



Field Demonstration:

The Impact of Fresh Cow YMCP® on metabolic disorders trialed at twelve farms.

INTRODUCTION

In August of 1998 FRESH COW YMCP was introduced to the dairy market by TechMix. FRESH COW YMCP provides the fresh dairy cow or heifer with high levels of calcium, potassium, magnesium, yeast, niacin, betaine and other nutrients that are beneficial at the time of calving, in a convenient one pound dose. Within weeks after its introduction, dairy producers started to report benefits from the FRESH COW YMCP in regard to milk production, fewer problems with metabolic diseases such as milk fever, ketosis and better feed intake. FRESH COW YMCP can be administered as a top dress, in the drinking water after calving, mixed in the feed or used as a drench. Dairy producers who drenched the FRESH COW YMCP and compared it with other products preferred the suspendability of FRESH COW YMCP and its non-burning and less irritating formula.

FIELD TRIALS

In an effort to better illustrate the potential benefits of FRESH COW YMCP, dairy producers were asked to field test and report on potential benefits of FRESH COW YMCP. Less milk fever, ketosis and retained placentas were common observations from both dairy producers and veterinarians. The most frequent reported benefit was the increased feed or dry matter intake after calving. To document the benefits of FRESH COW YMCP statistically in regard to less milk fever, ketosis and retained placentas under most farm conditions is extremely difficult. However, in test herds where the incidences of these conditions were recorded, a reduction of these disturbances was documented. The field trial results demonstrated with FRESH COW YMCP showed improved milk production the first five weeks of lactation in both heifers and mature cows.

FIELD TRIAL CONDITIONS

There were twelve different farms where we were able to get daily milk production data involved with the trials. Feed intake measurements were impossible to measure because of labor demands and group feeding management programs. Dairy producers in the trials selected both the control and FRESH COW YMCP animals so as to minimize the difference in the time or days from the date of calving in comparison cows. The cows in the trials were drenched or stomach tubed with FRESH COW YMCP. The results of these trials are shown graphically on the next page. We also have data from one large Texas herd that did not have daily milk weights but showed a 7 lb milk response based on DHIA test day data. This herd tested the product during a heat stress period. We also have limited data from one herd that suggests there is an advantage to using FRESH COW YMCP vs. an IV Calcium product, and we believe this was due to the additional ingredients in Fresh Cow YMCP. We believe it is safer to use Fresh Cow YMCP as well.

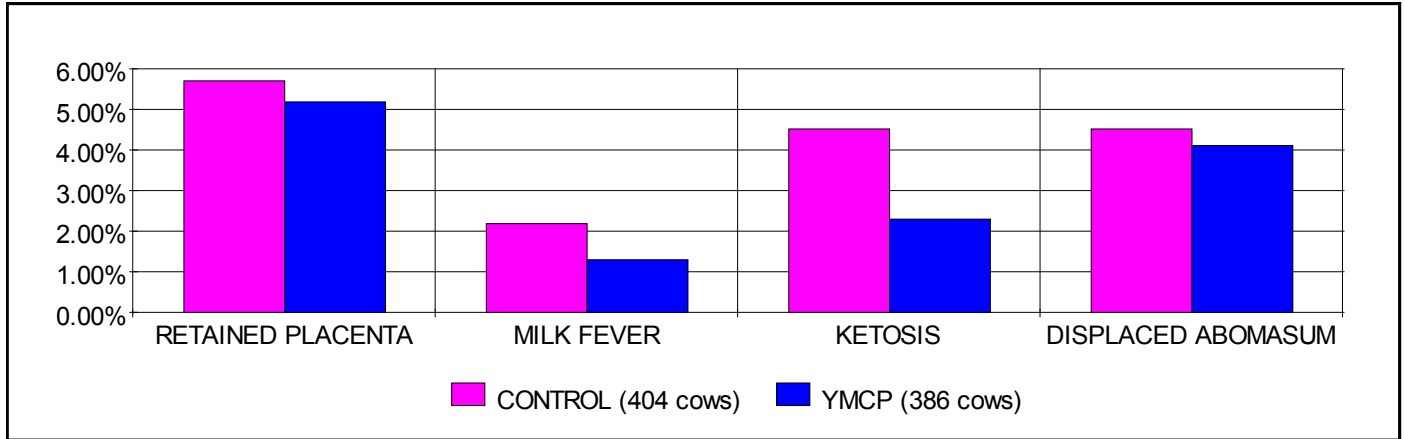
CONCLUSION

Results with FRESH COW YMCP will vary from farm to farm and animal to animal. We did find it very interesting that some of the highest production herds in our trial, with excellent dry cow nutrition and management, had the largest milk responses. Based on trial work and the reports from dairy producers who use FRESH COW YMCP, we believe it is profitable to give FRESH COW YMCP to every fresh cow and heifer on the farm.

