

MILK BARTM
easy for you, healthy for them



the calf rearing solution





a digestive system in harmony

By following the principles of nature, the risk of nutritional scours, cross-suckling and poor weight performance that is often experienced with calf rearing can be significantly reduced.

In a lactating cow **Milk Let-Down** occurs when stimulation releases oxytocin into the blood stream. Oxytocin causes cells in the udder to contract and eject milk from the alveolus into the cisterns above the teats.

Oxytocin does NOT cause milk to flow from the teat. The teat canal must be physically opened to remove milk.

When a calf suckles from a cow she applies both positive and negative pressure (squeezing and sucking). Squeezing stimulates the cow teat which causes the oxytocin to be released. The suckling overcomes the sphincter barrier, allowing the calf to remove milk from the teat. The calf drinks **slowly**, up to **4 or 5 minutes per litre of milk** and produces a lot of **saliva**.



Saliva plays a vital part in calf health and is produced by suckling slowly. It is loaded with natural antimicrobial properties to boost immunity and it balances the pH in the abomasum so the milk can correctly curd. Saliva also contains essential enzymes like lipase for fat digestion.

The **slow** delivery of milk into the abomasum allows rennin and other enzymes time to curd the milk. It is vital that lactose is primarily digested in the abomasum and not passed through to the intestines. **E.Coli** numbers multiply rapidly when in contact with raw milk or lactose. This is a leading cause of nutritional scours in young calves.

The natural suckling action of using positive and negative pressure activates the **oesophageal groove** to close and form a tube so milk bypasses the rumen and enters the abomasum.

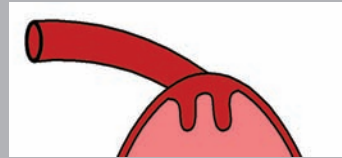
The oesophageal groove is a curved muscle that lies at the base of the oesophagus. It ensures that everything that enters the calf's mouth, ends up in the right place.

The Rumen. When a calf drinks water from a trough or eats meal and grains, the oesophageal groove stays relaxed to direct these foods to the rumen for digestion.

The Abomasum. When a calf suckles on a cow's teat the oesophageal groove closes and forms a tube to direct the milk to the abomasum for digestion. This tube is small and may not cope with the large volumes of milk caused by fast feeding.

This demonstrates the Oesophageal Groove when relaxed.

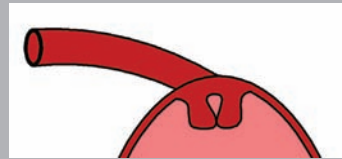
When a calf is drinking water from a trough or eating grain or pasture based products the oesophageal groove muscles are relaxed and the water or food drops into the rumen.



This demonstrates the Oesophageal Groove when a calf suckles from a teat.

The muscles tighten to form a tube to direct milk to the abomasum.

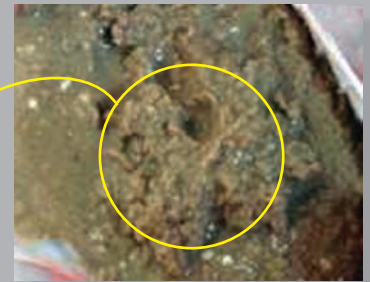
Fast feeding can overflow the tube so milk can enter the rumen.



The oesophageal groove is small, so it is essential that the milk delivery speed is controlled so it does not overflow and enter the rumen or lungs.

If milk overflows the oesophageal groove and enters the rumen it causes digestive problems. The rumen has enzymes to digest grains and forage. These enzymes have no ability to digest milk which ferments, producing lactic acid as a by-product.

The lactic acid enters the bloodstream of the calf and causes depression, anorexia and occasionally death.



Extract

It is vital to the health of the calf that all the milk goes into the abomasum. If milk enters the rumen through fast feeding, tube feeding or bucket feeding, it can cause gut ache, as the enzymes in the rumen cannot digest milk. Milk in the rumen is a key contributor to rumen acidosis and ill thrift.

