

Topro Dry bolus tested in field study - TRIAL -

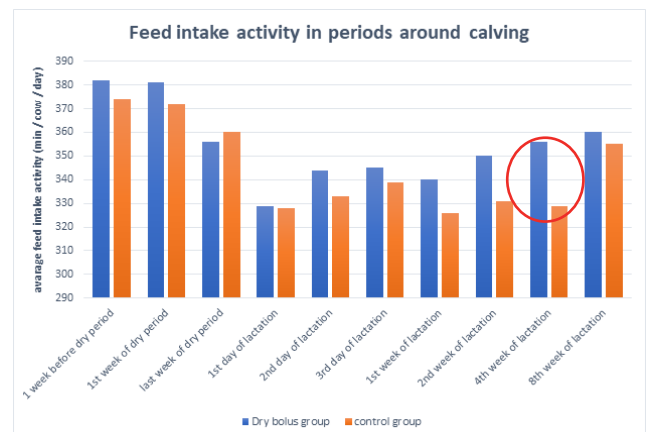
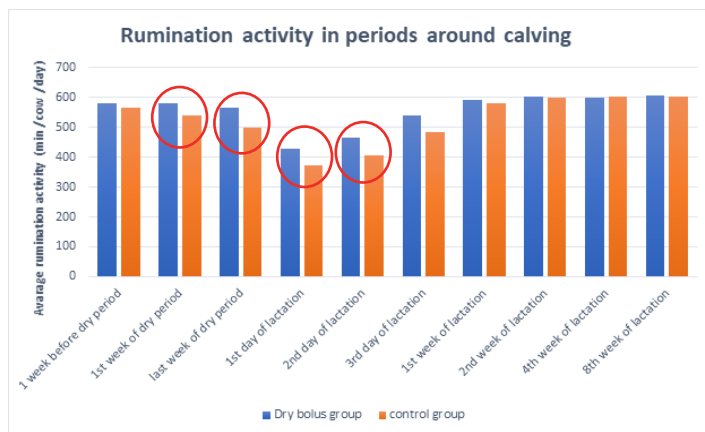
Research in collaboration with Aeres Hogeschool Dronten (University of Applied Sciences) conducted by Karin Kamphuis, September 2021 - February 2022

The aim of this trial is to measure the repeated effects (of trial TPOL001-21) of preventive treatments with a Topro Dry bolus on the health and milk yield of dairy cows. The previous trial showed good results, but can this be measured and confirmed again?

Research method

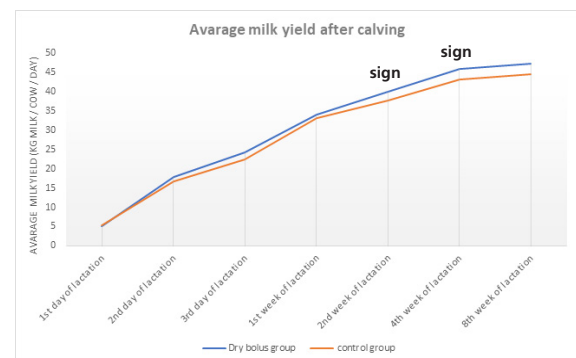
110 dairy cows participated in the study (57 in the test group and 53 in the control group) at 8 dairy farms in Gelderland and Overijssel, The Netherlands. These dairy farms did not participate in the previous period field trial. The dairy farmers were using automatic milking systems. The test group received 1 Topro Dry bolus on the first day of the dry period.

Topro Dry bolus results



The results show that the feed intake activity in the Dry bolus group is higher in the period from the 1st day up until the 8th week of lactation compared to the control group. In the 4th week of lactation, this difference is measured significantly*. Rumination activity shows significant differences* in favor of the Dry bolus during the dry period and during the 1st and 2nd day of lactation.

The cows in the Dry bolus group have a higher milk production during the entire study period than the cows in the control group. During the 2nd and 4th week of lactation, the milk production measured significantly* compared to the control group.



Topro Dry bolus conclusion

This research has repeatedly shown that the Topro Dry bolus significantly increases the feed intake activity and rumination activity. In this study we can conclude that the Topro Dry bolus leads to a higher milk yield in the critical weeks of lactation. It is plausible that a higher feed intake and rumination activity leads to higher milk production. More feed intake, on the other hand, has a positive effect on the cow's energy supply, which can reduce the risk of transition diseases (such as milk fever and subclinical milk fever).

Optimization of feed intake in the first weeks of lactation is very important for a good start of the dairy cow. This will ultimately also contribute to a longer lifespan.

* ANOVA test $P \leq 0,05$