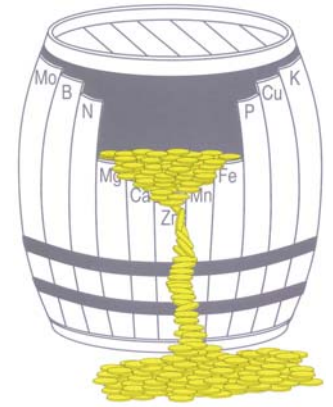


Why do we add trace minerals to Quicklick?

There are seven trace elements and eight macronutrients that are considered essential for ruminants to survive, grow and reproduce. Trace elements are those that are only required in minute or trace amounts. All of these are present in Quicklick and in the CKAS Water nutrient mix. Deficiencies in trace elements are quite common with copper, cobalt and selenium being the most common. There are areas with trace element deficiencies throughout the state. Many of these deficiencies have not been identified as they are at the chronic level where they only hold production back and do not show obvious symptoms. By supplementing with these nutrients production will be improved.



The nutrient that is available at the lowest level compared to requirements is the nutrient that will hold back production. This nutrient is the first limiting nutrient and it is vital that it is the first one supplemented in any program. There will not be a response to supplementation of any other element if the need for the first limiting nutrient is not met. Once the need for the first limiting nutrient is met then there will be production improvements from supplementing other nutrients that may be deficient. The analogy of a barrel with some broken staves is quite effective. The money is leaking out from the most limiting nutrient. If we supplement this then a bit more money will be held onto and another nutrient will become limiting. By supplementing the full range of trace elements we ensure that your money is not leaking away.

We can have liver tests done to determine if you have any trace element deficiencies or excesses on your property. Liver tests will help detect chronic deficiencies that may be holding back production. The test identifies the availability of nutrients in the paddock year after year making the price of \$110 cost effective.

All of our trace elements are chelated to ensure maximum absorption and to prevent interactions between elements. Chelation is the process of attaching each nutrient to an organic molecule. Once attached it will not react with the other nutrients in the blend. This ensures that the nutrients added to the blend end up in the beast. Trace elements can react with each other to create a form that cannot be absorbed by the beast or interfere with the absorption of each other. Chelation prevents these reactions from occurring ensuring that the beast has an adequate supply of trace elements.

We have had a lot of responses from customers but one that stands out is from a grazier who has several trace element deficiencies. He experienced low calving percentages (63%) and a high incidence of prolapses, even after trying several other products. Upon using Quicklick his calving percentage increased to above 90% and the prolapses all but ceased.

Rob Sands (Nutritionist)