



VET notes

YOUR TOTALLY VETS NEWSLETTER ALL ABOUT ANIMALS ON YOUR FARM

MARCH 2013

Cepravin® Dry Cow

SAME LEADER. NEW PACK.



Dry-off is the best time to tackle mastitis. And when it comes to dry-cow therapy, Cepravin has shown unsurpassed results for over thirty years.

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Trace element testing

Greg Smith

The best time is fast approaching for annual trace element testing. Autumn is a good time to test as levels drop to their lowest point in the late winter/early spring.

By testing in the autumn we are able to:

1. Determine if there is a current deficit that could be affecting health and production. If cattle have been receiving zinc for facial eczema prevention, copper depletion may have occurred.
2. Check that there are enough reserves to buffer the depletion that will occur heading towards spring.
3. Assess whether the farm's supplementation policy is adequate. Cattle can be receiving too little or too much of a particular trace element. There are numerous trace element products on the market with a very wide range of prices. The most expensive product is not necessarily the best for your farm.

Testing can help save your money in the long run.

Liver sampling is the preferred method for testing trace element levels. For a routine check, they give us much more accurate information about trace element reserves and current levels than blood tests do. There are two ways cattle livers can be tested: liver biopsies done by Totally Vets or livers from cull cows tested at the works. Biopsies are generally preferred as we can be more certain that the animals tested represent the herd and repeat-samples can be taken to monitor trends over time. Works-testing forms are available from Totally Vets if you prefer to use this method.

Pasture-testing can also be valuable in assessing trace element status alongside animal tests. High levels of antagonists in the pasture can reduce absorption of certain trace elements. Knowing the pasture analysis from your property can assist in deciding the best approach to supplementation.

Call Totally Vets to book in your liver biopsies or to obtain a works-testing form.



Totally Vets - proud sponsors of Feilding Old Boys Oroua Rugby Football Club



Totally Vets current stock health

With the dry hot summer, low-grazing residuals and the forecast of rain 'some time' soon, facial eczema (FE) is hovering in the wings. Given the time of year and the fact that there are now several sites above the threshold to have started preventative measures, it is definitely the time to start your FE prevention measures if you have not already done so. Small amounts of damage prevented early in the season can have a significant effect on the

susceptibility of animals to clinical disease during high-risk periods later on.

Dairy

As feed supplies tighten due to the lack of rain, it is important to constantly evaluate stock condition and numbers. Proactive decisions can then be made to address the situation.

If feed supply dictates drying off early,



HA HA Ethel

A city man was driving down a country road when his car sputtered to a complete stop near a paddock filled with cows.

The driver, getting out to see what was the matter, noticed one of the cows looking at him. "I believe it's your radiator," said the cow. The man nearly jumped right out of his city slicker britches! He ran to the nearest farmhouse and knocked on the door. "A cow just gave me advice about my car!" he shouted, waving his arms frantically back toward the field. The farmer nonchalantly leaned out beyond the door frame to glance down the paddock. "The cow with two big black spots on it?" the farmer asked slowly. "Yes! Yes! That's the one!" the excited man replied. "Oh. Well, that's Ethel," the farmer said, turning back to the man. "Don't pay any attention to her. She doesn't know a thing about cars."

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Lame cows and track maintenance

Craig Dickson

Now is the time of year to start thinking about track maintenance on your farm.

Although only one possible cause of lame cows, tracks are an important part of the equation. Proper construction and regular maintenance of the track, especially the 300-500m closest to the dairy shed, is important in reducing lameness in dairy herds.

Races should be wide enough to allow good cow flow and free movement. Gateways should be the same width as the track and the track should widen as it reaches the cow shed.

Recommended race widths	
Herd size (cows)	Race width (m)
<120	5.0
120-250	5.5
250-350	6.0
350-450	6.5
>450	Varies with the split of the herd

Design tracks to maximize cow flow. Avoid sharp angles and turns as this will cause bottlenecks leading to pushing, misplaced feet and lameness. Cow flow is also disrupted by wet, boggy areas. Ensure tracks are adequately drained. Small drains should be cut regularly along the grassy track edge to allow water to flow off. Fix pot-holes early and remove adjacent hedges, or keep them well trimmed to avoid shading of the track which stops it from drying out.