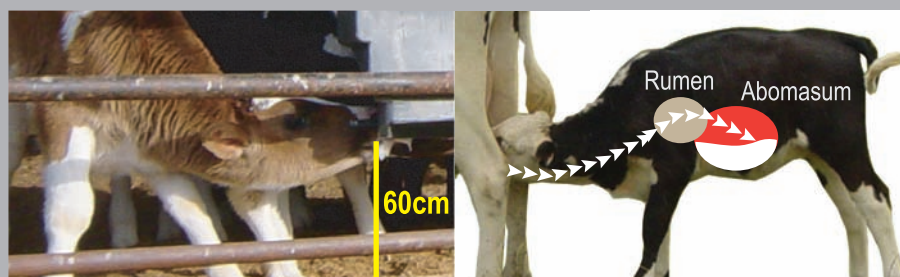
Source - Dr. Jim Quigley

Optimise **performance**

For the digestive system to perform the calf should drink in the same position as when feeding from a cow.

The milk flow should be controlled as she suckles for the oesophageal groove to fully function so milk bypasses the rumen.

It is important that the height of the teat is approximately 60cm from the ground for the oesophageal groove to fully function so the milk is directed to the abomasum.



By understanding the physiology of the calf and the roles of the digestive system we can clearly see that the slow feeding a calf experiences when feeding from a cow is vital to the calf's digestive health.

feeding for growth

A calf needs enough energy and nutrients to grow, to keep itself warm in cold weather or cool in warm weather. Free choice grain and clean water should always be available.

Week 1 - 3

All energy comes from colostrum or milk.

A calf derives no energy from grain during the first few weeks, so it is important to feed enough milk to meet all energy needs. Grain in the diet is important from week one to start rumen development.

Week 4

Now the rumen is starting to develop. Small amounts of energy are taken from grain, but the majority of energy is from milk.

Week 5

By the end of the week six (42 days) the rumen should be developed enough for milk to be reduced **but only if the calf is eating 700 grams of grain per day.**

If the calf is eating 700 grams of grain the milk volume can be reduced to 4 litres fed once per day, ideally late in the day.

If the calf is **not** eating 700 grams of grain per day, it should be kept on a high milk diet until it is eating enough.

Week 12

By now the rumen will be developed enough for the calf to continue to grow on pasture or pasture based feeds and grain.

Weaning

To prevent weight loss at weaning it is important the calf has had ad lib grain from Week 1.

At 42 days the calf should be consuming 700gms of starter ration. Once this happens calves can have milk reduced and be fed once a day. **Do not go to once a day feeding under 42 days.**

Ideally calves on once a day milk feeding should be fed in the evening. The calf will then sleep on a full stomach but will be hungry during the day. With ad lib grain available they will consume more to accelerate rumen development.

Providing the calf is consuming a minimum of 1kg of grain or has doubled it's birth weight it can be weaned from 8 weeks.



Milk Volume

Use a tape measure every week to measure the growth and adjust feeding volumes using the chart example below. Wrap the tape around the calf just behind the wither and elbow.

Whole milk example:

	Calf Heart Girth CM	Weight (approx)	Colostrum Litres	Milk Litres	Feeding Times	Grain kg	Teat Type
Day 1	70	40	4.7		Split into 2 - 3 Feeds		Milk Bar Colostrum Teat
Day 2			4.7		Split into 2 - 3 Feeds		Milk Bar Colostrum Teat
Day 3			2.0	3	Split into 2 - 3 Feeds		Milk Bar Colostrum Teat
Week 1	70	40		5.3	Split into 2 Feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 2	74	44		5.6	Split into 2 Feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 3	80	50		6.0	Split into 2 Feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 4	84	57		6.3	Split into 2 Feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 5	86	61		6.4	Split into 2 Feeds	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 6	88	65		6.2	Split into 2 Feeds	700gm	Milk Bar Teat
Week 7	92	73		4.0	1 Feed - Evening	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 8	94	77		4.0	1 Feed - Evening	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat
Week 9	98	86		4.0	1 Feed - Evening	Ad Lib	Milk Bar Teat

IMPORTANT! In cold weather increase volumes by 2% for every degree under 5°C .

