



Technical Bulletin:

Effects of YMCP Vitall® supplementation in a Holstein commercial dairy in Israel

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 to was to evaluate the effects an oral bolus supplement, YMCP Vitall®, (TechMix, Stewart MN) on fresh cow milk production as well as health and incidence of metabolic disease.

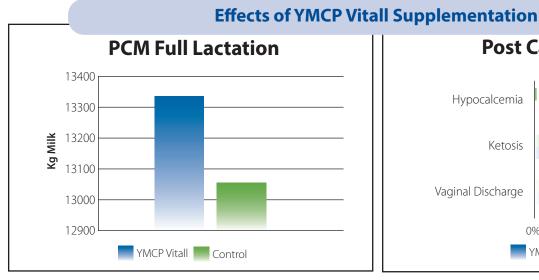
Material and methods

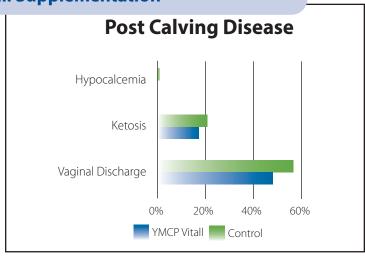
During February to August, 2022 on a commercial dairy (300 head) located in Israel, 142 multiparous Holstein cows were blocked by parity and calving date and randomly enrolled into one of two treatments, a control group (n=100) receiving no oral supplement post freshening and a treatment group that received one dose (220 grams) of YMCP Vitall immediately following parturition (n=42). Both treatment groups were then followed over a period of 365 days. Milk production and health parameters were then retrospectively analyzed at the end of lactation using the data recorded by NOA dairy herd management software (Israeli Cattle Breeders Association -ICBA).

Results

A 283 kg advantage in full lactation performance (Price Corrected Milk - PCM) was observed for cows that received YMCP Vitall bolus. Cows supplemented with YMCP Vitall also showed lower levels of vaginal discharge and ketosis post-calving.

At the same time, cows receiving YMCP Vitall showed 16 days less open, and a higher conception rate in the first insemination post calving (48.5% vs 37.0%).





	YMCP Vitall	Difference	Control
Days to first Al	103		104
Days Open	132	-16	148
% Pregnancy (end of lactation)	78.6%	5.6%	73.0%
Conception Rate (CR)	44.6%	6.8%	37.8%
CR 1st Al	48.5%	11.5%	37.0%

Conclusion

In summary, YMCP Vitall improved milk production in multiparous cows and reduced the incidence of metabolic disease as well as associated health events.

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