Prepare Nuts

Features	Advantages
Anionic Salts	Less Milk Fevers
Propylene Glycol	Higher Milk Yields Improved Fertility
Sopralin	+ 492 litres milk + 0.1% milk protein + improved fertility status
Lactofeed	Higher dry matter intakes Higher peak milk yields
Healthcare Supplement	Copper MAAC - improved fertility Zinc Methionate - lower SCC's and better feet Extra Selenium - improved immune status
500mg/kg Vit E	Better quality colostrum Stronger calves Easier calvings
Correct ratio of macro minerals	Minimise the risk of metabolic problems at calving

For further information on feeding and managing pre-calving cows please ask your Wynnstay Representative:

Registered Office

Wynnstay Group Plc

Eagle House, Llansantffraid, Powys SY22 6AQ

Telephone: 01691 828512 Fax: 01691 828690 Email: info@wynnstay.co.uk

www.wynnstay.co.uk

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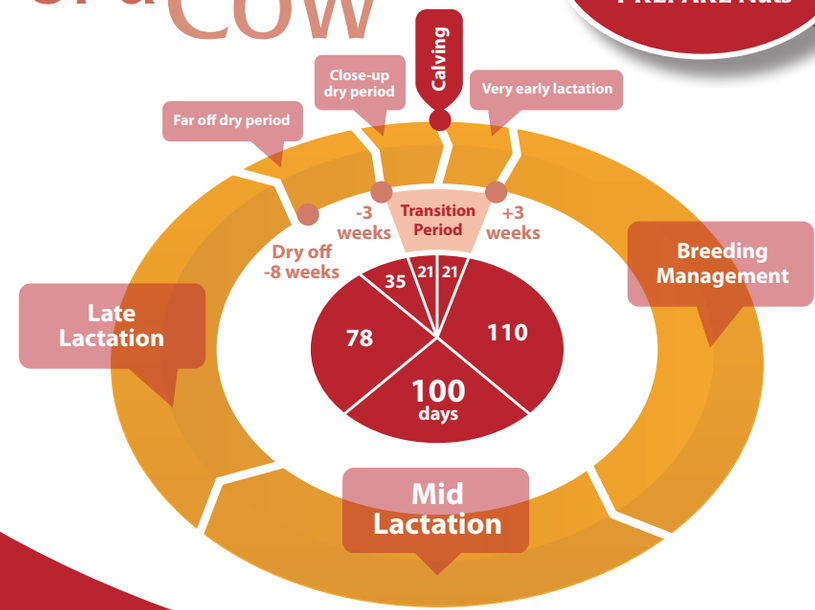
New *Prepare* 2010-11

Dry Cow Feeding Program

A Year in the Life of a Cow

Reduce Milk Fevers & Get Cows Off To A Flying Start with PREPARE Nuts



WYNNSTAY FEEDS

Prepare *Dry Cow Feeding Program*

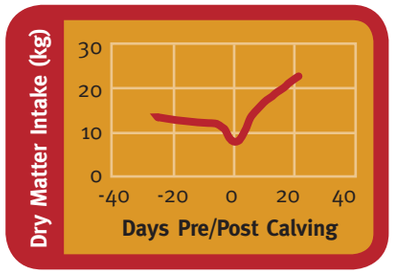
WYNNSTAY FEEDS

Preparation

The diagram on the front of this leaflet shows the annual cycle of a dairy cow. The close-up period from 3 weeks before calving to calving has a tremendous effect on subsequent milk yield and fertility.

Closer focus on management and nutrition at this time can reap benefits for the cow and the dairy producer ~ less metabolic problems (milk fevers, retained cleansings, metritis, displaced abomasums); healthier calves; quicker milk initiation; higher and more sustained milk yields and improved fertility.

The traditional dry cow approach of feeding lactating forages with a good quality pre-calver concentrate has worked well. However, as milk yields rise and it is increasingly difficult to keep calcium intakes low, milk fevers and related problems, including fertility are causing concern.