EXAMPLE: Daily Volume: 5 L

At 4°C increase 2% = 5.1 L At 0°C increase 10% = 5.5 L At -5°C increase 20% = 6.0 L At -10°C increase 30% = 6.5 L

signs of fast feeding

When milk squirts out of a teat into the calf's mouth calf rearers think that this is a good thing. Calf rearers think that if milk flow is fast it will be easy for the calves. We know that the digestive system cannot keep up with the fast flow of milk, and problems can arise. Fortunately the calves will tell us when they are drinking too quickly and there are some key signs to look for.

Cross suckling. Calves will cross suckle on each other or their surroundings after feeding in order to produce saliva that they should have produced while feeding. There is no conclusive evidence to prove if calves cross suckle in order to produce the saliva they would have produced when feeding at the correct speed, or if they cross suckle to satisfy the nursing instinct. What is well known is that they will cross suckle after they have been feeding too quickly.

Cross suckling is the first sign that calves are drinking too quickly, once you notice it you will soon notice nutritional scours will follow.

Cross suckling can cause infections, especially in the navel but most importantly cross suckling damages developing udder tissue and teat canal and is strongly linked to mastitis in first lactation heifers.

Cross suckling is also strongly linked to blind quarters in heifers.



Coughing while drinking. When milk is squirting into the calf's mouth the oesophageal groove can overflow and milk can enter the trachea causing the calf to step back and cough. This can cause respiratory problems and is a strong indicator that the flow of milk is too fast for the digestive system to handle.

Peer Reviewed & Published Research

Six groups of calves were taken from the same farm. They were fed the same rations and raised in the same facility.

Three groups were fed with Milk Bar Teats, while the other three groups were fed on a faster teat with an internal valve that feeds at a similar speed to teats that are commercially available.

Calves were weighed and the speed of drinking and behaviour was recorded.

This research has been peer reviewed and published in the Journal of Applied Animal Nutrition.

Calves fed with **Milk Bar Teats did not cross suckle!**

During the research trial it was noted that calves fed on the faster, valve teat were hyperactive immediately after feeding and 'were more likely to engage in non-nutritive sucking of each others body parts' (cross suckling).

Results from the Milk Bar Teat:



Calves fed with Milk Bar Teats were settled and relaxed after feeding.

All calves had healthy, undamaged teats.

The keratin plug remains intact to protect the teat canal from infection.

Results from the faster valve teat:



These calves cross suckled vigorously after feeding.

Cross suckling damage and loss of the keratin plug was common.

Extract 'Calves suckling on each other can affect the development of the juvenile udder. This in conjunction with the transmission of mastitis pathogens is prone to lead to heifer mastitis' Source - Shalm

Calves fed with **Milk Bar Teats** have **increased lactose absorption!**

During the trial samples were taken from the abomasum, ileum, intestines and colon of 14 day old calves, two hours after feeding and the lactose levels recorded.

Results from the Milk Bar Teat:

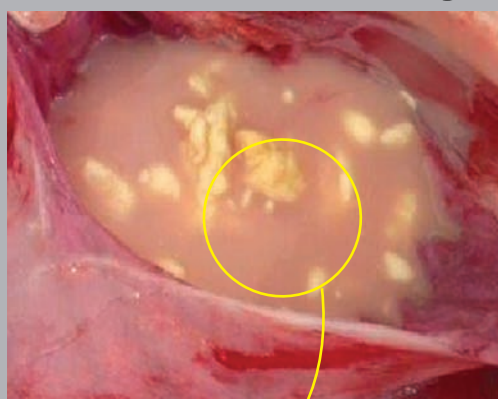


Healthy thick, even curding.

