



# THE IMPORTANCE OF MINERALS

1

## SKELETAL DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE

Calcium and phosphorus are major minerals needed in the process of building bones in growing cattle and maintaining strong bones in mature cattle. Bones are a major storage site for both calcium and phosphorus and can provide these minerals to animals in short-term deficiencies. If an animal is deficient for long periods of time, weak and brittle bones, as well as decreases in feed efficiency and body condition score are observed.

2

## MILK PRODUCTION

Milk is a major source of calcium, so it's no wonder calcium is required for the production of it. Deficiencies in calcium during lactation lead to poor milk quality, production and ultimately poor calf performance.

3

## ENERGY

Many minerals are essential parts of enzymes, cofactors, or other compounds in the body that are required for energy! Minerals involved in metabolism, energy production and utilization include phosphorus, copper, zinc, manganese and selenium. Deficiencies in these minerals result in reduced growth, efficiency, and reproductive performance.

4

## BASIC BODY FUNCTIONS

Other minerals are used for basic bodily functions, Fertility, immunity, maintaining osmotic pressure, and nervous system function are just a few important functions that minerals play a big role in. Calcium, potassium, sodium, chloride, sulfur, cobalt, chromium, iodine, and iron among other minerals are important to supply to cattle to ensure their body can function at its best.

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YEAR-ROUND MINERAL PROGRAM**

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