Product composition

Components	Concentration [%]
Cobalt Chelate (14%)	<5.0
Water	To 100%



Available sizes: 20L, 200L

For more information

0800 DEOSAN (0800 33 67 26) or email sales@deosan.co.nz
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Liquid cobalt trace mineral supplement

Physiological Importance

- Key to promoting bacteria in the rumen that is vital to the formation of Vitamin B12
- This process is vital in the breakdown of propionic acid, a major ruminant energy source
- Helps in the transport of folic acid to the liver through the formation of methionine

Deficiency Symptoms

- Poor growth rates
- Anaemia
- Infertility
- Depressed milk production
- Watery eye discharge

How to Use Cobalt Chelate™

We recommend a peak and non-peak rate of use – the peak rate being 0.5ml per cow per day from 30 days before calving until the end of mating, the remainder of lactation at 0.25ml per cow per day. When supplementary feeds are being used that are low in trace elements, e.g. maize, brassicas, PKE or cereal silage, peak use rates will be required.



Dosage

Each litre contains:

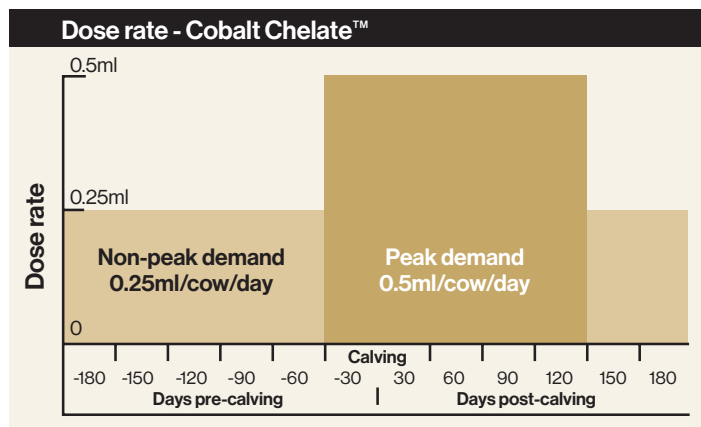
Cobalt	4,000mg
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Peak Demand: 0.5ml/Cow/Day = 2000 cows/litre

Non-Peak Demand: 0.25ml/Cow/Day = 4000 cows/litre

When cows are dosed at 0.5ml/cow/day in the peak demand period they receive:

Cobalt	2mg per cow per day
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What is a Chelate?

A chelate is a chemical compound containing a metal ion encircled by non-metal ions.

In a mineral supplement the presentation of minerals as chelated products helps retain the mineral in the rumen and intestine and thus improves the bioavailability.

By comparison the same mineral when presented in a sulphate form passes more readily through the digestive system to be expelled from the body with reduced bioavailability.