Only **3mg/gm** of lactose remained two hours after feeding. Reducing lactose (sugar) in the intestines limits the food source required for pathogens to multiply.

NOTE: Lactose absorption can not be observed! It requires laboratory analysis.

Results from the faster feeding teat:



Insufficient curding.

Significantly higher lactose (**12mg/gm**) in the abomasum of calves fed from a faster teat.

These calves had much higher concentrations of lactose in the intestine and faeces.

Higher lactose levels in the intestine feed pathogens, allowing them to multiply rapidly. This can be a major cause of scours.

Nutritional scours

Nutritional scours is typically caused by excess sugar (lactose) entering the intestines and feeding the pathogens that live there. Pathogens feed on sugar and they multiply rapidly. The good news is that nutritional scours can often be prevented by controlling the flow of milk into the calf. This allows the digestive system time to do it's job and reduce the amount of sugar entering the intestines.

You can find the published research findings here: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-applied-animal-nutrition/article/div-classtitleinfluence-of-teat-flow-rate-in-commercial-milk-feeding-systems-on-calf-digestion-and-performancediv/E97A63D76CE57FAA82EB4CEA97083221>

Weight Trials

There have been many trials documented which show significantly improved weight gains with calves fed from Milk Bar Teats. These trials have been done under controlled conditions so we think they are relevant.

Healthier digestion results in heavier calves!

Country	Year	Breed	Days	Milk Bar Teat (KG/Day)	Faster Teat (KG/Day)	ADG Increase with Milk Bar	Weight Gain KG
New Zealand	2014	Fresian	42	0.736	0.665	10.68%	2.98
Brazil	2015	Cross Bred	60	0.724	0.616	17.53%	6.48
France	2015	Holstein	57	0.731	0.663	10.25%	4.00
Italy	2017	Buffalo	85	0.691	0.620	11.45%	6.03

the teat is the key

Milk Bar Teats are designed with calf health in mind. The rubber is specifically formulated to ensure calves suckle and nurse through to weaning to support the digestive system. Milk Bar Teats are hand slit so we know the milk delivery is the correct speed. Milk Bar is world renowned for innovation but in the case of the Milk Bar Teat we copied the cow and emulated the milk let-down process!



Squeeze a Milk Bar Teat and milk drips out. The calf squeezes the teat to open it and suckles to release the milk. This uses **positive and negative pressure just like Mother Nature**. She drinks slowly at about **3 to 4 minutes per litre** and produces a lot of saliva. ***This works in harmony with nature and promotes calf health.***



Squeeze a fast flowing teat and milk squirts out. When the calf feeds she squeezes the teat and milk is forced into her mouth. **NO SUCKLING IS REQUIRED, ONLY SQUEEZING AND GULPING.** She drinks very quickly **often less than 1 minute per litre** and produces little saliva. ***This is totally opposite to nature and causes digestive problems.***

Milk Bar® Teats



Milk Bar Colostrum Teat

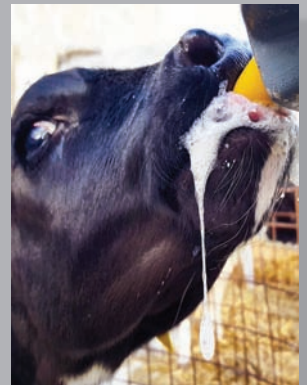
Milk Bar Code 900300

Quantity: 5 per pack

Milk Bar Colostrum Teat has been specifically formulated to make training calves easy whilst still ensuring that the saliva is produced for immunity.

To make training easy, use a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat for the first few feeds.

After a couple of days calves will be confidently feeding and will be ready to move on to the Milk Bar Teat for continued health benefits.



Milk Bar Teat

Milk Bar Code 900100

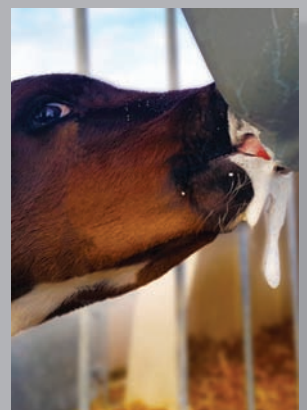
Quantity: 10 per pack

Proven to enhance calf health!

