

pecus

PROTEIN BLOCKS

THIS
PRODUCT
CONTAINS
UREA

SEE REAR FOR
WARNING

PROTEIN BLOCK 24 FOR SHEEP & GOAT

APPETITE • GROWTH • CONDITION • WEIGHT • METABOLISM

Nutrient	g/kg	Nutrient	mg/kg
Protein*	240	Cu	80
NaCl	900	I	18
Ca	10/12	Co	1,8
P	6,0	Se	1,8
Mg	0,8	Fe	80
S	0,9	Zn	560
Moisture	20	Mn	370

*100% from NPN



Manufactured by:
Pecus (Pty) Ltd
P.O Box 50921
Gaborone
Botswana

Caution: This supplement is not a feed. Make sure sufficient water and grazing are always available.

Recommended Intake

Goat & Sheep: 20 - 30 g/day

PROTEIN BLOCK 40 FOR CATTLE

APPETITE • GROWTH • CONDITION • WEIGHT • METABOLISM

Nutrient	g/kg	Nutrient	mg/kg
Protein*	400	Cu	140
NaCl	850	I	20
Ca	12/18	Co	3
P	10	Se	3
Mg	1,3	Fe	130
S	1,3	Zn	960
Moisture	20	Mn	640

*100% from NPN



Manufactured by:
Pecus (Pty) Ltd
P.O Box 50921
Gaborone
Botswana

Caution: This supplement is not a feed. Make sure sufficient water and grazing are always available.

Recommended Intake

Cattle: 75 - 100 g/day

Formulated to provide protein to stimulate the rumen microbes so that dry roughage is digested better.

Protein block 40 is formulated to supply protein to cattle and large ruminants.
Protein block 24 is formulated to supply protein to sheep, goats and small ruminant game

Assist in maintaining the body condition during the dry winter months.

Protect Pecus Protein Block from heavy rain and avoid water gathering in feed trough.

Provide Pecus Protein Block's within reasonable distance from fresh drinking water.

To ensure adequate time and space to achieve the correct intakes, provide:

Cattle: 10 to 12 animals per 10 kg Pecus Protein Block.

Goat & Sheep: 20 to 25 animals per 10kg.

Caution: Pecus Protein Block contains urea that could under certain conditions be poisonous. Please read precautions on the product label. Do not feed to horses. Consult a nutritionist if in doubt.



PecusMineralBlock

pecus

ABOUT

As the veld ripens and dries out, the protein and energy contents drop to levels that is below that needed by most farm animals and they will lose weight.

Losing too much weight affects their ability to produce milk for their young after giving birth and their ability to become pregnant in the next production cycle. They will also take longer to recover the weight lost in winter, during the summer.

The best way to utilise dry pasture is to use a protein block as a supplement during winter months as part of a balanced lick program. The additional protein will stimulate the microbes in the rumen to digest the dry, hard grasses better, releasing more energy and increase dry grass intake.

Increased rumen microbial numbers also mean more protein for the animal. Protein is the building blocks of muscle and meat production. This will assist the animal to maintain their body weight during the dry winter months and be more productive in the following year.

IMPORTANT

Feed grade urea is a protein supplement for ruminants and must not be fed to monogastric animals or horses.

To prevent digestive upsets or poisonings, animals should gradually be accustomed to feed containing urea. Use strictly according to the instructions. (See NPN warning on the rear).

NPN WARNING

Vinegar is an effective remedy against NPN poisoning.

Mix with an equal amount of water. Dose half a bottle per calf or large sheep or 2-4 bottles per head of cattle.
(1 bottle = 750ml).

Protect this farm feed against rain. NPN is soluble and animals drinking such a solution could be poisoned.

Do not feed this protein block indiscriminately with other NPN containing farm feeds. Consult an animal scientist. This is a supplement and not a feed sufficient grazing and/or roughage must be available at all times

Before feeding a NPN containing lick, feed an ordinary salt/phosphate lick for at least 7 days

WHAT IS NPN POISONING ?

Non protein nitrogen (NPN) poisoning (toxicosis) results from excessive consumption of sources of NPN or urea.

It is acute and often rapidly fatal, with clinical signs including muscle tremors, abdominal pain, incoordination, respiratory distress, and recumbency, then death.

Diagnosis can be made by analysis of postmortem samples for ammonia content and of

suspected sources for non protein nitrogen content; ruminal pH > 7.5 is supportive of the diagnosis.

Treatment includes removal of suspected source materials, ruminal infusion of acetic acid and cold water, as well as supportive therapy.

