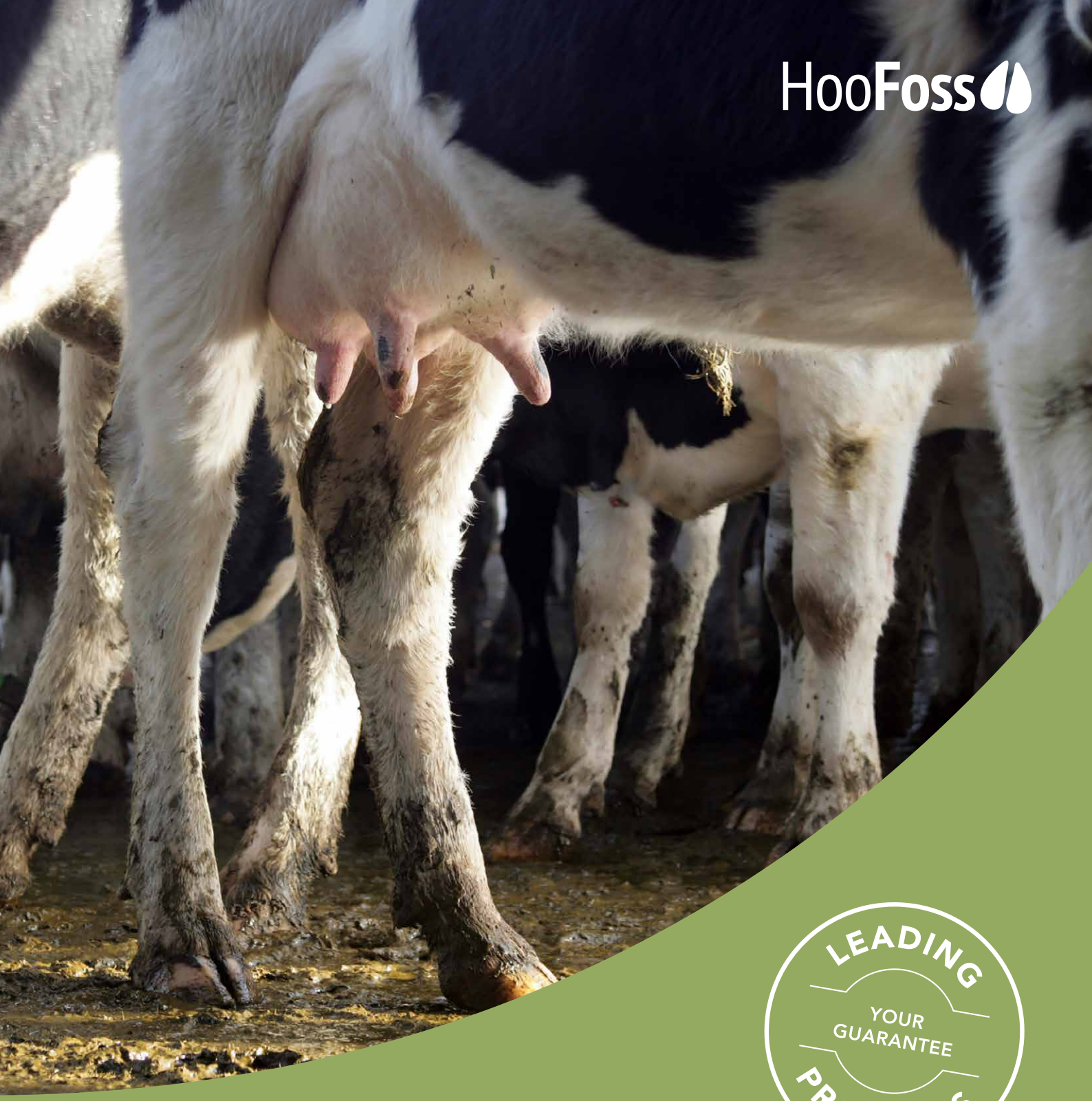


HooFoss

LEADING PRODUCTS
YOUR GUARANTEE

HooFoss

Protects the skin in the hoof region

VILOFOSS®

HooFoss

Protects the skin in the hoof region

SLURRY INCREASES THE RISK OF HOOF INFECTIONS

In high-yield milk productions, cows and heifers are exposed to high levels of skin-damaging waste products found in slurry. The waste products include ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, and moisture. Healthy and intact skin in the hoof region is very resistant to bacterial infections, but prolonged contact to waste products from the hoof environment weakens the skin and significantly increases the risk of hoof infection.

ELIMINATION OF BACTERIA IS NOT THE RIGHT APPROACH

Disinfectants or antibiotics are not suitable for hoof treatment in a polluted hoof environment with excessive levels of bacteria. After such treatments, bacteria will be reduced, but as soon as the cows and heifers reenter the barn, the hoof region will once again be exposed to an overload of bacteria and waste products.