Choose appropriate materials for your track surfaces. Use fine, non-abrasive or easily crushable material for the surface of the track, rather than coarse gravel. Examples include: sand, pumice, limestone, sandstone or woodchips. Get expert advice from your area when surfacing tracks. The hardness of a particular stone varies from region to region and the climate can make some materials unsuitable. To check if a material is soft enough to use on the surface layer, grind a small rock into concrete with the heel of your gumboot - it should shatter easily.

Use a professional road/track construction contractor when laying down tracks. The shape, width, slope and drainage of these tracks will influence how much future lameness occurs and how often track repairs are required.

Pay particular attention to the area closest to the cowshed. Stones tracked onto the concrete cause sole punctures and bruising. The track material immediately before the concrete should be soft and easily crushable. A nib wall can be useful to minimize the amount of rock carried onto the yard and ensure yards are hosed regularly to prevent build-up of gravel. Cows often bunch up as they approach the cowshed. Make this area a priority for track maintenance.

Other things that may preserve the life of tracks and reduce lameness include: avoiding the use of farm machinery on cow tracks; minimizing the wetting of tracks by irrigators; and avoid using tracks and races as stand-off pads in wet weather.

Tracks on dairy farms get a lot of wear from hundreds or thousands of feet every day. Regular maintenance is a vital part of any lameness prevention plan.

Some of the information in this article has been extracted from the DairyNZ Healthy Hoof programme - contact Totally Vets for more information.



remember to include leptos vaccinations, dry-cow therapy and trace element testing.

Drying off dairy cows is a feature of this edition. Best practice management of the drying-off process is a significant opportunity to set your herd up for calving, early season milk quality and a better result from next season's herd mating. Manage it well!

Sheep

The autumn parasite challenge is upon us. Barber's Pole will be a potential threat when

the rain finally returns. Ewes and lambs are susceptible and sudden death is often the first sign, usually without diarrhoea.

As autumn progresses, Trichs become the dominant species - see article. As always quarantine drenching of any brought-in stock - irrespective of species - is an obvious biosecurity measure.

Beef

Weaning plans should be in place for mustering, drenching and pasture management. Weaner

vaccinations are due and include 5-in-1, leptos and BVD depending on the risk. Now is a good time to organise pregnancy-testing.

Deer

It may be warm now, but that doesn't offer any protection when the weather changes - so vaccinate weaners against yersiniosis (see article). There are also weight gain advantages to be had from vaccinating weaners against leptos, the prevalence of which is higher than previously thought.



Beware the vicious *Trichostrongylus*

Ginny Dodunski

Every year we deal with production loss and deaths in lambs caused by this parasite.

Problems with *Trichostrongylus* ('Trichs' - pronounced 'Trikes') are frequently misdiagnosed and treated as for Barber's Pole worm. However the drenches that give ongoing protection against Barber's Pole do not prevent infection with Trichs.

What to watch out for

- A dark scour
- Usually occurs later in autumn than Barber's Pole worm but not always
- Will cause deaths, and animals that die will not always have the scour, but it is usually evident in a number of the mob

Monitoring for Trichs

- This worm causes a rapid and severe rise in Faecal Egg Counts (FECs)
- FEC lambs 3-4 weeks after the last drench
- Lambs will not be growing well; use any weight gain information and your EYES

Treatment

Triple (or double if testing has shown these are still effective) combination drench and shift onto better/cleaner feed.

Pregnancy-scanning sheep

Guy Haynes

Our calculations show that \$1000 spent on pregnancy-scanning 1000 ewes can return \$5500 in increased income.

If you're not already planning to pregnancy-test your flock, now is a good time to consider the many benefits of doing so.

This increased income comes from knowing which ewes are carrying more than one

lamb. Being able to prevent just these ewes from losing any more condition, lifting the condition of just the light ones and allocating safe paddocks and more grass to these ewes all result in more and bigger lambs.

Should multiples be run on their own from scanning? If feed is short and ewes are going to be underfed then it is better that multiples get the pick right from scanning. If there is still some paddock cleaning-up to do and ewe condition is OK, then there is more to gain by using the power and efficiency of bigger mobs.

The advantages of knowing the pregnancy status of your ewes also include being able to quit non-productive dry ewes. The feed eaten by non-productive dry ewes can then go productive pregnant animals.

Single-bearing ewes can be relegated to more difficult areas of the farm.

Both our experienced operators are able to take on a small number of new clients this season.

