



Eltham Vet Services

JULY 2014

Here we are heading into another fresh calving season. It is amazing how quickly it comes around again. I generally look forward to Spring each year - it is a rewarding time to be a vet. You never know what your next call is going to be and our in-house calving competitions help to take the sting out of late night or rotten calvings.



It was great to see another good turnout for golf day this year with everybody I spoke to enjoying the social side and the light hearted nature of the Ambrose format. The weather turned it on for us again making it pleasant for everybody.

Approximately 80 clients turned up to the clinic open day BBQ for a chance to have a look through the new bulk store/vet park. Everybody was impressed with how it has come together and enjoyed the steak sammies and refreshments. Frank and John are enjoying the new pallet racking system which allows better access to all bulk store products and the vets and clients are enjoying the covered parking.

to all bulk store products and the vets and

Clinic staff about to hit the fairways

I hope you have all been able to get a well deserved winter break and are now rested and ready to go as the new season approaches rapidly. Hopefully your cows are equally rested and set up for a successful new season by being as close as possible to condition score 5 at calving, and that you have plenty of feed in front of you going into spring with a bit extra available during times of cold, wet weather when the feed budget needs a little tinkering to keep stock fully fed. Remember hay is great for helping to keep cows warm as the extra work the rumen does digesting it acts as an internal heater. Good luck for another productive season.

Welcome to new farmers to our area. Thank you for choosing Eltham Vets, an experienced team of veterinary professionals.

No More Inductions

As we go to print we have just had official confirmation of what we have all been expecting for a while. This is the last season you will be allowed to do routine inductions of dairy cows in New Zealand. Progress on the phasing out of routine inductions has been reviewed annually and the next season's requirements are set through a partnership of Federated Farmers, DairyNZ, New Zealand Veterinary

Prescriptions For New Season

You should have received your **Restricted Veterinary Medicines Authority to Supply for the new season**. These authorities enable you to purchase from the clinic or Kaponga Depot the drugs that are on your authority in the amounts entered. These drugs & the amounts are based on historical usage, consultation with you & knowledge of the situation on your farm.

These are not set in concrete and can be altered at any time in consultation with one of the vets. New products arrive on the market all the time & sometimes are more appropriate than what you may have on your authority now. Please feel free to have a chat with one of us at any time about what is on your authority &

Clinic & Farm Supplies
 Railway Street, Eltham
 Ph . (06) 764 8196
www.elthamvetservice.co.nz
Trading Depot
 Hollard Engineering,
 Victoria Street, Kaponga
 Ph. (06) 764 6686
J Larkin 0274 482 585

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Premium Calf Disbudding

Our premium calf disbudding service will be running again this year. We will be de-horning in teams of two - usually one of the vets (Adrian, Lindsay, Jimmy or Leon) with the help of one of our technicians Jill or Nicola.

We can do all your calves between the ages of 2-6 weeks in one go.

This age range is important to ensure an efficient, quality service.

As part of the service we check for and remove extra teats. If you wish we can also give the first blackleg vaccination and blood test for BVD if you wish.

Remember, this is a premium service and isn't designed to compete on price. If you want your calves sedated and dehorned in a stress and pain free way, this is the method for you.

There are plenty of people out there offering cheaper alternatives.



Prepare Cows for Lactation 2-3 weeks before Calving

Around calving the cow undergoes a dramatic transition from dry and heavily pregnant to fully lactating. This is a very stressful period for the cow and she is vulnerable to many problems & disorders that can affect her health & productivity.

In the last month before calving a mature cow requires 20% of her mature cow liveweight in metabolisable energy (MJME) daily to meet her energy requirements. This means a 400kg Jersey needs 80 MJME/day and a 500kg Friesian needs 100 MJME/day. This is some 10% higher than traditionally recommended and is an important consideration to prevent condition score loss before calving. Feeding during the last 2-3 weeks before calving not only determines what happens to body condition at this time but also provides an opportunity to prepare the cow for the coming lactation.

Strategic feeding can reduce diseases and disorders around calving and reduce the potential for condition score loss following calving. The principles of feeding at this time include:

- Satisfy the cow's daily requirements for energy, protein, vitamins & minerals.
- If a cow is to be fed more than 3-4 kg/day of concentrate after calving, it will be necessary to adapt her rumen to reduce the risk of rumen upsets. Feed 2-3 kg/cow/day of a similar diet to dry cows in the last 2-3 weeks before they calve.
- Manage the mineral levels of a cow's diet in this period before calving as this allows her to better cope with the huge metabolic demands placed on her around calving. This reduces her risk of suffering disorders such as milk fever, ketosis and retained foetal membranes.
- Feed a diet low in sodium and potassium. PKE is a high potash (K) feed. If you must feed it before calving, mix Causmag in with it.
- Feed a diet with low levels of calcium.
- Supplement with magnesium.

