



Catalyst

Nurture Nature. Grow.

Product Information

OCM GLOBAL

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

DRY MATTER INTAKE IS THE KEY TO PERFORMANCE

Dry matter intake holds the key to increasing the return on your investment in animals, feed and equipment.

Maximizing dry matter intake is equally dependent upon:

- Optimal Rumen Fermentation
- Efficient passage of Feedstuffs through the Digestive System
- Optimum Nutrient Absorption
- Efficient Waste Elimination

Conditions that are likely to interfere with optimal rumen fermentation include:

- Weather or Environmental Changes
- Low Quality Feedstuffs
- Rapid Diet Change
- Inadequate Water Intake
- Inadequate Fiber Quantity and/or Quality
- Unbalanced Nutrient Levels



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OCM Global is truly a friend of the dairyman! **OCM Global** is a unique blend of minerals (non-medicated) that has been credited with preventing and solving digestive problems in livestock for many years. Dairymen, nutritionists, and veterinarians have come to depend on **OCM Global** because they can see the difference. These professionals see consistent feed intake resulting in uninterrupted production.

OCM Global helps restore and maintain normal rumen and intestinal functions, making it an essential part of each phase of production:

Lactating Cows • Dry Cows • Developing Heifers

LACTATING COWS

Increasing dry matter intake (DMI) in lactating cows by only one pound can result in an additional two pints of milk. Even under the best management, however, lactating cows are continuously subjected to conditions that can negatively affect digestion and dry matter intake.

OCM Global is used in lactation rations to maximize dry matter intake by stimulating strong rumen motility, thus:

- Permitting complete mixing of rumen contents and mitigating the pooling of acids generated by rumen fermentation.
- Improving rumen turnover. Similarly, as with other livestock, **OCM Global** predictably increases the peristaltic action (wave-like muscle contractions) of the small and large intestines. Strong and vigorous peristaltic action all along the gastrointestinal tract essential to:

- Ensure the complete mixing of feedstuff and digestive enzymes.
- Fully expose the surface of the intestinal tract to optimize nutrient absorption.
- Remove (or prevent) the chronic accumulation of mucus, which interferes with nutrient absorption and prevents fresh mucus secretions from performing their protective functions.
- Assure normal waste elimination, a fundamental requirement to optimize DMI and milk production.

OCM Global for Lactating Dairy Cows:

Feed 1.4oz (40g)/head/day
and/or
FLUSH with OCM Global for 3 days every 30 days...

Day 1: 2.5 to 3.0oz (80g)/head

Day 2: 4.0 to 4.5oz (120g)/head

Day 3: 5.5 to 6.0oz (160g)/head

Developing Heifers Springing Heifers Dry Cows

Developing heifers, springing heifers and dry cows are the future of any production dairy herd. If improving herd productivity is your long-term objective, these animals deserve your attention to their every detail. From providing high quality forages and grains, to careful observation and astute management, your efforts will be rewarded.

DEVELOPING HEIFERS

A good developing heifer program is designed for the heifer to enter the production herd at 24-months of age with her skeletal growth maximized, and without fat deposition in the developing udder tissue.

SPRINGING HEIFERS & DRY COWS

The condition of a lactating cow is established during late lactation and maintained during the dry prior, as it is with the springing heifer coming out of her developing period. Further, it's during the dry period (immediate pre-calving period) that we take preventive measures to avoid metabolic diseases and disorders during and after freshening (e.g. acidosis, ketosis, milk fever, displaced abomasum, retained placenta, fat cow syndrome, etc.). Implementing proven feeding techniques and using only good quality feedstuffs during this time is all-important.

Maintaining consistent intake of properly balanced rations is vital for developing heifers, springing heifers and dry cows. Efficient rumen fermentation, feed passage, nutrient absorption and fecal elimination are equally important to achieve the desired DMI. Dairymen rely on **OCM Global** to achieve the desired effect.

Fresh Cows & Heifers

The proper transition of fresh cows and heifers is critical to their performance as members of a profitable herd. Poor transition and reduced DMI have been credited with causing:

- Ketosis
- Displaced Abomasums
- Poor Peak Milk Production
- Inferior Reproductive Performance

Dairyman use **OCM Global** as part of their transition program. They see the difference in:

- Rumen fill, due to good rumen function
- High and sustained peak milk output

OCM Global for Developing Heifers:

Bodyweight	per head/day
<700lb (320kg)	0.7oz (20g)
>700lb (320kg)	1.4oz (40g)

Dry Cows & Springing Heifers:

Feed 1.25 to 1.50oz (40g)/head/day
Free Choice Option: 50:50 blend of **OCM Global** and salt.

OCM Global for Fresh Cows & Heifers:

Within 12 hours of freshening, drench a solution of 0.7lb (320g) of **OCM Global** in 2 gal (8L) of warm water via stomach tube or dose syringe.

Diagnosing 'Borderline' Acidosis

Acidosis, a condition describing a lower than normal rumen pH (high acidity), commonly occurs while feeding soluble carbohydrates (grain) to a ruminant. The severity of acidosis will vary due to the amount of acids in the rumen and how rapidly these acids develop.

Acute acidosis, particularly when it results in death, is obvious and easy to diagnose, while "borderline" acidosis, caused by the cycling (up and down) of the rumen pH, can be more difficult.

"Borderline" acidosis is a disruption of rumen fermentation, which can have a negative economic impact on feedlot performance. It is therefore worthy of vigilant observation with a decisive response plan.

The evaluation of cattle droppings in the feedlot is the best management tool to control "borderline" acidosis. You may find large amounts of undigested fiber or grain in the droppings, or you may find a wide variety of physical forms and color. It's time to flush with **OCM Global** when you see the following level of inconsistency in the droppings:

- 25% of dropping hard and/or encased with mucus
- 25% of droppings very loose
- 50% of droppings normal

OCM Global has been credited with improving the consistency of droppings, which is a reflection of efficient feed utilization. Further, those feedlots flushing with **OCM Global** every 30 days see the difference in keeping their cattle's digestive system in peak condition.

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