The pull through or snap on design stops teats rotating and loosening during feeding and is extremely hygienic.

The inverted tip prevents irritations to the roof of the calves mouth.

To maximise results use the Milk Bar Follow the Teat System (page 15). This ensures that calves nurse and suckle at the correct speed right through to weaning.





Milk Bar® Vitality System

We know that when a calf drinks 1 litre in under 2 minutes the lactose absorption is reduced. This impacts daily weight gain and increases the risk of nutritional diarrhoea as lactose passes through the intestines.

It is important that the calf has a controlled milk flow from birth to weaning to help curding and improve lactose adsorption.

For optimum health calves should start drinking from a new Milk Bar Teat and stay with that teat, or a teat of a similar age until weaning.

The new Vitality Management System gives the operator a simple method to ensure all calves are drinking at the correct speed, and from a correct teat until weaning!



Milk Bar Vitality 3L Bottle System - 5 Pack

Milk Bar Code 901200

Milk Bar Vitality 4L Bottle System - 5 Pack

Milk Bar Code 901207

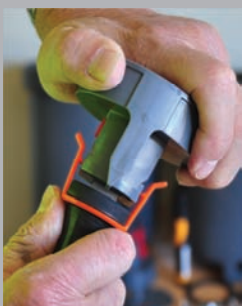
Contains:

- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Bottle 3L or 4L
- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Bottle Cap
- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Bottle Chute
- 5 Milk Bar Vitality Aligning Socket
- 1 Milk Bar Colostrum Teat (training teat)
- 10 Milk Bar Teat
- 10 Milk Bar Vitality Teat Clips (one of each colour)
- 10 Milk Bar Vitality Vitality Tags (one of each colour)



Fitting the Vitality Bottle Cap

1. Fit a NEW Milk Bar Teat to the Teat Clip.
2. Snap the Teat Clip into the Bottle Cap and screw to the bottle.
3. Attach a Vitality Tag of the same colour as the Teat Clip to the calf's pen, hutch or chute.



The Chute secures the bottle into the correct position.

If the bottle is sitting back in the chute, the calf will pull it forward. As she drinks, the bottle will lock into place.

Using the Vitality Management System

Birth Feed at least 2L of colostrum from a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat.

Day 1 - Day 3 Weigh the calf to ensure adequate colostrum intake.

Using a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat makes training easy.

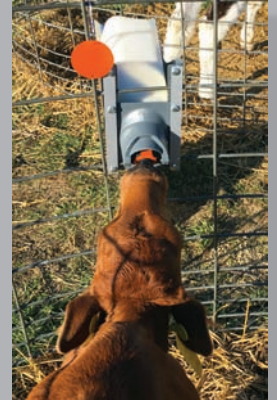
Use a Vitality Bottle Cap fitted with a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat for the first few feeds. The Milk Bar Colostrum Teat can be used for multiple calves.



Day 4 Introduce the calf to grain and a new Milk Bar Teat.

Place a new Milk Bar Teat into the Teat Clip.

Use the colour that has been assigned to calves born that week. Attach the corresponding coloured Vitality Tag to the chute, hutch or pen.



Day 21 Calves can be paired or grouped to improve social development.

Pair or group calves with the identical coloured Vitality Tags.

Attach each calf's Vitality Tag to the group hutch or pen.

Continue to match the coloured Teat Clip to the Vitality Tag until weaning.



Important! When calves are weaned it is important to discard the used Milk Bar Teats. By now they will be worn and will feed young calves too quickly.

Example: Calves born in each week are allocated a colour until weaning.

Calves born in each week are allocated a colour.



