

Lick Composition

Minerals	MMX	DXM	DXM+*
Calcium (Ca)	12%	12%	12%
Phosphorus (P)	0.43%	0.43%	0.43%
Magnesium (Mg)	2.2%	2.9%	2.9%
Sodium (Na)	14%	14%	14%
Iron (Fe)	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Manganese (Mn)	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Copper (Cu)	0.25%	0.25%	0.32%
Zinc (Zn)	0.22%	0.22%	0.28%
Iodine (I)	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
Cobalt (Co)	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%
Selenium (Se)	6.15 ppm	6.15 ppm	6.15 ppm

Minerals	Fodder Beet Mineral Supplement*
Calcium (Ca)	8.1%
Phosphorus (P)	4.8%
Magnesium (Mg)	1.6%
Sodium (Na)	7.0%
Copper (Cu)	0.1%
Zinc (Zn)	0.2%
Iodine (I)	0.01%
Cobalt (Co)	0.002%
Selenium (Se)	49 ppm

***DOSAGE:** These products are for **CATTLE ONLY**. Dose: Up to 100 grams per cow per day. Feed in suitable containers and ensure all animals get adequate access to this product. Do not overdose.

Dosage may need to be varied, depending on animal type, conditions and the total diet including the amount of fodder beet fed. In the total diet, excess selenium and copper must be avoided. If needed, consult a nutritional advisor or company representative.

In more extreme phosphorus deficiency cases, on a fodder beet diet, additional phosphorus may need to be added to the diet (e.g. in the form of dicalcium phosphate).



Pricing

Multi Mineral Xtra 25kg Bag	
Per ton (40 bags)	\$1,195.95
Per ½ ton (20 bags)	\$640.19
Per single bag	\$35.18

Dairy XM 25kg Bag	
Per ton (40 bags)	\$1,229.95
Per ½ ton (20 bags)	\$658.39
Per single bag	\$36.18

Dairy XM Plus 25kg Bag	
Per ton (40 bags)	\$1,263.95
Per ½ ton (20 bags)	\$676.59
Per single bag	\$37.18

Fodder Beet Mineral Supplement	
Per ton (40 bags)	\$1,586.95
Per ½ ton (20 bags)	\$849.49
Per single bag	\$46.68

Prices are plus GST Ex Christchurch

Contact Us

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Manufactured by




 working with nature for better results



A finer approach
 to minerals



Why use a mineralized salt lick?

- Minerals are essential for animal health and superior performance, including disease resistance, fertility, milk production, weight gain and skeletal development.
- The principal purpose of a mineralized lick is to act as a nutritional buffer between an animal and its feed.
- Mineralised licks are designed to compensate for an inherent or seasonal lack of certain minerals, as well as for the frequent and sometimes rapid changes that occur in pasture mineral levels.
- Mineralised licks from Mainland Minerals are palatable to livestock and provide a formulated balance of certain major and trace elements.
- Mainland Minerals' licks are proven to enhance livestock condition



CALCIUM (Ca)

Role: Essential for sound bone growth, sound teeth, proper function of heart, nervous and muscular system functions. An important constituent of blood. Calcium, phosphorus & magnesium interact in the animal.

Deficiency symptoms: Poor bone growth, poor teeth, arthritis, milk fever, downer cows, poor muscle tone, depressed appetite, lower milk production.

PHOSPHORUS (P)

Role: Essential for animal growth, sound bone structure & growth, sound teeth, protein synthesis, energy metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, fat metabolism, enzyme systems, cellular functions. Acts as buffer in body fluids. An important constituent of blood. Phosphorus & calcium constitute a major part of the mineral matter in body tissues.

Deficiency symptoms: Poor growth, ill-thrift, depressed appetite, depraved appetite, bone problems, rickets, fertility problems, lower milk production.

MAGNESIUM (Mg)

Role: Essential for nerve & muscle functions, sound bone growth & health, cellular energy metabolism. Involved in many enzyme systems.

Deficiency symptoms: Grass tetany (staggers), nervous erratic behaviour, reduced feed intake, lower milk production, reduced weight gains, irregular bone growth.

SODIUM (Na)

Role: Essential for cellular osmotic balance, acid-base balance, nerve function, muscle contractions, major component of saliva which buffers ruminal acids. Aids in balancing excess potassium problems.

Deficiency symptoms: Salt craving, depraved appetite, reduced appetite, weight loss, reduced growth, ill thrift, rough coats, lower milk production.

COPPER (Cu)

Role: Essential for good animal health & performance, immune system/disease resistance, iron metabolism, nervous system, fertility, healthy coats, sound bones, hoof health.

Deficiency symptoms: Poor growth, low weight gain, ill-thrift, reduced disease resistance, swayback (enzootic ataxia), anaemia, bone problems, impaired fertility, scours, poor coats, susceptibility to foot problems.

ZINC (Zn)

Role: Involved in many functions, including immune system, fertility, growth, protein synthesis, carbohydrate metabolism, fat metabolism, healthy skin & coat, tissue repair, hoof health, enzyme systems.

Deficiency symptoms: Lower disease resistance, impaired fertility, reduced appetite, poor growth, skin problems, poor coats, susceptibility to foot problems.

IODINE (I)

Role: Essential component of thyroid hormones, regulating metabolic activity throughout the animal. Important in foetus & new-born survival, heat metabolism, energy metabolism, protein metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, fat metabolism, fertility, disease resistance, general thrift, growth rates.

Deficiency symptoms: Goitre, low foetus & new-born survival, lower metabolism, lethargy, ill-thrift, poor growth, lower disease resistance, impaired fertility, poor coats.

COBALT (Co)

Role: Essential for vitamin B12 production in the rumen. Vit. B12 is involved in the animal's energy metabolism, protein metabolism, growth, healthy red blood cells, immune system, nervous system.

Deficiency symptoms: Reduced appetite, poor growth, ill-thrift, wasting, anaemia, rough coat, lower fertility, lower milk production.

SELENIUM (Se)

Role: Important for immune response, cellular antioxidant systems, healthy muscles, fertility. Functions in association with vitamin E.

Deficiency symptoms: Weakened immune system, white muscle disease, muscular dysfunction & wasting, weight loss, slow growth, ill-thrift, fertility problems, low new-born survival, poor coats.



Points to remember

- Minerals should be in balance in the total diet.
- Animal mineral requirements depend on factors including age, growth rates, production levels & disease challenges.
- Dietary balance is important. In addition to a deficiency, an excess of certain minerals can also cause problems.
- Signs of deficiencies are not always specific for any one mineral. For example, rough hair coats or bone problems may result from a deficiency in any one of several minerals.
- Mineral deficiencies or excesses are not the only cause of performance problems in livestock.
- Although mineral deficiencies may induce specific clinical symptoms, more common effects can be lower growth, lower milk production or reduced conception & birth rates.