Pasture management

Pastures and hays comprised of legumes and legume-grass mixtures are good sources of magnesium and calcium and are generally not a concern for grass tetany. Feeding legume-based hay or grazing pastures with a legume-grass mixture early in the grazing season can provide some supplemental magnesium to livestock.

Works Cited


http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Animal Sciences/dairy/extension/nut00046.pdf.
The Transition Period
The last 3 weeks of the dry period through the first 3 weeks of lactation. The cow is experiencing extreme hormonal and metabolic changes. Energy requirements are increasing while her appetite is decreasing.

Potential Problems
-Ketosis
Fatty Liver Syndrome
Displaced Abomasum
Retained Placenta
Mastitis
Milk Fever
Acidosis

Preventing Ketosis Add
Propylene glycol
Calcium Propionate
Niacin
Choline
Monensin

Preventing Displaced Abomasum
Minimize the energy loss;
Maintain adequate feed intake

Preventing Retained Placenta
Adequate energy and protein intake,
Vitamin A, selenium, iodine, and Vitamin E

Mastitis and Metritis Prevention
Adequate trace mineral and vitamin intake and antioxidant intake. Be careful to avoid toxicities when feeding minerals and vitamins.

Milk Fever Prevention
Increase feeding anions—chloride, sulfur, phosphorus. This forces her to mobilize captions in storage—calcium.

Preventing Acidosis
Maintain Rumen pH above 6.28
Feed grain with appropriate forage