When calves from Week 1 are weaned, remove the worn Milk Bar Teat from the Vitality Bottle Cap and insert a new Milk Bar Teat for calves born in Week 11. Smaller farms with 10 calves or less being fed at a time can also use the Milk Bar Vitality System. Simply allocate a different colour for each calf.

Individual or group raising calves is personal preference. The Milk Bar Vitality system works equally well in both situations!

Cleaning

There is no need to dismantle the Vitality Bottle Cap or remove the Milk Bar Teat for cleaning!

1. Rinse with water
2. Add Alkali Detergent
3. Soak for up to 10 minutes
4. Rinse clean and dry



Important! Do not soak for more than 20 minutes and allow to dry thoroughly before the next use. Using a basket allows all caps to dry.





user friendly feeders

1. Feeders interstack with teats fitted. Sounds simple but it's unique to Milk Bar and makes handling feeders quick and easy.
2. Ezi Lock Hooks are 100% bunt proof and they will lock onto anything up to 75mm.
3. Feeders come with either large cut outs like this Milk Bar 10, or secure finger grips or both.

Milk Bar feeders are made from the highest quality polyethylene. The teat channel is low to reduce milk wastage and there are no threads or valves to trap bacteria. Milk Bar feeders come fully assembled with teats fitted and ready to use!

Not every calf shed is the same and so Milk Bar Feeders have different hook systems depending on feeder size and weight.

Ezi Lock Hooks

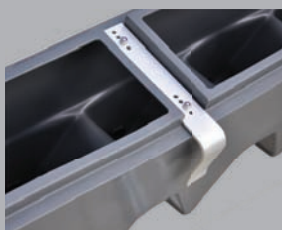
100% bunt proof and adjust to fit gates up to 75mm rails!

Feeders hang upside down to drain.



Aluminium

Used on feeders where hooks are too far apart to be adjusted simultaneously. Pre drilled for use on different rail or gate widths.



Moulded

Moulded into the feeder to fit 25, 45 or 50mm rails. These feeders come with a self locking catch.



Milk Bar® Individual Feeders

With five options the Milk Bar Range of individual feeders adapts to all calf hutch or pen styles!

Milk Bar Trainer Bottle

Milk Bar Code 901100

Volume: 3L

Weight: 600gms

Length: 350mm

Height: 150mm

Width: 120mm

Handle: Carry handle

The perfect training bottle.



Milk Bar 1 3L

Milk Bar Code 910100

Volume: 3L

Weight: 700gr

Length: 210mm

Height: 210mm

Width: 210mm

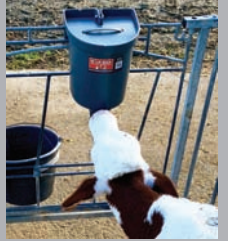
Hooks: Moulded 25mm

Handle: Finger grips

Now available with a lid!



NEW LID!



Milk Bar 1EL

Hangs outside the pen

Milk Bar Code 910130

Volume: 8L

Weight: 700gr

Length: 290mm

Height: 400mm

Width: 270mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 1EL

Hangs inside the pen

Milk Bar Code 910131

Volume: 8L

Weight: 700gr

Length: 290mm

Height: 400mm

Width: 270mm

Hooks: Ezi Lock

Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 1 4L

Milk Bar Code 910120

Volume: 4L

Weight: 700gr

Length: 210mm

Height: 210mm

Width: 210mm

Hooks: Moulded 25mm

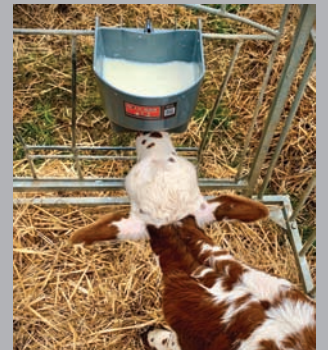
Handle: Finger grips



NEW MODEL!

The new Milk Bar 1 4L features a **clip on teat** system to make changing teats even easier!

The feeder has a **self locking catch** to secure the feeder to rails and gates. Moulded in 250 mm **increments** helps to give accurate feeding volumes.



