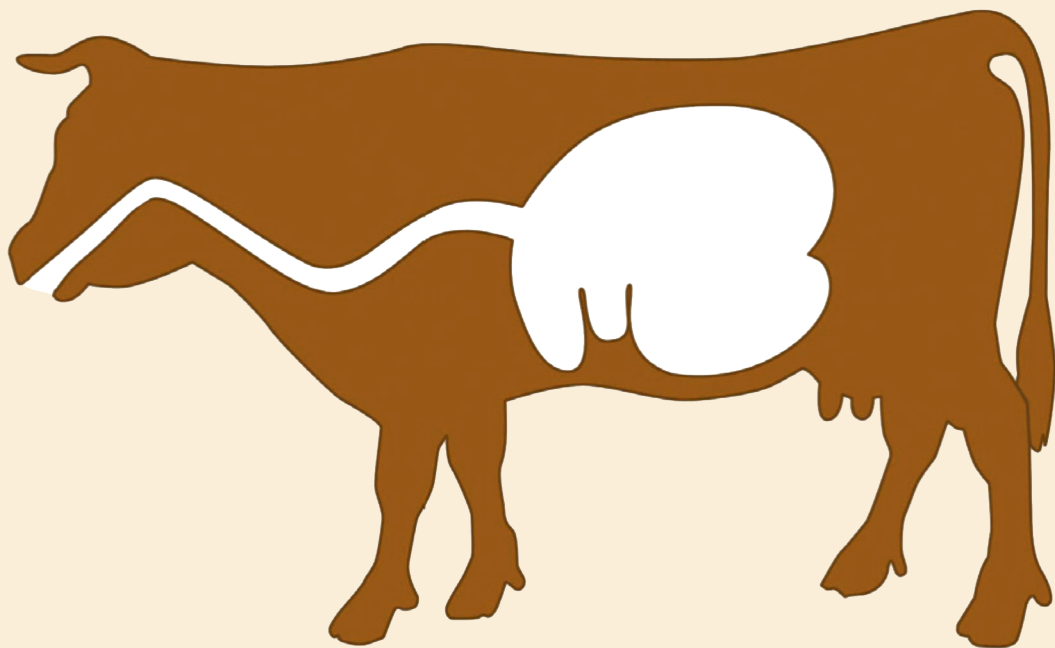


DRENCHEN

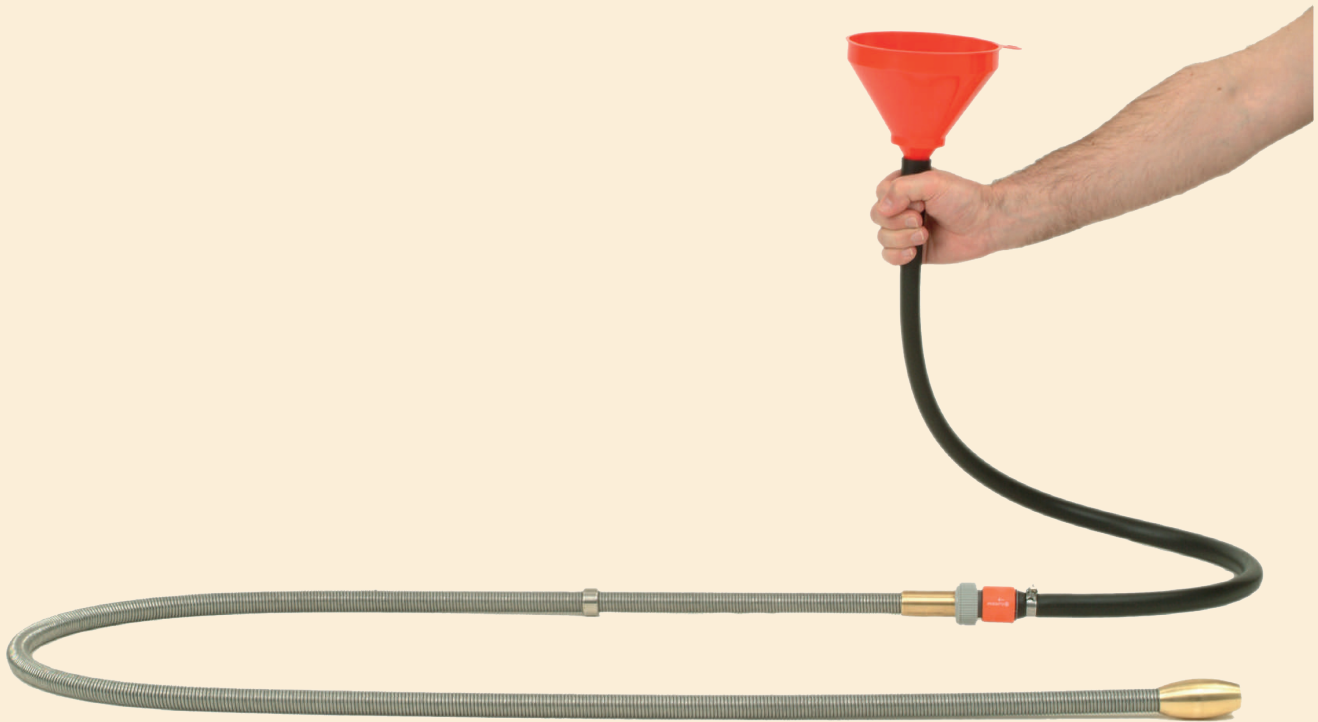
LIKE THE VET



scientifically
tested

Safe administration The number 1

FLUX



The long rumen line.

What is **FLUX**?

The long rumen line.

What is the **FLUX** for?

Safe administration of liquids into the rumen.

Why is the **FLUX** safe?

If the mark on the line meets the incisors then the line's head is located the rumen. No regurgitation.

How to use?

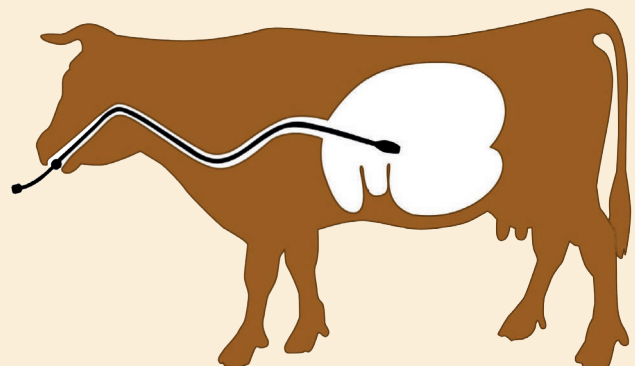
Pull the cow's head forward. Head, neck and spinal column shall form a straight line. Insert the line's head into the oral cavity at the tooth free rim of the jaw. Cautiously shove the line down the esophagus into the rumen until the mark on the line meets the incisors. Connect funnel. Administer fluids. Remove **FLUX** cautiously.

How to clean?

Connect **FLUX** to a water tap and rinse it. Lift the line's head up such that the water runs down along the outer probe.

What is the **FLUX** made of?

