

Grain-Free Hay Enhancer™ Supplement

For Elephants & White Rhinoceroses

(Available at www.mazuri.com or through a Mazuri® retailer.)

Formula Code - 561U



Description

Mazuri® Grain-Free Hay Enhancer™ Supplement is designed to complement a hay and browse based diet to meet the nutritional requirements of elephants and white rhinoceroses. The supplement accounts for the nutritional deficiencies created by a hay-based diet.

Features and Benefits

- Contains no cereal grain products.
- Pre and pro-forms of vitamin A - Including beta-carotene.
- Added vitamin C - May preserve integrity and functionality of Vitamin E in the animal*.
- Provides proper ratios of other vitamins and minerals** - Reduces the need for additional supplementation.
- Contains flaxseed - Source of omega 3 fatty acids.
- Contains beet pulp - Good source of fermentable fiber for GI health.
- Pellet form - Easy to feed; easy for animals to handle, minimizes waste.



Product Form

Cube feed: 5/8" diameter x 1" length.

- 50 lb. net weight paper sack

Catalog

3003582-406

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude protein not less than.....	19.0%
Crude fat not less than.....	3.0%
Crude fiber not more than.....	30.0%
Ash not more than	9.0%
Calcium not less than	0.90%
Calcium not more than.....	1.40%

Phosphorus not less than	0.60%
Salt not less than	0.60%
Salt not more than	1.10%
Sodium not more than	0.80%
Selenium not less than	1.00 ppm
Selenium not more than	1.20 ppm

Ingredients

Ground soybean hulls, dehulled soybean meal, ground whole aspen, cane molasses, dried beet pulp, ground flaxseed, lignin sulfonate, soybean oil, salt, choline chloride, dicalcium phosphate, monocalcium phosphate, biotin, calcium pantothenate, sodium sesquicarbonate, calcium propionate (a preservative), dl-alpha tocopheryl acetate (form of vitamin E), calcium carbonate, natural and artificial apple flavoring, yeast culture, riboflavin supplement, cholecalciferol (form of vitamin D₃), magnesium oxide, thiamine mononitrate, nicotinic acid, beta carotene, vitamin B₁₂ supplement, vitamin A acetate, pyridoxine hydrochloride, l-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate (stabilized vitamin C), zinc oxide, copper sulfate, magnesium sulfate, zinc sulfate, potassium sulfate, preserved with mixed tocopherols (form of vitamin E), rosemary extract, citric acid (a preservative), manganese sulfate, manganous oxide, sodium selenite, cobalt carbonate, ferrous sulfate, ethylenediamine dihydroiodide, potassium iodide, basic copper chloride, sodium molybdate.

Feeding Directions

- Mazuri® Grain-Free Hay Enhancer™ Supplement is designed as a concentrated supplement and not a complete feed. It should be fed at 5% of the daily diet to balance potential nutritional deficiencies created by feeding a hay-based diet to elephant and white rhinoceroses.
- Elephant and white rhinoceroses typically eat between 1-3% of their body weight daily, though these amounts vary according to species, age, size, life stage, health status, activity of the animal and the environmental temperatures.
 - Example: A 10,000 lbs. elephant (4,545 kg) at maintenance eating 1% of their body weight daily will consume 100 lbs. (45.45k g) of food per day. 5 lbs. (2.27 kg) of the diet will consist of the supplement and the remaining 95 lbs. (43.18 kg) will be hay and/or browse.
- If supplemental Vitamin E is desired, we recommend the use of Emcelle® Tocopherol (0010111), a micellized, water-dispersible Vitamin E solution. The recommended usage of Emcelle® Tocopherol is 2-6 IU/kg body weight. Emcelle® should be provided as a top dressing the dry portion of the diet or may be added in drinking water. Supplemental vitamin E may be desired for the following reasons: Low plasma tocopherol levels (below 0.2 mg per dL), continual confinement feeding of animals, feeding poor quality, long-stored roughages, feeding milk replacers that contain tocopheryl-acetate, feeding high levels of polyunsaturated fatty acids.
- Always provide animal with plenty of fresh, clean water.

* Bertinato, J. et al. 2007. Sparring effects of selenium & ascorbic acid on vitamin C & E in guinea pig tissues. Nutrition J. 6:7

* Chen, L. 1989. Interaction of vitamin E and ascorbic acid (review). In Vivo. 3(3): 199-209.

** Ullrey, D.E., Crissey S.D. and Hintz H.F. 1997. Elephants: Nutrition and Dietary Husbandry. Nutrition Advisory Group Handbook. Washington DC.