

NON-MEDICATED PRODUCT®

ColoDan[®] Feed

DRIED IBR-FREE COLOSTRUM

**A SAFE START
IN LIFE**



ColoDan® Feed

DRIED IBR-FREE COLOSTRUM

ColoDan Feed

ColoDan Feed is dried colostrum from Danish, IBR-free herds. It contains 99% colostrum. The colostrum is collected from selected local herds and comes from the first two milkings after calving. The colostrum from the first and the second milking is especially high in immune substances and nutrients.

ColoDan Feed is a powder that has undergone a gentle drying process so that the bioactive substances of the colostrum have been maintained. No fat has been removed, no immune substances added, nor are any other alterations made.

ColoDan Feed as a replacement

ColoDan Feed is used when there is a shortage of colostrum, or if the cow's own colostrum cannot be used due to health problems in the herd, for example, when handling IBR and other infectious diseases.

Administration as a replacement

First day:

Mix 1000 g ColoDan Feed with 3 l of warm water (max. 50 °C). To be administered as soon as possible and within 6 hours after birth.

Second day:

First feeding: Mix 500 g ColoDan Feed with 1.5 l of warm water (max. 50 °C).

Second feeding: 3-4 l of IBR-free whole milk or milk replacer.

Feeding temperature 37-40 °C.

Administration as a supplement

Brix	ColoDan Feed gram/litre colostrum	ColoDan Feed gram/4 litres colostrum
16	210	840
17	175	700
18	140	560
19	105	420
20	70	280
21	35	140
22	0	0

ColoDan Feed as a supplement

ColoDan Feed can be used to supplement the cow's colostrum if the quality is too poor, or if there is not enough colostrum available.

The dosage depends on the quality of the cow's colostrum. The quality can be measured with a refractometer (Brix meter). A good quality has a value of at least 22. If it is lower, it can be supplemented with ColoDan Feed.

Example

The measured value is 18 Brix. We want to feed the new-born calf 4 litres of colostrum. A total of 560 g of ColoDan Feed in 4 litres of colostrum is needed.

Composition

Colostrum powder 99%, lactose, green meal (Stevia rebaudiana), vitamin C.

Analytical constituents	%
Crude protein	46.0
Crude fat	25.0
Crude fibre	5.0
Crude ash	0.0
Sodium	0.2



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The calf's need for colostrum

Colostrum is the first milk produced by the cow during the first 1-2 days after calving. Colostrum is rich in nutrients, antibodies, growth factors and a wide range of other bioactive substances, which promote the growth of the calf and the development of the immune system, so that the calf is protected in the first weeks of its life.

For the calf it is crucial to consume colostrum as soon as possible after birth to ensure adequate immunization.

The calf does not receive antibodies to the blood from the cow before birth, but is born without any kind of immunological protection, and the calf's ability to absorb the immune substances disappears almost completely during the first 24 hours.

Numerous studies have shown that inadequate immunization results in more disease cases and higher mortality due to respiratory and intestinal infections.

Time is an important factor

Immediately after birth, the calf's intestinal cells are naturally permeable to allow passive transfer of large molecules such as antibodies.

After approx. 24-36 hours the intestine closes, and the intestinal cells no longer allow large molecules to pass.

It is therefore important that the calf drinks enough colostrum as early as possible and preferably within 6 hours after birth to obtain sufficient immunological protection.

Colostrum is produced before calving and ceases at calving when the milk production starts. This means that a dilution of the colostrum begins immediately after calving. Therefore, it is important that the calf consumes colostrum from the first milking as soon as possible after calving.

Achieve adequate immunity

- Give a calf of large breed minimum 4 litres of colostrum. Alternatively, 1000 g ColoDan Feed in 3 litres of water.
- Give a Jersey calf minimum 3 litres of colostrum. Alternatively, 1000 g ColoDan Feed in 3 litres of water.
- Check that the IgG of the blood serum is minimum 10 g/l.

Colostrum quality

The quality of the colostrum is important to ensure adequate immunization. The quality can be measured with a refractometer (min. 22% Brix).

Factors influencing the colostrum quality

- Time from calving to first milking
- Lactation number
- Length of dry period
- Feeding during the dry period
- Diseases during the dry period and around calving
- Milk leakage during the dry period



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DRIED IBR-FREE COLOSTRUM

Administration



WHEN TO USE COLODAN FEED

ColoDan Feed can be used to replace the cow's own colostrum or as a supplement if the quality of the cow's colostrum is too poor.



COLODAN FEED AS A SUPPLEMENT

Dosage depends on the quality of the cow's colostrum. The quality can be measured with a refractometer (Brix meter). A good quality has a value of at least 22. If it is lower, it can be supplemented with ColoDan Feed, for example, 140 g/l colostrum at a Brix value of 18.



COLODAN FEED AS A REPLACEMENT

First day:

Mix 1000 g ColoDan Feed with 3 l of warm water (max. 50 °C). To be administered as soon as possible and within 6 hours after birth.

Second day:

First feeding: Mix 500 g ColoDan Feed with 1.5 l of warm water (max. 50 °C).

Second feeding: 3-4 l of IBR-free whole milk or milk replacer.

Feeding temperature 37-40 °C.

Important to remember

- Do not mix ColoDan Feed with water with a temperature higher than 50 °C, as important components can be damaged by a too high temperature.
- If there is a risk of infection with IBR, the calf must not receive cow's milk the first 2 days after birth.
- When ColoDan Feed is administered on the second day, a local protection against infection in the small intestine is achieved.

ColoDan Feed

- High content of immune substances and nutrients
- Safe start in life
- Fewer disease problems
- Lower mortality
- Better growth
- Work facilitation