Pastures can be naturally high in potassium but this can be overcome by magnesium supplementation before and after calving, and with calcium supplementation after calving to colostrum cows. Avoid all potash-type fertilisers for at least 2 months prior to your planned calving start date.

If the body condition score of cows is not between 5.0 and 5.5 one month before calving, it's too late.

Assisting at Calving

You should provide assistance to calving heifers and cows when any of the following occur:

- Heifers not making progress within 2 hours after the first signs of abdominal straining
- Cows not calved within 2 hours after the first signs of abdominal straining
- Calving has not occurred within 3-4 hours after membranes have ruptured
- Delivery has commenced - the calf's legs or head are (just) visible externally and it is obvious the presentation is abnormal
- Delivery has commenced - the calf's legs or head are (just) visible externally and the calf is not delivered within 30 minutes for cows, 1 hour for heifers
- If you see the calf's tongue hanging out



If you think that a cow may have calved (e.g. she may have placenta hanging from the vulva) but have not found the calf, perform a vaginal exam to ensure that she has in fact calved.

If you assist too early the cervix and vagina may not be fully dilated and by pulling you risk severe damage to the cow and more difficulty in removing the calf.

If you cannot feel the calf's head do not presume that the two legs presented are hind limbs. They may in fact be front legs and the head is twisted back (this is our most common presentation when called out). Check to make sure you can positively identify the hocks of both back legs and the calf's tail before attempting to pull a backwards calf.

If a cow shows signs of discomfort during the course of the day (e.g. getting up and down, licking or kicking flanks, etc.) bring her in and examine her. If the cervix feels closed but things are 'tight' and 'not right' she may have a twisted uterus and needs immediate veterinary attention.

If you cannot bring the calf into the correct position within 10 minutes or if you are not sure what you are feeling or how to proceed, stop and seek immediate assistance.

Calving Period Mastitis - Control Activities

As we head into spring again here is a revision of the important bits from the SAMM plan in regards to helping reduce the likelihood of mastitis.

Calve cows in a clean environment

- Reduce exposure to environmental mastitis
- Calve onto clean pasture
- Do not calve cows on standoff areas

Minimise Mastitis

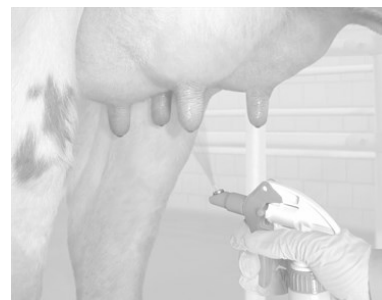
- Remove the calf from the cow as soon as possible after it has had a good drink of colostrum (within 12 hours of calving). It is a very good idea to stomach tube all new arrivals with 2L of warmed colostrum even if you have seen them drink.
- Completely milk the cow out by machine. Milk twice daily from first milking onwards
Be aware that this milking out practice may increase the risk of milk fever in high-conditioned, older cows and any others with a previous history of milk fever.

Teat Sanitation

- Post-milking teat spraying throughout the entire lactation is proven to reduce the incidence of new mastitis by up to 50%

Minimise Teat Damage

- Minimise damage to teats as this is a major cause of new infections.
- Make sure the machine is functioning correctly with a full machine test



Newly Calved Cows

- Run as a separate colostrum mob
- Withhold milk for 8 milkings (cows) or 10 milkings (heifers)
- Extend this period if cows do not milk out properly

Leaking Cows

- Milk prior to calving to ease pressure
- Teat spray every time through the shed at spring concentration
- Do not put milk into bulk tank

Fast Efficient Milking

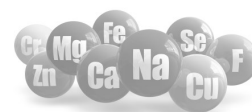
- Ensure milk letdown, especially in heifers
- Milk out all quarters of all cows twice a day
- Avoid over-milking and under-milking

Teat Spray

- Spray teats with an effective sanitiser after every milking throughout the entire lactation
- Maintain teat condition - up to 15% emollient in cold muddy conditions
- If teat condition is a problem consider teat spraying with added emollient for a week before calving
- Ensure whole surface of teat is sprayed. Use at least 10ml/cow/milking
- Use a teat spray which has "Passed Protocol A 1997"

'EDVS VetTrace' - mineral supplementation

There are dozens of different mineral supplements for dairy cows on the market today and the number seems to increase every year. The sheer quantity of choice is confusing and some of them are not appropriate for our soils here.



