

# Hy•D° Supports High Milk Yields

Across four studies over the past five years, research continues to show that feeding Hy•D®, as a source of calcidol (25(OH)D<sub>2</sub>), to prepartum dairy cows leads to an increase in energy-corrected milk (ECM) yield.

# **New Study Demonstrates Continued Performance**

The four studies show a 6.4 lb average increase in ECM yield for cows fed 3 mg of calcidol during the prepartum period.1-4

+9.7 LB ECM/DAY 89.1 vs 79.4 lb

2018 Journal of Dairy Science<sup>1</sup>

ECM/day

+6.8

LB ECM/DAY

71.4 vs 64.6 lb ECM/dav

2022 Journal of Dairy Science<sup>2</sup>

+5.3

LB ECM/DAY

88.0 vs 82.7 lb ECM/dav

2023 Journal of Dairy Science<sup>3</sup>

**NEW STUDY** 

LB ECM/DAY

125.0 vs 121.1 lb ECM/day

> 2023 Journal of Animal Science4

Silva et. al., 2022. J. Dairy Sci. 105:5796. Poindexter et. al., 2023. J. Dairy Sci. 106:974

Hy·D does it again!

Read the findings from our most recent study on the following page.







## **HY-D DOES IT AGAIN**

New Study Confirms Performance Benefits\*

### **Trial Objective**

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of dietary supplementation of calcidol during the preand postpartum periods on early lactation milk yield and composition.

### **Experimental Design and Treatments**

Holstein cows (n = 100) that finished their first or greater lactation were enrolled in a randomized block design with a 2x2 factorial arrangement of treatments (n = 25cows per treatment group). Prepartum treatments were 0 or 3 mg of calcidol per cow daily from 28 days before expected calving date until day of calving. Postpartum treatments were 0 or 1.5 mg of calcidol per cow daily from calving until 63 days after calving. Treatments were top-dressed at feed delivery using a cornmeal carrier. The calcidol source was Phibro Hy•D®100. The rations also provided a basal amount of cholecalciferol fed to NASEM 2021 recommendations for cows prepartum (30 IU Vit D<sub>2</sub>/kg BW) and in lactation (40 IU Vit D<sub>2</sub>/kg BW). Dry cows were fed individually and group housed in a bedded pack. Lactating cows were fed individually and group housed in a free stall, milked three times per day and milk sampled six times per week.

In addition, the basal prepartum diet was formulated to be a fully acidogenic, high dietary calcium diet using Animate® nutritional specialty product as the predominant source of anions, targeting a urine pH range from 5.5 to 6.0.

### Results

Feeding 3 mg of calcidol prepartum resulted in cows producing significantly more ECM (125.0 lb/day) than non-supplemented cows (121.1 lb/day) over the 63-day study period. Postpartum treatment did not affect any measure of milk yield (yield or component-corrected milk). Providing additional vitamin  $D_3$  in the form of calcidol to late gestation cows improved lactational performance by increasing the yield of component-corrected milk.

### Summary

This trial demonstrated the beneficial effects of feeding 3 mg of calcidol prepartum on ECM yield. Results from this study support previous findings by Martinez et. al., 2018, Silva et. al., 2022 and Poindexter et. al., 2023, who demonstrated that feeding 3 mg of calcidol prepartum resulted in cows producing 9.7, 6.8 and 5.3 lb/day more ECM, respectively, than cows not supplemented with calcidol.

Hy D°

Talk to your dairy advisor.

Learn more about the benefits of Hy•D and how it can fit into your ration.

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