Changes of macrominerals and calcitropic hormones in serum of periparturient dairy cows subject to subclinical hypocalcemia

Supplementary File

Table S1. Ingredients and chemical composition of the antepartum and postpartum diets on a dry matter (DM) basis.

Item	Antepartum	Postpartum
Ingredient		
Corn silage, %	38.1	30.9
Hay silage, %	12.0	15.5
Grass hay, %	12.6	---
Alfalfa hay, %	---	8.6
Ground shelled corn, %	21.1	24.6
Soybean meal, %	4.0	3.7
Expeller soybean meal, %	5.6	7.7
Whole cottonseeds, %	3.6	5.6
Sodium bicarbonate, %	---	0.5
Mineral and vitamin mix, %	2.9	2.9
Chemical		
Crude protein (CP), %	15.6	16.4
Neutral detergent fiber (NDF), %	35.7	34.3
Acid detergent fiber (ADF), %	23.4	22.0
Calcium (Ca), %	0.91	1.07
Phosphorus (P), %	0.45	0.49
Magnesium (Mg), %	0.46	0.32
Sodium (Na), %	0.14	0.13
Potassium (K), %	1.48	1.40
Chloride (Cl), %	0.76	0.39
Sulfur (S), %	0.20	0.22

Table S2. Parity and BW of subclinically hypocalcemic and healthy cows (mean ± SE).

	Subclinically hypocalcemic cows	Healthy cows
Parity	4.5 ± 1.12	3.9 ± 0.94
BW (kg)	634.8 ± 66.21	658.2 ± 51. 89
Milk production (kg/day)	30.42±1.77 [a]	26.99±1.52 [b]
DMI (kg/day)	10.45±1.05 [a]	17.05±0.64 [b]

Means with different superscripts within the row differ significantly (lowercase letter, $P<0.05$). BW was measured within 24 h of parturition. Milk production and DMI were recorded for the first 3 days postpartum.