



High Performance Calf Milk Replacer 22/17

Why Grober?

Bio-Security

Grober Milk Replacers contain pasteurized ingredients, making it a safe feeding approach to minimize the spread of disease throughout a herd. Illness in a calf will lower dry matter intake, and affect the calf's ability to absorb nutrients. Milk replacer reduces the risk of production limiting disease.

Quality Assurance

All raw materials are sampled and tested by Grober's Quality Assurance department. Only food grade materials that are palatable, soluble and processed with care are accepted for use. Grober's computerized milk replacer production provides precise manufacturing. Finished products are tested to ensure that Grober's Milk Replacers meet our quality standards. Once accepted to shipping, product is warehoused and ready for customer delivery or pick-up.

Milk Replacer Feeding Schedule

- Based on 150g/L for a more accurate growth program.
- When a calf's ambient temperature falls below their comfort zone (calf 1-3 weeks below 15-25°C; calf 3 weeks plus below 10°C), extra nutrition should be provided to maintain growth and maintenance requirements
- Minimum 150g extra powder for a less than 3 week old calf
- Minimum 75g extra powder for 3+ week old calf

Age of Calf	Amount to feed/feeding	Number of feedings/day	How much Milk Replacer to make/calf/day?
Day 1 (colostrum)	1.3-2L	3	None – feed colostrum or colostrum replacer
Day 2-Day 7	2L	3	6L total solution (900g powder)
Week 2	3.5L	2	7L total solution (1050g powder)
Week 3-6	3.5L	2	7L total solution (1050g powder)
Week 7-8	3.5L	1 (begin weaning)	3.5L total solution (525g powder)

Feeding Management Tips

- Multiple feeding/day recommended to stabilize pH of the abomasum
- Encourage a strong suckling reflex early on so that milk is absorbed into the abomasum and digested
- Grain (and water) should be introduced early on. Allow calves to explore their environment and taste different feedstuffs.
- Clean, dry bedding will optimize growth and enhance the feeding program
- Any abnormal events (illness, dehorning, vaccination etc) should be followed up with a greater volume of milk replacer at the next meal – calves will burn more energy when stressed. Sucking will help calm calves and nutrition will help replenish energy reserves

Acidified Feeding

- Objective is to lower bacterial counts in milk left standing
- Facilitates high intakes of milk at an early age (in ad-lib systems)

Machine Feeding

Calf feeding machines are a useful tool designed to provide multiple feedings/day. Warm milk replacer provided through the machines has been thoroughly mixed for even distribution of nutrients in the solution. Machines still need management to ensure that they are working optimally. Grober commits itself to providing technical support for your machine to provide optimal nutrition for your calves.

Producer Objectives

- Raising replacement dairy heifers with significant daily live-weight gain
- Optimizing rumen development through grain/water intake
- Improved immunity function by providing adequate levels of protein and balanced nutrition

Mammary Development

Steady rates of gain may be critical for optimum development of the mammary system. Nutrition can be influential during the growth period. Incorrect feeding and poor nutrition can have long term consequences for the milk production potential of the cow. Overfeeding energy may negatively impact mammary development and future milk production.