We are pleased to announce that we have formulated our own trace element mixes specifically for this district. 'EDVS VetTrace' powder is designed to go through in line water dispensers or Peta dispensers. We have two different formulations, one *with copper* for farmers who feed little or no PKE and one *without copper* for those who do feed PKE. It is available in 25kg buckets containing 5,000 doses.

We have chosen to use inorganic salts for the copper, selenium, cobalt and iodine but the organic form for zinc. Organic trace elements are better absorbed and utilised than inorganic forms because they are protected from antagonists like iron, molybdenum and sulphur in the rumen. At very high levels of milk production this becomes important but organic minerals are much more expensive. At the typical levels of production in our district, inorganic copper, selenium, cobalt and iodine minerals are more cost effective than their organic forms.

The story is different for zinc. The major benefit of organic zinc is improvement in hoof quality and hardness. Supplemented regularly at 300mg/cow/day has been shown to reduce lameness in a herd. A similar quantity of inorganic zinc sulphate or zinc oxide won't have the same effect. Organic zinc is also more effective in improving immune system function, helping to reduce mastitis and SCC's.

Are you feeding whole milk and milk powder together?

Last year quite a few of our farmers fed their older calves on milk powder instead of whole milk. The high payout meant feeding 'Brown Bag' CMR was cheaper than taking milk out of the vat.

If you rear your calves on a mixture of whole milk or colostrum and milk powder it is important to know if the milk powder you are using is 'curding' or 'non curding'.

Whole milk and colostrum are 'curding' which means they form a semi solid lump in the calf's stomach. This curd stays in the calf's stomach for several hours and is digested there. 'Non curding' milk powders are formulated differently and digested differently. They don't form a curd in the calf's stomach.

If you mix a 'curding' whole milk or milk replacer with a 'non curding' milk replacer you will dilute the curdiness. It will make a sloppy curd which dribbles out of the stomach before it has been digested properly and can cause scours.

It is important not to mix whole milk or colostrum which are curding with CMRs like Brown Bag or Denkavit Whey which are non curding. If you want to feed a non curding CMR, make the change from



Coccidiosis in Calves

We seem to be seeing more clinical coccidiosis each year, maybe because calf mobs are getting bigger? Last year we had several big outbreaks. I suspect other farms had mild outbreaks which got better without treatment but the calves didn't grow and bloom as they should have done.

With coccidiosis, the calves which get bloody scours are only the tip of the iceberg. Most of the rest of the mob are infected although some will only show watery diarrhoea for a few days with little or no blood. However, all infected calves will suffer damage to the lining of their gut. Repairing this damage takes weeks and it is actually this period of reduced feed intake and weight gain that costs you the most.

A convenient way to prevent coccidiosis in milk fed calves is to add Deccox Premix to their milk once daily for 4 weeks, beginning at about 3 weeks of age. The cost is about \$4.70 per calf but should be more than repaid in improved growth rates.

Don't add Deccox if you are feeding milk powder, all good milk powders have a

Calf Screening

Screening replacement calves for BVD is one of the best ways to keep BVD out of your herd. It's cheaper than vaccinating the whole herd every year, and nearly all herds should either be vaccinating the milkers each year, or screening calves each year.

Screening your calves each year guards the health and growth rate of your calves, the reproductive performance of your heifers and herd and the production of your cows. It also provides a lifetime "not PI" animal status in the MINDA database.

You can do it yourself using ear notch kits direct from LIC. The downside is calves need to be at least 35 days old before using ear notches. There is a new testing option now that means you can test calves younger than 35 days old for the same test price as the skin test (+ collection costs) using blood samples. We can do the blood sampling for you at the same time as our premium calf disbudding or at another time that suits.

Pain Relief for Disbudding

Trials have shown that use of a non steroidal anti-inflammatory injection at time of disbudding gives pain relief for at least 24 hours afterwards, helping calves to bounce back and get less of a check in feeding/growth. We have tried this on a few farms last year and are offering it at \$3.30 per calf (if requested) as part of our premium disbudding service. Let us know when you book in.

