
Pasture management

Works Cited

Tisch, David. *Animal Feeds, Feeding and Nutrition, and Ration Evaluation*. Thomas Delmar Learning, 2006. 272-284

http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Animal_Sciences/dairy/extension/nuto0046.pdf.

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.



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Managing Transition
Period in Dairy Cattle



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 Vita-

min 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 cations in storage— calcium.

Preventing Acidosis

Maintain Rumen pH above 6.28

Feed grain with appropriate forage



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