

Technical Bulletin: Effects of YMCP Vital® supplementation in a Jersey commercial dairy in Tennessee

Introduction

Fresh cows have multifaceted nutrient requirements post freshening, and often dry matter intake (DMI) is insufficient to satisfy these requirements (Goff, J. P. 2001). Periparturient cows are confronted with challenges associated with parturition, environmental changes, and drastic dietary changes which further challenge adequate DMI (DeVries, et al., 2014). The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects an oral bolus supplement, YMCP Vital®, (TechMix, Stewart MN) on fresh cow milk production as well as health and incidence of metabolic disease.

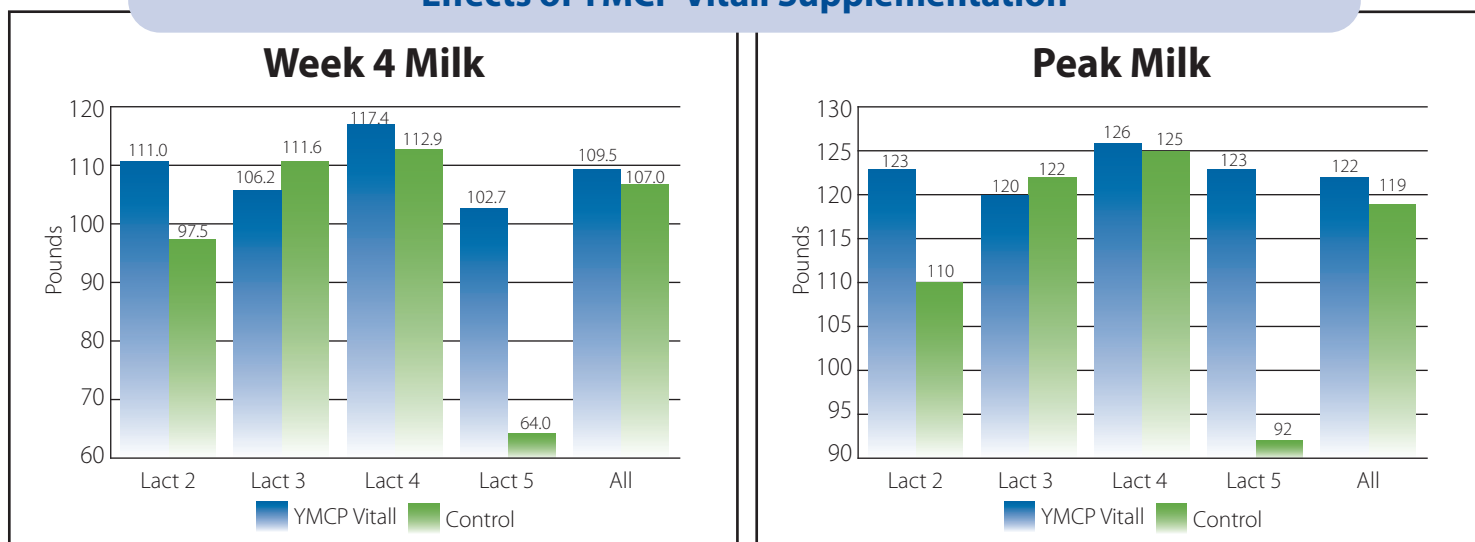
Material and methods

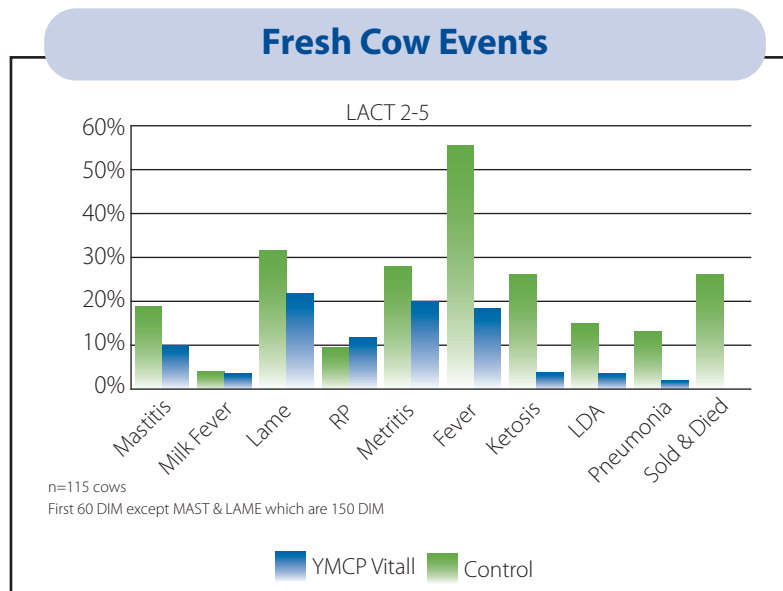
During October 10th to November 15th, 2017 on a large commercial dairy (1400 head) located in Tennessee (USA), 115 multiparous Jersey cows were enrolled into one of two treatments over a period of 36 days, a control group (n=55) receiving no oral supplement post freshening and a treatment group that received one dose (220 grams) of YMCP Vital immediately following parturition and second dose (220 grams) 12-24 hours later (n=60). Milk production and health parameters were then retrospectively analyzed to 150 DIM using DairyComp 305, (Valley Ag Software, Tulare, Ca).

Results

A 2.5 lb (1.134 kg) advantage in week 4 milk production was observed for cows that received YMCP Vital. This milk production was further demonstrated at peak milk, with control cows yielding 3 lb (1.361 kg) less than the YMCP Vital treatment. Cows supplemented with YMCP Vital were observed to have lower incidence of mastitis, milk fever, metritis, ketosis, lameness, left displaced abomasum. Zero YMCP Vital cows were sold or died in during the first 60 DIM compared to 14 (23%) in the control group. Although we expected a reduction in removals (sold and died) with YMCP Vital, we feel the results expressed here are beyond what should be expected.

Effects of YMCP Vital Supplementation





Conclusion

In summary, YMCP Vitall improved milk production in multiparous cows and reduced the incidence of metabolic disease as well as associated health events, ultimately leading to significantly less 60-day removals.

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