HOOFOSS COUNTERACTS THE DAMAGING IMPACT FROM THE HOOF ENVIRONMENT

HooFoss is a new active skin protection agent specialised for use in the hoof region.

HooFoss adds a fully covering layer of active minerals to the problem area. Once formed, the mineral layer will bind hard for several days to intact and damaged skin. When cows and heifers return to the barn, the active mineral layer will support and protect the skin. This relief will allow the skin to heal, without being exposed to the harmful hoof environment.

When used continuously, HooFoss will provide ongoing protection and significantly reduce hoof problems.

HooFoss - a highly specialised skin protection agent working in four steps

1. Cleans the skin from skin-damaging components, such as manure and ammonia
2. Powerful drying and increased oxygenation of the problem area
3. Covers the problem area with a protective crust that supports skin healing
4. Forms a resistant mineral layer on the skin that protects the skin for several days

Spraying HooFoss

The spraying method is the most effective and simple form of application, which ensures full contact to the hoof region. Spraying is easily combined with the daily work routines. HooFoss does not cause pain or distress in the animals. In the effort to reduce working time, we recommend spraying the rear legs only, since this is the location of the majority of hoof problems.

The treatment with HooFoss should always be started with at least one month of spraying to ensure a controlled and optimal effect.

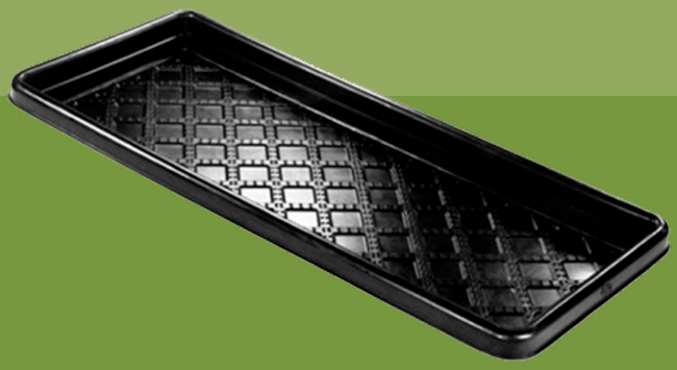
Packing sizes: 20, 250 og 1300 kg.

USE

- For use in milking parlours, rotary, head lock systems and other situations where spraying is feasible.
- Use a knapsack sprayer made of durable plastic or stainless steel. For safety reasons, it is recommended to use a sprayer with a long telescopic lance in head lock systems, or similar.
- Apply a concentrated solution twice per week. Increase the application rate in case of severe problems.
- IMPORTANT: Spray directly with powerful jet of HooFoss on the problem area and in the hoof cleft from a distance of approx. 2 cm. Rinse well through and make sure that HooFoss gets deep into the folds and fissures.

In hoof bath

If spraying HooFoss is not possible, the product can also be used in hoof bath. It is, however, highly recommendable to spray HooFoss at least for a month, before starting up with hoof bath in order to ensure an controlled and optimal effect.



HOOF BATH

- Use twice a week in a suitable hoof bath with low non-slip profiles at the bottom. We recommend using the HooFoss bath (200x85x15 cm).
- Place the hoof bath on a fully levelled surface.
- 3-40 litres of HooFoss is poured into the hoof bath. Top up with pure water to reach a liquid depth of approx. 5 cm.
- For larger herds, top up with extra HooFoss after every 150-200 cows to a liquid depth of approx 5 cm. If the liquid becomes very dirty, start up with a new soluton.

IN GENERAL

- Allow HooFoss to dry for a couple of minutes before letting the cows into deeper layers of manure/slurry/water puddles. This can best be achieved by keeping the exit aisle from the milking area clean.
- HooFoss is not affected by manure.
- After a couple of weeks of treatment, problem areas will appear black, which must not be removed. This is an indication of good effect. and treatment should be continued.

Bacterially produced ammonia and hydrogen sulphide, combined with slurry and moisture are highly damaging to the skin in the hoof region

AMMONIA AND MOISTURE INCREASE THE RISK OF INFECTION

- Bacteria in the hoof environment produce excessive amounts of ammonia, which is highly corrosive to the skin surrounding the hooves. This can lead to a breakdown of skin and increased risk of hoof infections.
- Ammonia increases the pH-value on the surface of the skin, compromising the pH sensitive skin defence system.
- High moisture levels hyperhydrate the surface of the skin and increase the permeability of bacteria.

LACK OF AERATION DECREASE SKIN IMMUNE RESPONSE AND HEALING

- Anaerobic bacteria release hydrogen sulphide, which breaks down oxygen and creates an oxygen-free zone on the surface of the skin surrounding the hooves.
- Excessive moisture and slurry prevent oxygen from getting into contact with the surface of the skin in the hoof area.

At dairy farms, ammonia levels in the hoof environment can be high. Here, we measured 47 ppm, which is enough to irritate and damage skin over time. The high ammonia concentration increases the pH-value of the slurry, and provokes the breakdown of skin in the hoof area.

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