Also, for those of you that use debudding services where no sedation or local anaesthesia is used, this drug will definitely help in the same way – here is a chance to give your calves some really useful pain relief in a situation where they normally get none. It's a simple single injection given when the calves are in the crush for debudding, we can supply you

Our Research Vet

Andrew has finally finished his work on the BVD model and has been very busy traveling all over the country presenting the results. He's gone from Whangarei to Invercargill on a 10 stop BVD roadshow for vets, presented at the vet association conference, and also presented a couple of times at the South Island Dairy Event to farmers.

Later this month he is also heading over to Cairns where he'll present the results to a large international audience of vets and researchers at the Buiatrics conference.

He will then report back to industry stakeholders (e.g. DairyNZ) where there will be a discussion about where we go with BVD control in New Zealand. Somewhere in between all that (and spring!) he still

What should we do about BVD?

That's the working title of Andrew's PhD and now we've got the answer for you.

The Model:

After three years work we have a very detailed simulation model that pulls together all the knowledge from New Zealand and overseas and applies it to typical New Zealand seasonal, predominantly pasture fed dairy systems. The model also draws on bulk tank testing information (all herds that did the LIC bulk tank test package in 2011) and the questionnaire information you provided to make sure the management systems in the model matched the real world. It was all tested against real world outcomes. It simulated all relevant events and states (like birth, growth, cycling, production, culling ...) for each cow in the herd with daily updates for 10 years for about 12,000 herds. Each herd had 1 of 15 potential BVD control strategies (including no control) applied from day 1 so we could compare them and see which resulted in the smallest total cost (cost of disease plus the control costs). That took about 155 x 24hr days of computer run time, but that was shared around 15 computers with about 60 cores between them running nights and weekends.

The best control strategy was determined by combining the cost of control (e.g. testing replacement calves or vaccinating the herd) and the cost of any BVD disease that occurred in spite of control efforts. The starting status depends on a draw from real herds, and future exposure was purely chance based depending on behaviour (e.g. bringing in bulls but not testing them gave a chance of introducing BVD).

The Results:

- Doing **anything** was better than doing nothing. All 14 control measures resulted in a lower total cost than ignoring BVD. In fact as a general rule, the more spent on control, the lower the total cost because the control measures cost less than the average cost of possible BVD infection across all herds (including those that happened to get lucky and have no exposure over the 10 years).
- All the best options included either annual replacement calf testing (calf screening) or annual herd vaccination (or both). These are the linchpins of BVD control. Everyone should be doing at least one or the other (both can be a good option depending on your risk profile).
- There was a large benefit to clearing infection if it was present. You need to be doing bulk tank testing to find infection of course, but if you do find it, it's worth going on a PI hunt.
- Testing all bought cows is well worth it. Bought cows are an important risk. Nobody should be buying untested cows any more. If you're going to buy cows, or borrow cows, or winter milk other people's stock, or anything like that, they should be tested before arrival or at least as soon as possible after arrival. It's only about \$10 plus collection cost if they haven't already been tested through the bulk tank, but the cost of not testing can be very large.
- The most cost-effective option by a decent margin was what we called the full biosecurity option and included bulk tank testing with a PI hunt if required, annual calf testing, testing and vaccinating bulls, testing any bought cows, calf & heifer vaccination, and improving the boundary

Golfing Honeymoon

Jim decided to tie the knot with his long time girlfriend.

One evening, after the honeymoon, he was cleaning his golf shoes. His wife was standing there watching him.

After a long period of silence she finally speaks. "Honey, I've been thinking, now that we are married I think it's time you quit golfing. Maybe you should sell your golf clubs."

Jim gets this horrified look on his face.

She says, "Darling, what's wrong?"

"There for a minute you were sounding like my ex-wife."

"Ex wife!" She screams, "I didn't know you were married before!"



Grandma's Eyesight

Tony moves into a nudist colony. He receives a letter from his grandmother asking him to send a current photo of himself in his new location. Too embarrassed to let her know that he lives in a nudist colony, he cuts a photo in half and mails it. The next day he discovers that he accidentally sent the bottom half of the photo. He's really worried but then remembers how bad his grandmothers eyesight is, and hopes she won't notice.

A few weeks later, he receives a letter from his grandmother, it says:

"Thank you for the picture. Change your hairstyle... It makes your nose look to short."



JOHNE'S DISEASE BREAKTHROUGH

This season LIC are offering a Johne's disease milk test which can be done on samples taken at a routine herd test. The cost is \$3.50 per cow. This is a huge saving over the blood testing we have used up till now. The blood test costs \$20 so with a vet call out fee, collection tube and needle there's not much change from \$70.

