



Butta-lac 16 / 18

General feeding dairy cows

Our Butta-lac cakes are designed to complement grass and boost butter fat. Our Butta-lac cakes will support increases in butter fat levels whilst maintaining milk yield. Increasing butter fat can be a challenge particularly for cows on spring grass. Anything you can do to improve the rumen environment for the fibre digesting bugs will support butter fat. We have used fibrous energy sources for these cakes as well as protected fat to boost energy levels. These cakes are formulated to supply various rumen energy sources to make use of rumen nitrogen supplied from grass. This maximizes microbial protein production and minimizes excess rumen nitrogen which can result in lost embryos and lameness problems.

Farmers can choose either 16 or 18 % protein to support the predicted level of milk production. Ingredients in Butta-lac cakes will help to promote good fertility by helping to get cows into positive energy balance as soon as possible and by the inclusion of essential vitamins and minerals needed for reproduction, such as selenium and copper etc. These are supplied in both protected and non-protected forms.

Feeding rates & guides

Diets can be formulated to match your forage availability and quality. The Butta-lac range of dairy cakes work well in situations where starch inclusion needs to be limited to avoid upsetting the rumen environment, yet maintaining energy density and therefore milk yield. Our approach to feeding dairy cows is to look at all the feeds available on the farm together with the target performance and produce a bespoke ration to suit your needs and aspirations.

Key components and reasons for inclusion

Only high quality ingredients are included, such as wheat, EU distillers grains and sugar beet pulp. Variable quality ingredients such as bakery waste etc are not included.

Vitamin E deficiency may increase the risk of metritis, retained placenta and mastitis; with this in mind the Butta-lac cakes contain correct levels of vitamin E. Selenium is also needed for optimal functioning of the immune system and has been shown to help prevent mastitis. Selenium is supplied from a protected source (Selplex, a seleno yeast) and sodium selenite works in conjunction with Vitamin E. Butta-lac cakes contain a precise balance of Calcium, Phosphorous and Magnesium, essential to reduce the risk of hypocalcaemia.

Either 16 or 18% Crude Protein and high metabolizable energy (13.2 MJ/kg DM) provides the cow with the best opportunity for a successful lactation.

Disclaimer

Rations should be carefully balanced in terms of nutrient content. They should contain sufficient forage to maintain rumen function and be fortified with an appropriate vitamin and mineral supplement on farms where this is needed. Animals must have constant access to clean water. Suggested feeding rates are produced as a guide only and many other factors may have an overriding effect on animal response; no performance guarantee can be given. Ingredients are generally as in the table above, but are subject to change.





Ingredients

Typical Ingredients	Metabolizable Energy	Crude protein	Benefits / Reason for use
Malt residuals	11.6	24.5	A good source of fibre, whilst maintaining reasonable levels of energy and protein
EU wheat distillers	13.8	34.0	Intakes of other less palatable feeds can be stimulated. Good sources of energy and protein. Can stimulate rumen activity, encourages fibre digestion and feed efficiency. Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with high starch feeds.
Soyahulls	12.0	12.0	Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding. Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH, kind to the rumen.
Wheat	13.8	13.0	High in energy, useful for increasing milk protein yields. High in starch of which 10% is not fermented in the rumen.
Wheatfeed	11.7	18.0	Good source of starch for milk production. Starch, fibre and protein provide the building blocks for milk fat and protein synthesis.
Rapeseed meal	12.1	38.5	Good source of ERDP. Allows the cow to maximize milk production. Provides the building blocks to drive milk protein synthesis
Palm kernal	12.5	17.0	Promotes milk fat synthesis. Allows energy intakes to be maximized without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding.
Molasses	11.3	20.0	High in sugar making it very palatable.
Sugarbeet	12.5	11.0	Can stimulate intakes of less palatable feeds, increasing milk production. Provides the building blocks for milk fat synthesis. Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding. Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH, kind to the rumen.
Hipro (high protein) soya	13.6	55.0	High levels of DUP. Allows the cow to maximize milk production. Provides the building blocks to drive milk protein synthesis.
Calcium carbonate			A major source of supplementary calcium
Fat spray			A good source of energy
Salt			Salt is included to promote saliva production which helps buffer acid in the rumen.
Calcined magnesite			A good supply of supplemental magnesium.
Dairy minerals			Well balanced minerals supplement
Element	Reason for inclusion		
Vitamin A	Essential for eye function and beneficial to reproduction / fertility in cattle.		
Vitamin D ₃	Essential for bone formation and hence growth, involved with calcium and phosphorous absorption.		
Vitamin E	Antioxidant working closely with Selenium in preventing formation of peroxides. Peroxides damage cells. Essential for fertility and for pregnant animals to pass onto young calves.		
Selenium	An antioxidant plays a vital role in immunity. Benefits reproduction and growth. Protects muscles from degeneration. Helps to prevent retained placentas.		
Copper	Essential for bone formation, cardiac function, immunity, reproduction and fertility.		
Magnesium	Essential for growth, repair of body tissue, bone development and milk yield. Needed for enzymes, muscle and nerve function.		
Phosphorous	One of the most important elements being involved with energy production, bone and teeth formation, milk production, appetite and reproduction.		

