



Features

Benefits

Provides Chloride for Acidification

A key factor in determining whether the diet cation-anion difference has been properly adjusted to allow calcium mobilization around the time of calving is blood and urine pH. Calcium metabolism is optimized when urine pH is between 6.2 and 6.8. Chloride has been demonstrated to be 1.6 times as potent as sulfate for acidification of the cow's blood and urine. Hydrochloric acid, the most potent acidifier of all possible chloride sources, is the primary source of chloride in SoyChlor.

Palatability

The hydrochloric acid gives SoyChlor a low pH rendering a sour, acidic taste rather than the bitter, salty taste of traditional anionic salts. More traditional anion supplements often reduce dry matter intake in the close-up dry cow. SoyChlor minimizes this negative effect on feed intake pre-calving while increasing dry matter intake in the first days after calving as a result of improved blood calcium levels after calving.

Provides Bioavailable Magnesium

Inadequate blood magnesium can disrupt the cow's ability to maintain normal blood calcium levels. SoyChlor is 2.47% magnesium as fed in a very soluble form. Adding 2.25 lbs SoyChlor to a typical diet (12-14 kg DM) raises total diet magnesium by 0.18-0.20%.

Low in Potassium and Sodium

Potassium and sodium are cations that induce alkalosis in the cow and both are implicated as risk factors for milk fever and udder edema. SoyChlor is < 0.5% potassium and < 0.05% sodium complementing selection of low potassium and sodium feedstuffs to lower close-up cow DCAD.

Provides Calcium

Adding 2.25 lbs SoyChlor to a typical dry cow diet raises total diet calcium by 0.29-0.33%. While the final level of calcium needed in a dry cow diet is debated among nutritionists, most feel the dry cow diet should be at least 0.85% calcium when supplementing with anions to reduce DCAD.

Easy to Use

Lowering DCAD is intended to induce a mild, compensated metabolic acidosis in the cow. This is best accomplished by keeping close-up diet potassium low and adding enough SoyChlor to the diet to bring urine pH down between 6.2 and 6.8. SoyChlor will typically add enough magnesium and calcium to the total diet to approach recommended levels of 0.4% magnesium and 0.85% calcium.