While blood testing will always have its place for individual suspect cows, this new milk test offers farmers an opportunity to detect and cull infected cows before they become clinical.

Johne's disease affected cows pass the infection on in their diarrhoea so removing cows from the herd before they start scouring removes the biggest source of infection for the next generation.

This cheaper test is a huge step forward in controlling Johne's disease.

Johne's disease (JD) is not a problem for every herd but don't be too quick to decide it is not a problem for yours. JD is a bit like an iceberg, the clinical cases are just the tip of the disease. JD reduces milk production before it reduces fertility or body condition. Milk production is reduced by about 25% in the lactation before the cow becomes clinical.

JD won't go away either. As farming intensifies it is likely to increase. Higher stocking rates, effluent discharge on to land instead of into waterways, housing cows and feed pads all make it easier for JD to spread in dung. There is no cure, no vaccine in New Zealand and it is always fatal.



CLINICAL KETOSIS

Ketosis occurs when cows mobilise large body fat reserves to fuel good early production. Unfortunately body fat does not break down perfectly and it makes by-products called 'ketone bodies'. In high levels these ketone bodies cause "ketosis"- clinical ketosis being a more severe form than subclinical ketosis.

New Zealand research has shown subclinical ketosis to affect up to 16% of cows calved 7 - 12 days and cost \$86/cow affected. Subclinical ketosis in the first two weeks after calving is associated with:

- three times greater risk of metritis,
- five times increased risk of clinical ketosis,
- increased probability of subclinical endometritis,
- increased severity and duration of mastitis,
- reduced daily milk yield,
- reduced production for the whole lactation and
- reduced 6 week in-calf rate.

We can come out and do on farm blood testing of cows calved 2-3 weeks to determine if there is underlying subclinical ketosis which may be affecting herd production and health.

Clinical ketosis can cause a range of signs depending on its severity. The wasting form can result in a rapid loss of condition 2-8 weeks after calving, a drop in milk yield, poor appetite (making the problem worse) and their breath can smell strange (sickly sweet) due to the presence of ketones. The nervous form can result in incoordination, strange behaviour like licking concrete or chewing metal pipes and they may become aggressive.

Ketosis usually occurs in early lactation when there is a huge increase in energy requirements for milk production and animals are unable to produce enough glucose. It can also be triggered at any other time by another problem that causes inadequate feeding and/or a disturbance in metabolism, a condition known as secondary ketosis.

Ketosis occurs most often in early lactation (2-8 weeks after calving) and in the third to sixth lactations (ie peak production) but can occur in animals of any age if their diet is inappropriate or they are suffering from another illness. Primary ketosis is a disease that affects cows which lose too much weight in early lactation. Holdovers are particularly at risk because they tend to be both high BW and overfat so they break down lots of body fat to fuel good early production.

An excellent aid in prevention is to dose any overfat cows with a Rumensin bloat bullet a couple of weeks before they are due to calve. The Rumensin changes the population of bugs in the rumen and reduces the risk of ketosis by over 90%. At \$19.50 a bullet it's a very good investment.

Treatment of any underlying condition is important. To correct the energy imbalance, the aim is to increase blood glucose levels and provide nursing support for the animal over the next few days. Drenching with Ketol/starter drenches is useful but sometimes they need specific veterinary treatment.

Risk factors include inadequate feed supply in early lactation, poor appetite caused by lameness, mastitis or other conditions and unpalatable feed or poor quality silage.

HUMANE DESTRUCTION

In farming, euthanasia is an unpleasant but necessary fact of life. Whatever the reason for destroying an animal, the primary aim of on-farm slaughter is to bring about death with the minimum amount of pain, suffering and distress. Intentional or ineffective slaughter should result in immediate loss of consciousness, followed by cardiac and respiratory arrest and loss of reflex activity. In other words, the animal should become unconscious, have no heartbeat and stop breathing.

There has been a lot of debate in the media over the best method of euthanasia for calves.

Blunt force trauma as a form of euthanasia has been banned for other than extreme emergency situations.

DairyNZ, Ministry for Primary Industries, vets and Federated Farmers all plan to work together to enforce this new legislation. It is acknowledged by all invested parties that euthanasia is a skilled operation to be taken seriously.

A number of basic requirements should be met before attempting the destruction of any animal on-farm.