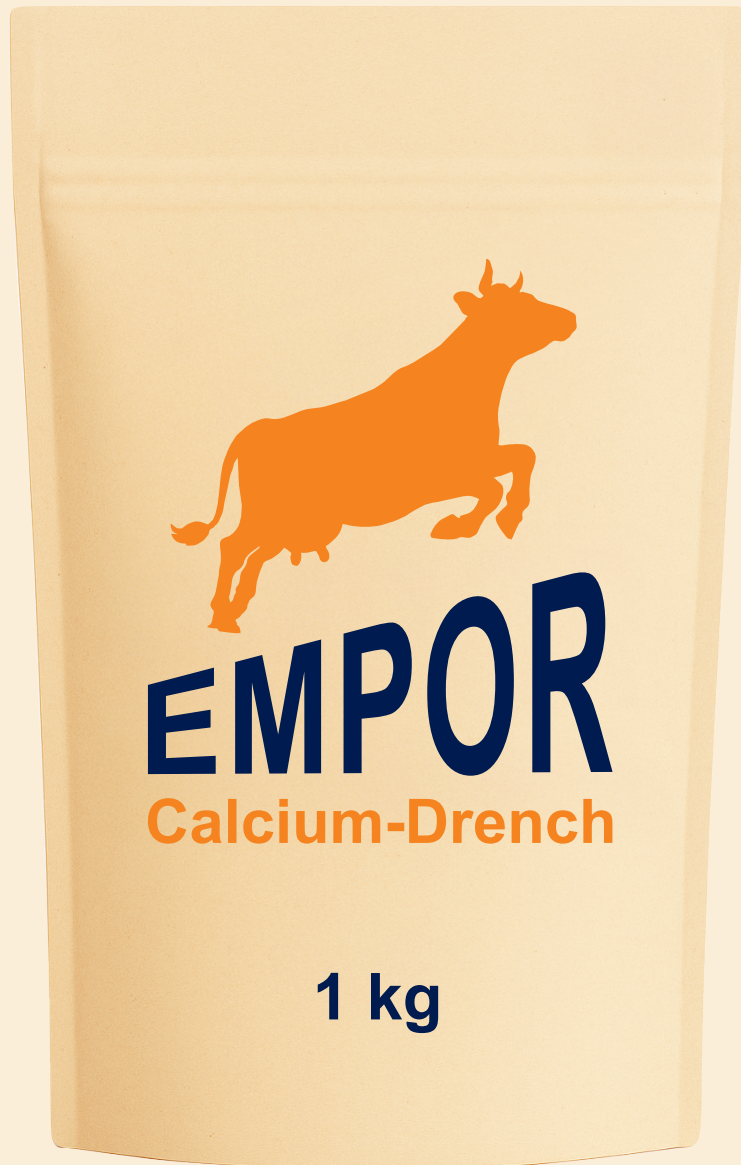
Stainless steel. With mark. With funnel and GARDENA®-quick coupling connection.



FLUX. Scientifically tested.

Geishauser et al. 2010: Tierärztl. Umsch. 65, 429-434.

FLUX. Safe administration of liquids into the rumen.



What is EMPOR. Calcium-Drench for?

Rapid water, calcium and energy supplementation.

Which cows need EMPOR?

All cows from their second calving onwards.
All cows with digestive disorders during lactation.

When to give EMPOR?

For calcium deficiency after calving:

- Mix 2 sachets in 20 litres of water (1 sachet per 10 litres) and drench.

For digestive disorders during lactation, such as reduced rumination activity:

- Mix 1 sachet in 10 litres of water and drench.

What you need to mix EMPOR?

A clean EMPOR bucket (20 litres).

EMPOR ingredients when mixed?

Water, calcium lactogluconate (46g Ca), glucose (10,688 MJ).
Remember: Water is the most important feedstuff!
Calcium lactogluconate and glucose are proven and effective.

How to administer EMPOR?

Drench using the FLUX rumen line.

How dangerous is calcium deficiency?

Calcium deficiency is one of the most common, dangerous and costly metabolic disorders in dairy cows. There is an increased risk of muscle damage from prolonged lying, injuries during attempts to rise and premature culling from the herd.

What does calcium deficiency cost?

Around €350 per case.

Costs arise from treatment, extra labour, reduced milk yield, reduced fertility, increased risk of difficult calving, retained afterbirth, teat injuries, mastitis, ketosis and displaced abomasum.

What is EMPOR legally?

Complementary feed for dairy cows.
GMP+ FSA assured.
QS feed certified.

EMPOR. More muscle strenght - more health.