Clients who regularly take advantage of the scanning service offered by Totally Vets and Premier Breeding Services will receive booking forms in the mail. If you do not receive a booking form or wish to invest in the benefits of scanning, contact Totally Vets on 06 323 6161.

Alternatively our experienced scanners are happy to discuss your individual requirements and the services we can offer. For more information without obligation, please contact **Ross Edwards** on 0274 402 032 or **Guy Haynes** on 0274 555 424.

Dry-cow therapy for early dry-off

Allie Quinn

With the dry summer we're experiencing, you may need to look at drying off some of your herd early.

On some farms, drying-off will begin with heifers, while on others it will involve selected high somatic cell count (SCC) cows. With cow condition falling in many herds, drying off light, early calving cows is also a priority.

Farmers often report that their spring mastitis is worse following an extended dry period, in spite of dry-cow treatment. This is because the antibiotic products currently available have a protective period in the udder of up to 10 weeks. When cows are dry for longer than this, they become susceptible to new infections.

The cornerstone of mastitis control is a dry-cow therapy (DCT) programme. Dry-cow therapy has two functions:

- To cure existing infections
- To prevent new infections during the dry period and around calving

The ability of antibiotic DCT to cure existing infections and prevent new infections in the early part of the dry period is well known, and the udder itself is reasonably resistant to new infections through the mid-dry period. However, the risk of infection increases significantly in the two weeks prior to calving, just when protection from the antibiotic DCT is tapering off - or has already long gone, as is the case when cows have to be dried off early. Adding Teatseal® to your DCT programme means the udder is protected for the whole dry period. Teatseal® is generally removed by the calf suckling or hand stripping prior to the first milking.

The gold standard approach to DCT is therefore:

- To use an antibiotic with the best cure rates - this is particularly important when drying off high SCC cows
- And to follow this with an internal teat sealant to prevent new infections

There are several studies that support the use of combination therapy. These include a 2006 NZ study that showed combination therapy reduced clinical mastitis during the

dry period and at calving by 50%, compared to antibiotic alone. Research in the UK by Dr Eric Hillerton, DairyNZ's Chief Scientist, also showed overall infections were reduced by 50% in cows where combination therapy was used, compared to using antibiotic alone. And an Australian study published in 2010 showed significant reductions in clinical and subclinical mastitis when Teatseal® was used in combination.

As well as preventing new infections at calving, the benefits of combination therapy also extend into lactation. UK and Australian studies measured mastitis levels out to 100 days post-calving. There was an estimated 33-50% reduction in the number of clinical mastitis cases in the first 100 days after calving, compared to antibiotic alone.

A cost benefit calculator is available to use during your Milk Quality consultation to help assess the economic benefit of combination therapy on your farm. Cutting back on DCT, although saving money short-term, can often cause bigger problems during the following lactation and wipe out any perceived savings.

Contact us at Totally Vets to arrange a Milk Quality consultation and discuss the options for your herd.



What's the goss?

Lindsay and Elizabeth are proud grandparents for the third time with **Ava Maria Rowe** born on 22nd January, just on 7lbs. Lindsay describes Ava as "gorgeous, strong and content, with long fingers and toes". Congratulations to parents **Mike and Jess**, who are obviously delighted!

Six year-old **Jade Askin** (**Barny's** daughter) caught a huge trout at Taupo - her first one. In fact, she caught three. A disappointing haul for **Guy**, who caught... none! The highlight of **Jade's** day was that her fish was bigger than **Hamish's**. On a separate fishing trip, **Kayla's** fiancé **Groves** also successfully but painfully landed two 10lb snappers. Unfortunately, he dropped them on his feet, then had to have the spines removed - ouch.

Hamish, Ginny and **Helen** attended the International Sheep Veterinary Congress in

Rotorua on 18-22 February, with both **Ginny** and **Helen** speaking at the event. **Ginny**, who is on the NZVA Sheep & Beef Committee, chaired a stream and presented her topic 'information transfer to farmers'; **Helen** spoke on 'demographics, husbandry and health of working dogs on New Zealand sheep and beef farms'. Our hospital team are equally busy, catching up with the latest in small animal medicine and surgery. **Christine, Sally, Suzanne, Kellie, Helen, Rebekah** and **Debbie** are all attending the World Small Animal



Are your farm dogs vaccinated?

