Mainland Minerals Salt Lick Range

Why use a mineralised 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 mineralised lick is to act as a nutritional buffer between an animal and its feed.

Mainland Minerals licks are palatable to livestock and provide a formulated balance of certain major and trace elements.

Mainland Minerals licks are proven to enhance livestock condition.

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.

Lick Composition

Mineral	MMX	DMX Plus*	FODDER BEET*
Calcium (Ca)	11%	11%	8.5%
Phosphorus (P)	0.41%	0.41%	5.0%
Magnesium (Mg)	2.94%	2.9%	1.7%
Sodium (Na)	14%	14%	7.3%
Iron (Fe)	0.29%	0.29%	-
Manganese (Mn)	0.62%	0.62%	-
Copper (Cu)	0.24%	0.24%	0.11%
Zinc (Zn)	0.34%	0.34%	0.30%
Iodine (I)	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Cobalt (Co)	0.002%	0.002%	0.002%
Selenium (Se)	1.22 ppm	1.2 ppm	1.25 ppm

** Products marked are for CATTLE ONLY. All prices ex-Timaru, excludes GST.*

Dosage

Cattle	Up to 100 grams per beast per day
Sheep	Up to 15-20 grams per sheep per day

Feed in suitable containers and ensure all animals get adequate access to the 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 (e.g. in the form of dicalcium phosphate).

Manufactured by

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For product information, custom blends, and pricing call

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Points to remember

- ✓ Animal mineral requirements depend on factors including age, growth rates, production levels, and disease challenges.
- ✓ Dietary balance is important. An excess of certain minerals can also cause problems.
- ✓ Signs of deficiencies are not always specific for any one mineral - 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 and birth rates.

Mainland Minerals | Mineral Roles & Deficiency Symptoms

Calcium (Ca)
Role: Essential for sound bone growth, teeth, heart, nervous and muscular system functions.
Deficiency: Poor bone growth, poor teeth, arthritis, milk fever, downer cows, poor muscle tone, lower milk production.

Phosphorus (P)
Role: Essential for animal growth, bone structure, protein synthesis, energy and carbohydrate metabolism.
Deficiency: Poor growth, ill-thrift, depressed appetite, bone problems, rickets, fertility problems, lower milk production.

Magnesium (Mg)
Role: Essential for nerve and muscle functions, bone growth, and cellular energy metabolism.
Deficiency: Grass tetany (staggers), nervous erratic behaviour, reduced feed intake, lower milk production, reduced weight gains.

Sodium (Na)
Role: Essential for cellular osmotic balance, acid-base balance, nerve function, muscle contractions.
Deficiency: Salt craving, depraved appetite, weight loss, reduced growth, ill thrift, rough coats, lower milk production.

Copper (Cu)
Role: Essential for immune system, iron metabolism, nervous system, fertility, healthy coats, sound bones, hoof health.
Deficiency: Poor growth, ill-thrift, reduced disease resistance, swayback, anaemia, bone problems, impaired fertility, poor coats.

Zinc (Zn)
Role: Involved in immune system, fertility, growth, protein synthesis, healthy skin and coat, tissue repair, hoof health.
Deficiency: Lower disease resistance, impaired fertility, reduced appetite, poor growth, skin problems, susceptibility to foot problems.

Iodine (I)
Role: Essential component of thyroid hormones. Important for foetus and newborn survival, energy, protein and fat metabolism.
Deficiency: Goitre, low foetus and newborn survival, lower metabolism, lethargy, ill-thrift, poor growth, impaired fertility.

Cobalt (Co)
Role: Essential for vitamin B12 production in the rumen. B12 supports energy metabolism, growth, healthy red blood cells, and immune function.
Deficiency: 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, and fertility. Functions with vitamin E.
Deficiency: Weakened immune system, white muscle disease, muscular dysfunction, weight loss, slow growth, fertility problems, poor coats.

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