CLOSE THE CALCIUM GAP WITH A SMARTER SOURCE OF VITAMIN D

25-Hydroxyvitamin D$_3$

Maintaining proper calcium status in your dairy cows is critical during the transition period to prevent hypocalcemia and other costly consequences of low blood calcium. Hy•D®, a unique source of vitamin D$_3$, complements a negative DCAD diet to help close the calcium gap and support overall herd health and performance.

Where's the gap?

Cow contains 6 kg Ca$^1$

First 9 weeks of lactation, a cow has a Ca DEFICIT $\approx$ 10 g/day$^2$

That's a 10% Ca LOSS during early lactation

Hy•D$^\circledR$ helps support calcium homeostasis through a unique source of vitamin D$_3$ called 25-hydroxyvitamin D$_3$ (25-OH D$_3$). Studies have demonstrated that the addition of 3 mg of Hy•D$^\circledR$ along with a basal level of vitamin D$_3$ from cholecalciferol (minimum of 20,000 IU) can lead to significant herd health and production advantages.

11% Increased Milk and Component Yield$^3$

12% increase in energy corrected milk (ECM)

28% Increased Colostrum Yield$^3$

Decreased Disease Incidence$^4$

Retained placenta decreased from 30% to 0%

Metritis decreased from 40% to 15%


Ask how Hy•D fits in your ration
(217) 257-8116
PUT CALCIUM ON THE FAST TRACK

Feeding Hy•D® increases the available pool of 25-OH D₃, leading to a better vitamin D status and more efficient absorption of calcium.

The Liver —
When vitamin D is fed, it must first be absorbed and then presented to the liver in order to be converted to 25-OH D₃.

Hy•D Bypasses the Liver —
When Hy•D is fed, it bypasses the animal’s liver to ensure the direct availability of 25-OH D₃. The liver can act like a bottleneck and inhibit the conversion of D₃ to 25-OH D₃, particularly during periods of high metabolic activity, such as the transition period.

The Kidney —
When required, as in times of low blood calcium status, the kidney converts 25-OH D₃ into the active form of vitamin D, called 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃. One of the primary modes of action of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ in the transition cow is to increase the absorption of dietary calcium to help maintain normal blood calcium concentrations.

A More Optimal Vitamin D Status —
Research has demonstrated that higher blood concentrations of 25-OH D₃ during the transition period help support calcium homeostasis,¹ increase some aspects of immune cell function,² increase milk yield,³ and tend to improve reproductive performance.²


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