Helen Sheard

In the same way that everyone insures their farm bikes and tractor, it is possible to 'insure' the investment made in our farm working dogs.

A lot of time and money is spent on breeding or purchasing, training, and then keeping farm dogs fit and healthy. Dogs are essential to the operation of a farming business and they contribute uncountable hours of labour. However, they are often taken for granted and there are several infectious diseases that can quickly devastate a team and cost a significant amount of money in treatment, lost productivity or even death. Vaccination against these diseases is an essential 'insurance policy'.

Farm dogs have several factors which put them at higher risk of contracting infectious diseases:

- Teams often have a high proportion of young dogs, including litters of pups. Young unvaccinated dogs are at higher risk of contracting infectious diseases.

- Living and working in close contact with several other dogs. Most infectious diseases are more prevalent where groups of animals are in close contact.
- Farm dog teams are often a very mobile population. This can be as simple as introducing new dogs to the team, or travelling to other properties, or participating in dog trials or other events.

Parvovirus is of particular importance - it is prevalent in New Zealand and the majority of dogs that contract the virus will die. Treatment involves hospitalisation and intensive care and is very costly from both a financial and emotional perspective. Even then, there is no guarantee they will survive. Infected dogs shed parvovirus in their faeces for three weeks or more, and the virus can then survive for months in the environment and be spread on shoes, clothing and vehicles. Unfortunately, veterinarians and farmers around the country still regularly deal with outbreaks of parvo in unvaccinated farm dogs. This is particularly devastating when it is so simple to prevent with vaccination.

My dogs have never had these diseases - why should this matter to me? It is almost impossible to completely isolate farm dogs from external contact which may introduce infections onto a property. Think about the other dogs that may come onto your farm - your neighbour's

dogs, the fencing contractor's Labrador, the stock truck driver's Huntaway, your relations from town with their Jack Russell ... Have these dogs been vaccinated? Could they be carrying disease that could infect your dogs? How about the people or their equipment bringing infected faeces onto the property on boots or vehicles? These are some of the many ways infection can be introduced onto your farm.

Vaccination is an easy way to protect dogs against certain life-threatening and debilitating diseases. There are three core diseases which need regular vaccination against in all dogs: distemper, parvovirus and infectious hepatitis. In addition, vaccination against the main causes of kennel cough - *Bordetella* and parainfluenza virus - are important where groups of dogs are living together. In some regions of NZ, including the Manawatu, protection against leptospirosis may also be recommended.

There are two key things for a successful vaccination programme for dogs - completing a primary vaccination in all pups from as early as possible; and continuing with regular revaccination.

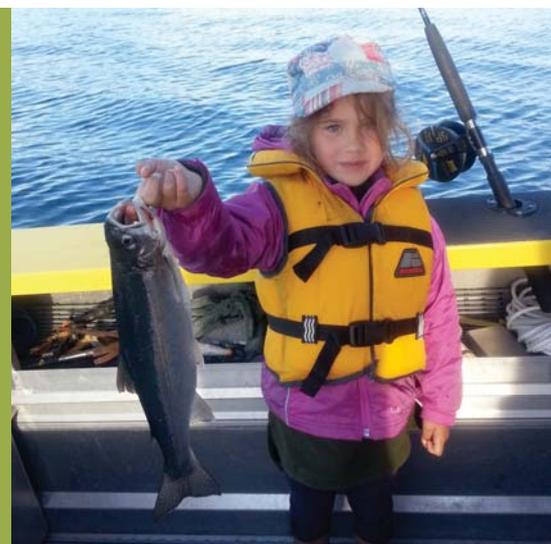
Dog vaccination is simple and cost-effective. Protect your investment - talk to Totally Vets about vaccinating your dogs today. We can combine vaccinating your dogs with a visit to your farm.

Veterinary Association Congress in Auckland on 6-9 March.

Summer has been a good time to go horse-trekking and **Christine** did just that for six days around Tikitiki, near Gisborne. She has come back in one piece - surprising after describing how she tackled narrow canyons and swam 'alongside' her horse through the rivers! **Suzanne** has made the most of the summer, falling off her mountain bike in early January, running the picturesque 13k Tussock Traverse event at the end of January - this cuts across

the heart of the Tongariro National Park - and finally canoeing the Whanganui River with **Kellie** in February and walking in to see the Bridge to Nowhere.

