THE DIFFERENCE OF A

FULLY ACIDOGENIC DCAD DIET

Cows with subclinical hypocalcemia have been shown to produce less milk, have poorer reproduction and are at greater risk for displaced abomasum, metritis and culling by 60 days in milk compared to cows that maintain adequate blood calcium concentrations in the transition period¹⁻⁴.

The effects of subclinical hypocalcemia can devastate the health of your herd and your operation's bottom line.

SUBCLINICAL HYPOCALCEMIA AFFECTS MORE THAN 50% OF COWS ENTERING THIRD OR GREATER LACTATION⁵

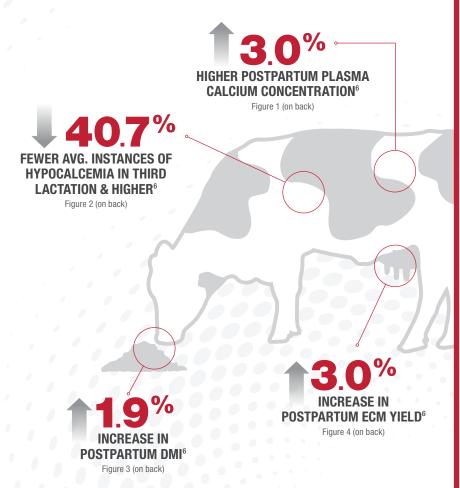
IMPACT OF A FULLY ACIDOGENIC VS. PARTIALLY ACIDOGENIC DIET

A STUDY FROM CORNELL

UNIVERSITY evaluated the effects of decreasing DCAD — using Animate® nutritional specialty product in the prepartum diet — on urine pH, postpartum calcium concentration, dry matter intake (DMI) and milk production.

Multiparous Holstein cows were randomly assigned to one of three prepartum diets: no added anions (control), partial supplementation of anions (medium DCAD) and full supplementation of anions (low DCAD).

The greatest improvements in calcium status and performance were seen in cows fed a fully acidogenic diet with Animate.*



LEAD WITH THE TRUSTED DCAD PROGRAM

See the benefits of the Animate targeted DCAD program.

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IMPACT OF A FULLY ACIDOGENIC VS. PARTIALLY ACIDOGENIC DIET

MEDIUM DCAD

LOW DCAD

Figure 1 **POSTPARTUM PLASMA CALCIUM LEVELS**

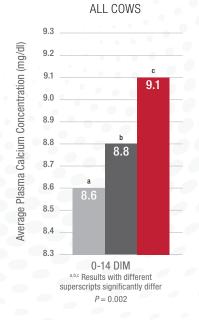
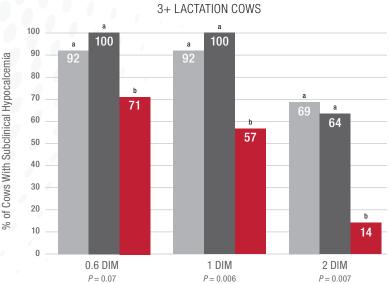


Figure 2 PREVALENCE OF SUBCLINICAL HYPOCALCEMIA†



^{a,b} Results with different superscripts significantly differ

 $^{\dagger}Plasma$ Total Ca \leq 8.5 mg/dl

Figure 3 **DRY MATTER INTAKE**

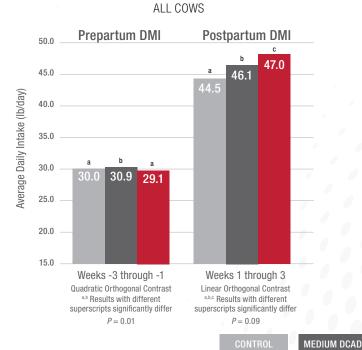
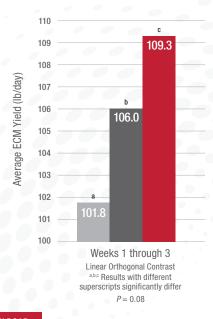


Figure 4

POSTPARTUM ECM YIELD

ALL COWS



LOW DCAD

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