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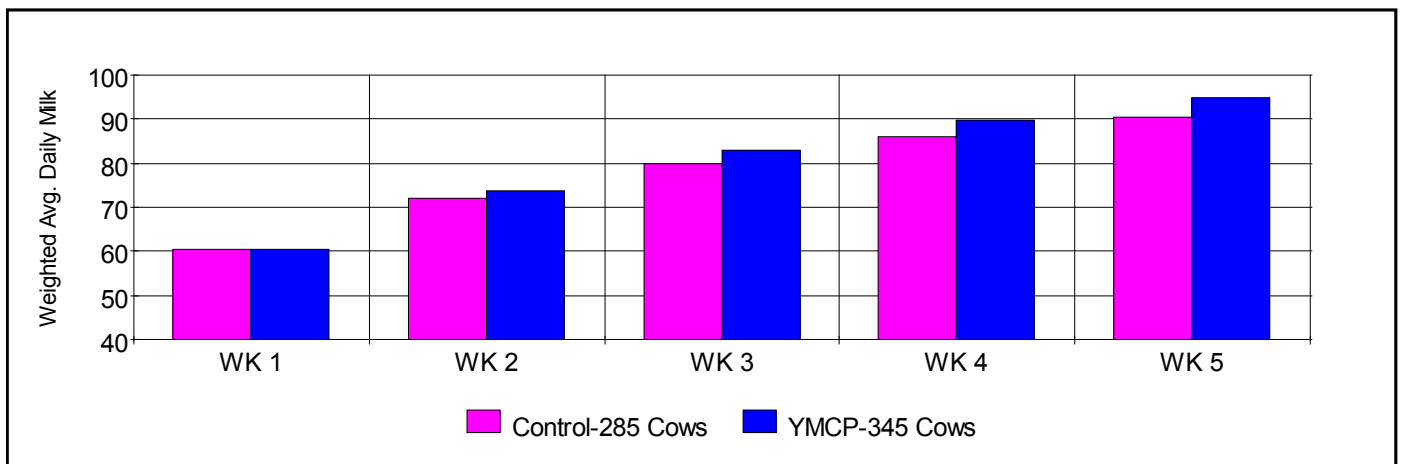
METABOLIC DISEASE INCIDENCE (Composite of 8 Herds)

	Number of Cows	Retained Placenta	Milk Fever	Ketosis	Displaced Abomasum
Control	404	5.7%	2.2%	4.5%	4.5%
YMCP	386	5.2%	1.3%	2.3%	4.1%



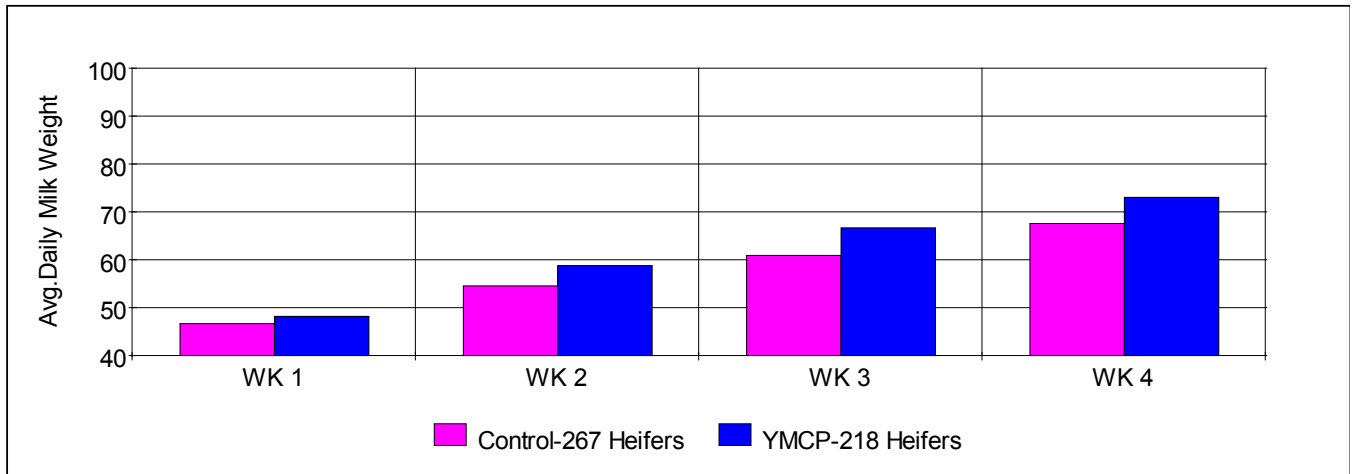
MILK WEIGHT SUMMARY – COWS (Composite of 12 Herds)

	Number of Cows	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
Control	285	60.6	72.1	79.8	86.0	90.4
YMCP	345	60.3	73.7	83.0	89.7	95.0



MILK WEIGHT SUMMARY – HEIFERS (Composite of 11 Herds)

	Number of Heifers	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Control	267	46.7	54.5	60.8	67.5
YMCP	218	48.2	58.8	66.7	73.1



* Only 4 weeks summarized because several herds with a high percentage of heifers only followed heifers to 4 weeks.