If you're into fishing, golf, or just a great day out, come and join us at the **Steinlager Totally Vets Classic Golf Tournament** on Tuesday 12th March and/or the **Totally Vets Fishing Competition** on Saturday 13th April. Event details and how to enter are on this edition's back page. We really look forward to seeing you there.





Coping with a long dry spell

Ryan Carr

It has been a dry, November, December, and January this year and at the time of writing, it looks like it could be a hot dry February too. Many of you may be feeling the effects of the weather by March.

Coping with a long dry spell can be difficult and stressful, so it is important to have a plan in order to minimise the impact, both on the farm and on your sanity!

FEED BUDGETING

In simple terms, what we need to know is a) whether enough is being fed today, b) whether there is enough feed for the following month and c) further, whether there will be enough feed for the winter. For breeding properties having enough feed, going into winter is paramount so that things don't fall into a hole come lambing/calving. You will never come out of the winter with more grass than you

had going in! So start your dry weather plan with a feed budget. Even a simple budget using the estimated total amount of feed on hand, estimated energy in the feed, stock energy requirements and stock numbers, is good. Once you have worked out the daily feed ration, you can multiply it to work out a budget for the coming months going into the winter. If you need any help with feed budgeting, contact your vet at Totally Vets. Many of us can take you through a simple budget without requiring too much information about your farm.

If there is a deficit now, or if there is a deficit to come, some decisions will need to be made such as whether to sell stock, buy in feed, or graze stock off. As a general rule it is more economic to sell stock than to buy in extra feed¹. Losing weight on ewes and cows now will also cost more in lost production next season, so overall it is better to have fewer stock that are in better condition if feed levels on farm are low.

ANIMAL HEALTH ISSUES

While feeding your stock will be your main concern, don't forget about other stock health issues. Make sure there is always sufficient water available for all stock on farm! A recent case of deaths in some beef cattle the Feilding

area due to salt poisoning (water deficiency) highlights the need to regularly check your troughs are working.

Barber's Pole (*Haemonchus*), Salmonella in ewes, pneumonia in lambs, ryegrass staggers and polio (Vit B1 deficiency), are all things to look out for DURING dry periods. AFTER a bit of rain it is important to watch out for facial eczema, Barber's Pole (again), other internal parasites especially black scour worm (*Trichostrongylus*), liver fluke, and nitrate poisoning. Also be on the lookout for increased metabolic problems around lambing/calving if stock are lighter than average this coming spring. Talk to your vet about what you can do to prevent or treat any of the above conditions if you think your stock are at risk or affected.

In order to have an accurate picture of how things are going, you will need to weigh stock regularly, and keep a close eye out for the diseases mentioned above. It is important to change your plan and budget as conditions change (or don't change, heaven forbid!). Putting together a plan of some kind will mean you are prepared if we don't get that much needed rain soon.

¹Extreme Dry Management and Planning Toolkit, Beef and Lamb NZ, May 2010.

Yersiniosis in deer

Barry Askin

It would be fair to say that every weaner deer in New Zealand will be exposed to the *Yersinia* bacteria in their first autumn/winter. This is because the bug is carried by birds, rabbits, rodents, hares, sheep cattle and pigs and can survive well in soil, water and pasture during the winter months. It is how young deer are managed during and after weaning that will determine whether or not they succumb to the disease. Anything that stresses the animal

such as transport, bad weather, poor nutrition, trace element deficiencies or parasites can cause clinical disease. Animals with no major stressors will usually not present with full blown clinical disease and show only mild symptoms.

The symptoms of yersiniosis in fawns are a foul-smelling watery scour that progresses to a bloody diarrhoea and usually death. There is seldom the opportunity to treat a sick animal because of the speed of onset of the disease. In the case of an outbreak, it is not uncommon for 20% of a mob to be affected and it is usually too late to vaccinate. Prophylactic antibiotic therapy to the remainder of the mob may be the only approach.

Aim to reduce stress levels as much as possible in young deer and consider reducing stress levels on yourself by vaccinating your weaners with Yersinivax^{®1}. The timing of vaccination may be critical in determining its effectiveness. Ideally it should be done in the autumn before the bad weather and young deer have been mobbed together. The single factor that often has the greatest bearing on when to vaccinate is when weaning takes place. Vaccinating before weaning can be challenging, yet leaving deer unprotected until after the rut could lead to problems.