Pull apart the two catches that hold the teat securely in place.



Place the Milk Bar Teat onto the 'spigot'.



Press the Milk Bar Teat onto the spigot.



Click the catches back into place. The Milk Bar Teat is now secure and ready for use!

Milk Bar® Group Feeders

Group feeding calves significantly reduces time and labour, however people can be reluctant to group calves because of cross suckling issues (page 5). Calves fed from a fast teat or a bucket will suckle each other's navels and udders causing infections and long term damage.

The Milk Bar Teat resolves this issue so calves can be group fed with minimal risk. The controlled flow of the Milk Bar Teat satisfies the suckling urge so after feeding, calves are quiet, satisfied and contented.

A study at the University of British Columbia found that pair-housed calves continued to gain weight after weaning while individually housed calves experienced a lag in weight gain after weaning. Group or pair-housed calves also experience group learning. In a study performed at Utah State University, calves housed in groups learned to eat calf starter at an earlier age than calves housed individually. Consumption of calf starter promotes rumen development to increase feed efficiency.

Milk Bar 4

Milk Bar Code 910180
Volume: 36L
Weight: 3kg
Length: 700mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips

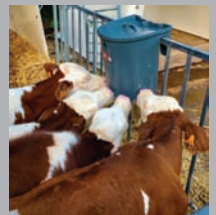


Milk Bar 5

Milk Bar Code 910200
Volume: 15L
Weight: 2kg
Length: 300mm
Height: 360mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Moulded 25-40mm
Handle: Carry handle



NEW LID!



Milk Bar 6

Milk Bar Code 910300
Volume: 36L
Weight: 3kg
Length: 700mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 8

Milk Bar Code 910330
Volume: 60L
Weight: 5kg
Length: 850mm
Height: 430mm
Width: 460mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Cut out handles



Milk Bar 10

Milk Bar Code 910400
Volume: 60L
Weight: 5kg
Length: 850mm
Height: 430mm
Width: 460mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Cut out handles



Milk Bar 12

Milk Bar Code 910500
Volume: 90L
Weight: 8kg
Length: 1.2m
Height: 460mm
Width: 430mm
Hooks: Aluminium
Handle: Finger grips and cut out handle

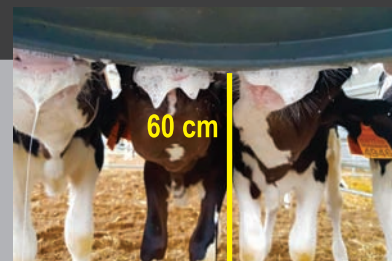


Milk Bar 20

Milk Bar Code 910800
Volume: 120L
Weight: 12kg
Diameter: 900mm
Height: 900mm
Solid base stops calves pushing the feeder over.
Fantastic for larger groups of calves.



TIP! Make sure the teats are around 60cm or knee height from the bedding. This helps the oesophageal groove to close.





**Compartments hold 2.5L
Easy to clean with a deep
teat channel to minimise
milk waste.**

Milk Bar® Compartment Feeders

Milk Bar 2 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912100
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 2kg
Length: 400mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 250mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 3 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912200
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 3kg
Length: 500mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 250mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 4 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912250
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 3.5kg
Length: 660mm
Height: 400mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 5 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912300
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 4.5kg
Length: 850mm
Height: 390mm
Width: 300mm
Hooks: Ezi Lock
Handle: Finger grips



Milk Bar 10 Compartment

Milk Bar Code 912400
Volume: 2.5L ea
Weight: 11kg
Length: 1.13m
Height: 430mm
Width: 480mm
Hooks: Aluminium
Handle: Finger grips and cut out handle



**Milk Bar Feeders
interstack with teats fitted!**



Cleaning

Milk Bar Feeders and Teats are designed to be as easy as clean as possible. The pull through design of the teats reduces tight areas where bacteria can grow. Teats do not need to be removed or flushed through for cleaning.



