



OMT Chromium Propionate 0.04%

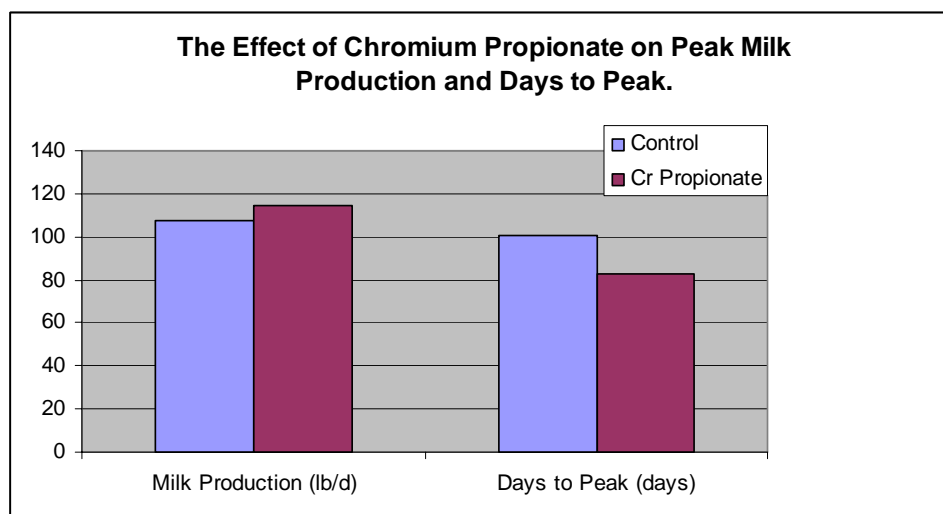


Redefining Chromium Nutrition for Ruminants

Chromium, a necessary trace mineral, is now permitted for use in ruminants diets by the FDA in the form of Chromium Propionate. The Old Mill Troy incorporates Kemin's patented chemistry for Chromium Propionate which allows for the effective dissociation and absorption of the Chromium by ruminants.

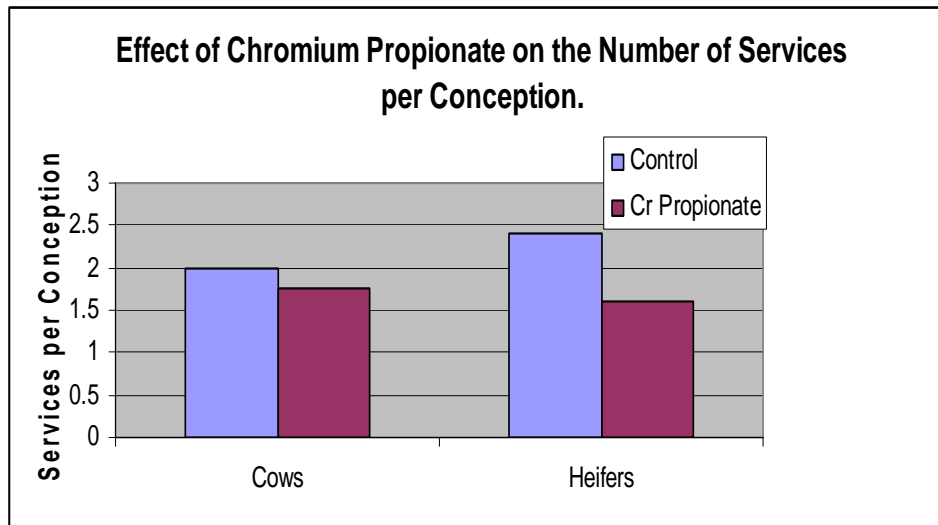
The high bioavailability of Chromium in **The Old Mill Troy's Chromium Propionate 0.04%** ensures a consistent and repeatable response from Chromium supplemented animals. The primary role of Chromium is to potentiate the action of insulin. Increased insulin activity has been demonstrated to promote the intracellular uptake of glucose and to reduce the circulating non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA). The result is an improvement in energy metabolism through the increased uptake of glucose by the cells.

Transition cows and heifers, for different reasons, have high energy demands which are difficult to meet due to the expectations and demands placed upon them in modern dairy production systems. Transition cows undergo energy stress prior to parturition and during early lactation, when glucose demands are high. Large amounts of glucose are required by the growing fetus (1 week prior to parturition fetus uses 46% of the maternal glucose) and for the synthesis of milk lactose (mammary demand is 60 to 85 % of maternal glucose supply) which reduces the amount of glucose available for maintenance resulting in more circulating NEFA's.



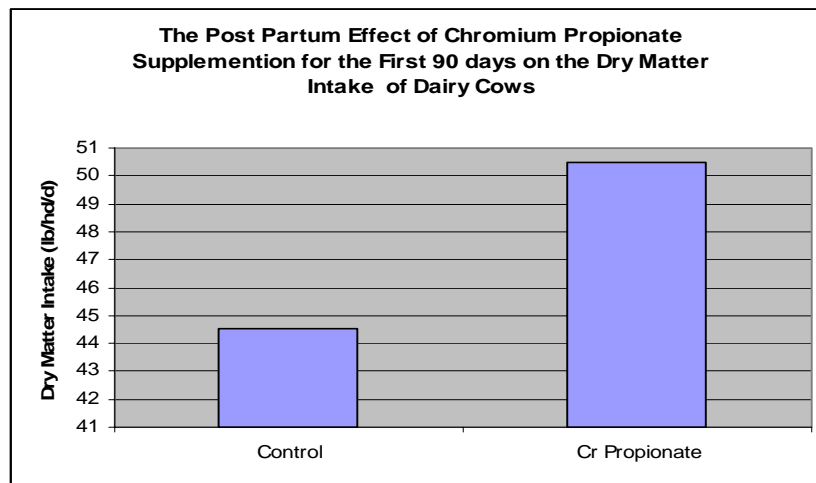
All products manufactured by **The Old Mill Troy, Inc.**, are produced in a facility certified in the American Feed Industry Association's Safe Feed/Safe Food Certification Program. **For details go to www.afia.org/sfsf**

Supplementing dairy cows with Chromium Propionate to improve energy balance during transition, has been demonstrated to by Lavin-Garza and A. Garza, 2007 to improve lactation performance as well as reproduction.



Healthier Animals are able to:

- Improve intake during the transition period (McNamara & Valdez, 2005).
- Reduce the impact of the negative energy balance post freshening.
- Limit the effects of metabolic disorders associated with negative energy balance.
- Optimize milk production.
- Have optimal reproductive performance.



Feeding Rates:

- For **Pre-fresh** cows feed ½ ounce per head per day (Provides 5.67 mg Cr/hd/d).
- For **Post-fresh** cows feed ¾ ounces per head per day (Provides 8.5 mg Cr/hd/d).

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