These include:

- Having a plan - establish a farm policy which outlines who can destroy animals, when, where and using what method.
- Making sure you and your staff are properly trained - make sure you know how to use all equipment safely (including firearms).
- Following the correct processes - bear in mind the needs of calves, cows and bulls will vary.
- Minimising stress for all - a quick, effective kill is best for both animal and operator.
- Choosing the right location - different methods have different requirements to make them safe and effective.

Rifles And Shotguns May Be Used To Humanely Euthanase Calves On Farm

Shotguns are suitable for the on-farm destruction of calves, but they should **never be used to destroy adult animals**. Shotguns are safer than rifles for calf slaughter but should not be used in enclosed spaces, or with animals lying on a hard surface. For this reason, it is recommended they are used outside with hay bales placed behind the animal to catch any stray shot.

Rifles are suitable for the on-farm destruction of both calves and cows. A hollow point or soft tip

.22 calibre rim-fire bullet is sufficient for calves; however, adult animals require larger calibre and/or "magnum" type bullets due to the thickness of their skulls. Targeting the correct area of the head is absolutely critical.

Captive Bolts

Stunning using a penetrating captive bolt, followed by immediate bleeding out is the preferred method for humane destruction of animals on-farm. This negates the need to carry a loaded firearm for routine euthanasia. No firearms licence is required for ownership or operation. Secure storage is advised but a firearms cabinet is not required.

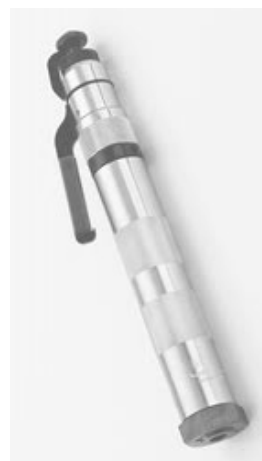
Captive bolts work by firing a retractable metal bolt into the skull of the animal, generally **stunning it rather than killing the animal outright**. For this reason, any animal subject to captive bolt destruction **must also be bled out** immediately after stunning, or 'pithed', so that it does not regain consciousness. Make sure you choose the correct sized charge for the class of livestock.

The correct positioning of the captive bolt on the skull is critical and unlike other firearms (which should never be used at point-blank range) the captive bolt gun must be held firmly against the skull, at the right point, in order to be effective.

Due to the greater safety of captive bolt guns compared with other firearms, animals can be euthanased in more confined spaces. Nevertheless they are still dangerous weapons in their own right and some basic safety guidelines should be adhered to:

- * Never point the muzzle of the stunner at yourself or at any other person
- * Always treat captive-bolt stunners as if they are loaded
- * Never leave a loaded stunner unattended

For further details about how to achieve effective euthanasia ask your vet.





Eddie Jenkins

with Trading Manager John Larkin and the Queen of Calves he won in the Golf Day draw

We are now stockists of Queen of Calves
see enclosed pamphlet

WHEN YOU PURCHASE 3 X 5L EPRINEX® POUR-ON YOU WILL RECEIVE ONE 5L FREE.

This promotion has proved very popular. Limited stocks available so order now to

Surplus to requirements



Vacuum Pump



Galvanised steel gates

The Missing Wife

A husband went to the police station to file a “missing person” report for his missing wife:

Husband: *I lost my wife, she went shopping & hasn't come back yet.*

Inspector: *What is her height?*

Husband: *I never checked.*

Inspector: *Slim or healthy?*

Husband: *Slim, I think, may be healthy.*

Inspector: *Colour of eyes?*

Husband: *Never noticed.*

Inspector: *Colour of hair?*

Husband: *Changes according to season.*

Inspector: *What was she wearing?*

Husband: *Not sure whether it was a dress or suit.*

Inspector: *Was she driving?*

Husband: *Yes.*

Inspector: *Tell me the number, name and colour of the car?*

Husband: *Silver Audi RS4 with supercharged 4.2 litre V8 engine generating 420 horse power teamed with six speed manual box. It has full LED headlights, which use light emitting diodes for all light functions and has a very thin scratch on the front*



**Bloat control
Reduced Ketosis
Increased milk protein**

- World first technology dry flow granules
- Rumenox contains Monensin, the same as in Rumensin
- Disperses rapidly in water
- For use through in-line water dispensers or for oral drenching
- Available from your vet in 20L (12kg) pail, 12,000 doses

The benefits of dry flow granules

- Less time consuming (no pre-dilution required)
- Less wastage (all product easily removed from pail)
- More accurate dosing (compatible with other products, no blocked dispenser)
- Convenient handling (20L pail)