It is the explosion in demand for calcium within the first 24 hours of calving, highlighted by a x25 increase in requirement, which is at the heart of a growing incidence of milk fever related problems on many farms. Ensuring an adequate calcium supply at calving is therefore a nutritional priority.

Also, fertility is declining at 1% per year through silent heats, poor heat detection and extended calving interval. There is a 20% drop in dry matter intake at calving which takes several days to recover. As body reserves are mobilized to meet a massive energy demand for milk the liver gets overworked and clogged with fat – milk production is reduced and ketosis occurs.

Better options of feeding dry cows are now available.

Prepare Program Options

CAB Corrector Meal

Full CAB Approach

- uses anionic salts to acidify the cow in order to stimulate calcium release from bone and improve absorption from the diet
- high levels of calcium fed
- works well for very high yielding herds (>10,000 litres) which have to use a high proportion of grass silage (with a high Cation/Anion Balance - CAB) in the transition diet and Jersey herds.
- important every cow receives daily allocation of anionic salts to work effectively

Prepare Nuts

Semi CAB Approach + *Propylene Glycol*

- for moderate to high yielding herds (7,500-10,000 litres) a "semi-CAB" regime is more appropriate which combines a "halfway house" CAB of zero to +100 combined with a calcium intake of 70-90g/day
- more flexible than the "full CAB", and it is also better balanced for a mixed forage transition diet
- provides propylene glycol for instant energy

Feeding Recommendations Drying Off to 3wks Pre-Calving (Far-Offs)

At drying off, assuming a body condition score of 3.0 to 3.5, the cow requires a ration that is capable of satisfying a number of totally different needs. The goal is to maintain a healthy rumen with a bulky forage ration.

- restricted grass silage or grazing
- ad lib straw
- free choice Minpot Dry Cow
- clean, fresh water

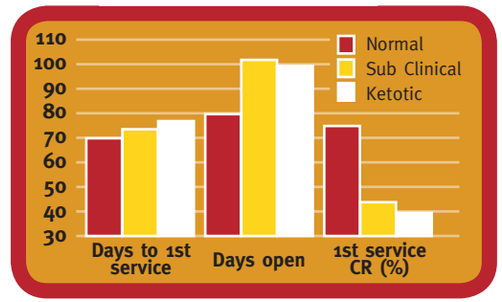
About 21 days before calving, these "close-up" cows should be separated and switched to a feeding program that prepares them to make a transition to a lactating cow.

During these last weeks of the dry period, if milk fever is a specific problem (i.e. >5% of cases/year) and other methods have already been tried, we advise following our new ***Prepare* Program**.

Prepare Program Using Semi-CAB + Prop Glycol Approach Feeding Recommendations 3wks Pre- to Calving (Close-Ups)

Depending on type of forage being fed, feeding recommendations are as follows:

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Grass silage (25% DM)	20	20	35+	-
Maize Silage (30% DM)	15+	-	-	-
Wholecrop cereals (40% DM)	-	12	-	-
Prepare Nuts	2	2	3	2
Milking TMR (50% DM)	-	-	-	20-25
Barley Straw	1	1	1	1
Clean, fresh water	free access	free access	free access	free access



Any of the above diets allow for higher levels of calcium to be fed safely.

2kgs ***Prepare* Nuts** also provides 100gms propylene glycol which cleanses the liver, leading to more efficient feed utilisation, improved energy status, higher milk yields and much improved fertility (see chart which shows Effect of Post-Calving Energy Status on days to 1st service, days open and 1st service conception rate)

For the Full CAB Approach, before feeding ***CAB Corrector Meal***, mineral analysis must be taken of grass silage and a recommendation using our Diet Mineral Check Computer Program must be used. The Full CAB Approach can be very effective but inaccurate feeding can lead to more problems. For full advice, speak with your Wynnstay Dairy Specialist.