Daily: Rinse feeders with cold water.
At least twice a week: Scrub feeders with hot water (50°C) and **Alkali Detergent**. Bend the teats with your brush to flush the milk out of the teat. Rinse with clean water.

Milk Bar® Accessories

Milk Bar Teat Tool

Milk Bar Code 950400
 Makes changing teats simple!
 Simply place the Teat Tool around the teat and pull it out.



Milk Bar Plug 22

Milk Bar Code 900109
 Quantity: 10
 Use a Milk Bar Plug to seal off any spare teat holes.



Milk Bar 1 Lid

Milk Bar Code 900109
 Quantity: 5
 Prevents flies in the summer and heat loss in the winter.
 Fits onto the Milk Bar 1.



Milk Bar 5 Lid

Code 910201 Quantity: 1
 Code 910202 Quantity: 5
 Prevents flies in the summer and heat loss in the winter.
 Fits onto the Milk Bar 5.



Ezi Lock Hook Set

Milk Bar Code 950200
 Replacement hooks for Milk Bar Feeders.
 Hooks extend to 75mm.
 100% bunt proof.



Typical results from farms that implement the Milk Bar System!

"I recommend the Milk Bar System. I have considerably reduced my use of electrolytes from a cost of 150 € / month to 12 € / month and I have not used antibiotics!

Before I used buckets and also tried the fast teat. More than 75% of my calves suffered from nutritional diarrhoea. I had a lot of work to treat them and a lot of money spent on antibiotics and electrolytes and for poor growth results!

Now my heifers eat more grain. They are more active and have better coats. I am very satisfied, I feel like I'm reaching the real potential for growth today."



The importance of One Teat for One Calf

Milk Bar Teats are scientifically formulated to replicate the correct milk flow and suckling action. Calves produce maximum saliva to boost immunity and improve digestion. Using a Milk Bar Teat for more than one calf softens the rubber and calves can drink too quickly. Calves that drink too quickly cross suckle causing damage and suffer from nutritional diarrhoea and poor weight gains.

**To save time and money, follow The Golden Rule:
One Calf - One Teat**

Milk Bar® Follow the Teat

The Milk Bar Follow the Teat System was developed to simplify healthy calf rearing. We know that calves need to have a controlled milk flow to stay healthy. We also know that when the teat ages and softens the milk flow can increase and cause health problems. By using the Follow the Teat System calves suckle and nurse the teat with the ideal milk flow right through to weaning. Higher weight gains, better digestibility and improved health are the results!

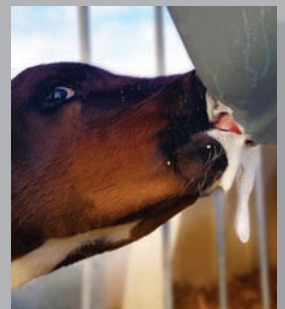
Day 1 - Day 3 Weigh the calf to ensure adequate colostrum intake.

Use a Milk Bar Trainer Bottle OR a Milk Bar 1 fitted with a Milk Bar Colostrum Teat. When the calf is drinking happily she can move to a new Milk Bar Teat. Wash the Colostrum Teat for the next calf.



Day 4 Introduce the calf to grain and a new Milk Bar Teat.

Place a new Milk Bar Teat into the feeder allocated for that calf. This feeder stays with this calf. It is helpful to number your feeders and pens for easy recognition.



Day 22 Put calves into a group for better social development and less labour. If it is not possible to group the calves, they can be kept individually until weaning.

When you have enough calves to make a group, remove the Milk Bar Teat from the individual feeders and insert them into the group feeder.

This group feeder stays with this group of calves, again numbering feeders and group pens prevents mistakes. Use Milk Bar Plugs if you have spare teat holes.



Important! When calves are weaned it is important to discard the used Milk Bar Teats. By now they will be worn and will feed young calves too quickly.



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Distributor:

MILK BAR
easy for you, healthy for them