Please give us a call to discuss these issues.

¹ Prescription Animal Remedy (P.A.R) Class 1. For use only under the authority or prescription of a veterinarian.

Drying-off management

Allie Quinn

The way in which cows are managed during drying off, and how the process itself is done, can have a significant impact on the outcome. Dry-cow therapy (DCT) is a significant investment in your herd so we have put together a few pointers below to help you get the most out of it. For further information, there is an administration guide available from the clinic or from www.teatseal.co.nz. This website also has a video demonstrating how to correctly administer dry-cow therapy and Teatseal® tubes, as well as a short online training course with a certificate, which is suitable for anyone who will be administering dry-cow therapy or Teatseal®.

PREPARATION

Recommendations on a DCT programme suitable for your herd will be made during your Milk Quality consult. Also, check out the new SmartSAMM tools on www.smartsamm.co.nz to see what your best options are.

Once you have decided on your programme, it is wise to get all product on farm, ready to be used when required. You will also need to make sure to have plenty of gloves, paper towels, teat wipes, teat spray and spray paint ready.

Groups of cows should be selected for dry-off based on milk volumes, somatic cell counts (SCC), body condition score, and calving date. Guidelines around this can be found in the SmartSAMM plan, or can be discussed with one of our vet team.

DRYING OFF

It is important to make sure you have plenty of help on hand and plenty of time to do the job properly. If you are drying off

after a morning milking and it is cold, the intramammary products can sometimes be harder to administer. If you find this is happening, the bucket of tubes can be placed in a larger bucket of hot water to gently warm the syringes up without getting them wet. Do not put the syringes directly into the water because water can carry bacteria which may cause infection if transferred into the udder on the syringe.



The udder should be clean and dry. Disinfect the teat end using at least one teat wipe per teat; making sure the wipe comes away clean when you are finished. When removing the cap from the dry-cow syringe, be sure not to touch the end of the nozzle (and don't use your mouth!). Partially insert the nozzle into the teat end and infuse the product (full insertion can damage the delicate inner lining of the teat and it has been shown to reduce effectiveness). If using an antibiotic, be sure to massage it from the teat up into the udder. If using Teatseal® in combination or alone, it must NOT be massaged into the udder, but must stay in the teat canal. It is best to disinfect

and treat one teat at a time, starting with the front left teat and working clockwise round the udder.

Treat all four quarters and follow with freshly mixed teat spray of the correct concentration. Immediately after treatment, mark each cow and record the ID number and treatment given.



AFTER TREATMENT

Once the mob has been treated and clearly identified, they should be walked quietly back to a clean paddock, preferably away from the milking shed and the milking mob. The cows should have access to water and a maintenance ration. Avoid activity that may encourage excessive soiling or movement of the udder during the dry period.

The dried-off mob should be checked daily for the first week or so for any swollen udders that may need investigating. It is best to keep the treated mob away from the dairy shed for the first week to avoid milk let down, which can slow down the process of udder dry-off and affect the teat plug formation.

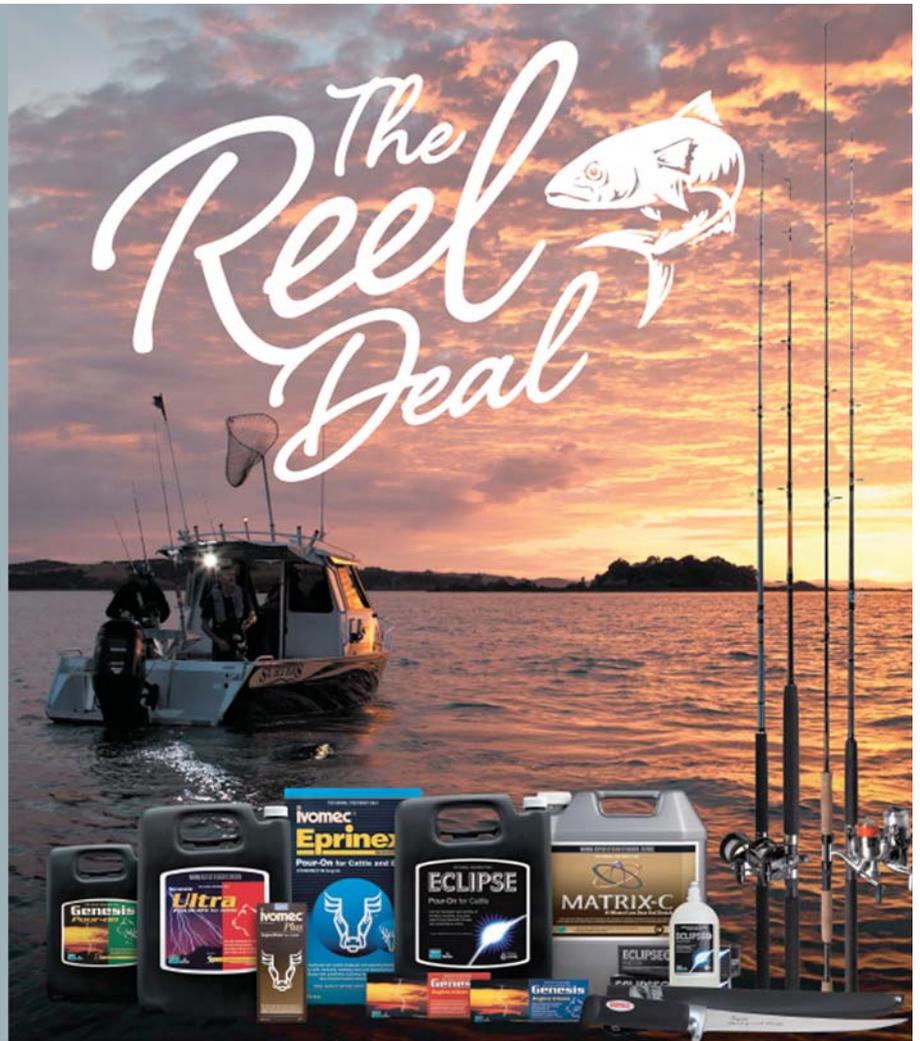
TRAINING

Dry-cow therapy is a significant animal health investment. Protect your investment by ensuring dry-cow treatment is administered correctly. Totally Vets can provide on-farm training on dry-off management. For further information, please contact one of our vet team.



Visit Totally Vets to get the real deal on getting better results using Merial Ancare cattle products and you could hook yourself one of these SHIMANO rod and reel deals* for better results on the water too.

*Shimano fishing rod and reel or Rapala knife yours with qualifying purchase while stocks last



The Reel Deal

Soft bait set or TLD15 set qualifying packs: 1 x EPRINEX® 20L, 1 x ECLIPSE® 10L, 1 x GENESIS® Pour-On 10L, 1 x MATRIX®C HI-min 20L, 1 x EXODUS® Pour-on 20L, 3 x ECLIPSE®E Bulk pack (4x500mL), 2 x IVOMEC®PLUS Herd Pack (6x500mL)
 Allvivo set or TR2006 set qualifying packs: 1 x EPRINEX® 5L, 1 x ECLIPSE® 2.5L, 1 x ECLIPSE® 5L, 1 x GENESIS® Pour-On 5L, 1 x GENESIS® Ultra Pour On 5L, 1 x SWITCH®C HI-Mineral 20L, 1 x EXODUS® Pour-on 5L, 1 x MATRIX®C HI-min 10L
 Filleting Knife qualifying packs: 1 x GENESIS® Pour-On 2.5L, 2 x GENESIS® Injection 500mL, 2 x GENESIS® Inj B12 500mL plus SE, 2 x ECLIPSE®E inj 500mL, 2 x IVOMEC®PLUS 1% - 500mL, 1 x SWITCH®C HI-Mineral 10L



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*WHILE STOCKS LAST

UPCOMING EVENTS

The Steinlager Totally Vets Classic Golf Tournament

Feilding Golf Club, Waughs Road, Feilding

Tuesday 12th March 2013

Stacked Mixed Ambrose teams

11am shotgun start

\$20 per entry (conditions apply)

Nine holes or 18 holes available

Entry fee can be charged to your current Totally Vets account

Totally Vets Fishing Competition

Castlecliff boat ramp, Wanganui

Saturday 13th April 2013

All registered boats to have VHF radio

Launching from 6am

\$15 per entry (conditions apply)

Weigh in at Wanganui Boat Club by 3pm

Entry fee can be charged to your current Totally Vets account

Contact either clinic for your entry form