

MYLO[®]

- ✓ Advanced Biotechnology
- ✓ Quality Assured
- ✓ Australian Owned & Made

MICROBIAL LIVESTOCK FEED SUPPLEMENT

FEATURES, FUNCTIONS AND BENEFITS

Features

- A liquid live microbial feed supplement to aid in the digestive health of livestock.
- Contains three Lactobacillus species, each at minimum population of 10⁷ (10 million) CFU per mL:
 - *Lactobacillus buchneri*
 - *Lactobacillus casei*
 - *Lactobacillus paracasei*.
- Free of antibiotics and hormones.
- Certified as an input for organic farming and livestock production in Australia and New Zealand.



"Feeding Mylo[®] to young calves is a small investment in building the foundation for productivity and longevity in milk and beef production"

Functions & Benefits:

- Aids in building the population and activity of beneficial microbes in the gastrointestinal tract of livestock for benefits in health and weight gain.
- Calves fed with Mylo have been shown in controlled University studies to have higher weaning weights and enhanced development of gastrointestinal organs.

Daily feeding of Mylo[®] is recommended for a healthy and productive livestock enterprise.

Mylo[®] may be given to livestock that are weak or stressed. Consult a representative for a specific feeding program.

- Commercial users have observed many flow-on benefits associated with feeding Mylo to young and adult livestock:
 - Improved health and vitality;
 - Maintenance of appetite; and,
 - Savings in management time.
- No withholding period.



Application

Target	Microbial Livestock Feed Supplement
Feeding Rate	10mL per animal per day.
Conditions	For use in any condition.
Timing	Typically a single feeding per day. Can be split between two feedings per day.
Method	Can be diluted in milk or water, using Dosatron type systems for control. For older livestock, can be added to grain or feed in bale or TMR wagon. To be consumed voluntarily by the animal.
Frequency	Young livestock: Daily from birth to weaning. If animals are weak, increase Mylo feeding rate to 40mL/day for up to 7 days. Dairy milkers: Daily from 2 weeks prior calving and through 300 day lactation. Ideally in with lead feed. Beef Cattle: Daily through animal's growth period. Daily for cows before calving.
Withholding period	Nil.
Storage	Store at ambient temperature away from direct sunlight and in a well ventilated place. Minimise temperature fluctuations. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
After opening	Replace cap securely to minimise contamination.
Shelf Life	6 months after production date. The Use By date is valid only for unopened containers, stored under the specified conditions.

INDEPENDENT FIELD STUDIES

LIVE WEIGHT STUDY IN CALVES



Controlled Study - Independently Conducted by University of Queensland

Introduction

The long-term productivity benefits of improving health and growth of calves in their early stages of development is well documented and understood.

The Good Clinical Practice Research Centre at the University of Queensland's School of Veterinary Science conducted a double blinded, controlled, randomized study to evaluate the efficacy of Mylo® on the live weight of pre-weaned dairy calves.

Study Design and Methods

Forty-four clinically healthy calves of approximately 3 days of age were randomly split into two equal sized groups – Treated Group (22 calves) and Control Group (22 calves). Calves were housed in individual pens as part of a controlled study design to reduce the risk of cross contamination with commonly occurring health ailments.

All animals were tube-fed colostrum before reaching approximately one day of age. The feeding regime for all animals consisted of milk replacer at 15% of their body weight, fed in a bucket twice a day, plus ad lib access to hay, grain pellets, and clean water through the entire period of the Study. With exception to Monensin, there were no feed additives or antibiotics added to the feed. Mylo was added to the milk replacer of the Treated Group.

Assessments were conducted fortnightly through the study which concluded when calves reached 56 days of age, consistent with the weaning age at this university dairy operation. At the end of the study, tissue and organ samples were taken from three calves in each Group after weaning, for measuring weights of their key gastrointestinal organs.

Results

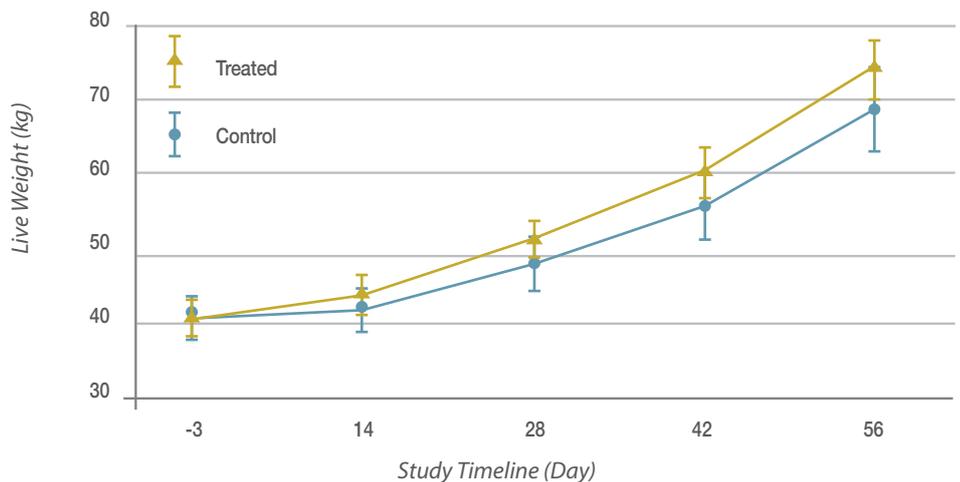
Calves in the Treated Group were 8.4% heavier, and uniformity of liveweights was better, at weaning age compared with calves in the Control Group ($p=0.02$). Details are tabled below and a line-plot shows average fortnightly liveweights recorded over the study period.

Average and total feed intake did not differ between the groups.

Weaning Weight at 56 Days

	Average (kg)
Control	69.18 kg
Treated	75.01 kg
Difference Treated - Control	5.83kg, 8.4%, ($p=0.02$)

Average fortnightly liveweights recorded over the study period



Line-plot of Experimental Groups' (A1 = Control and A2 = Treated) calves average live weight (kg) measurements.

The initial histological examination of the organ tissue of the gastrointestinal tract indicates the treated animals exhibit accelerated development of gut structures. There was an observed increase in the surface area of the lining of the gut.

Autopsy Results	Treated Group Average Weight (g)	Control Group Average Weight (g)	Difference
Duodenum with digesta	87g	33g	54g, 163% ($p < 0.05$)
Abomasum without digesta	450g	390g	60g, 15% ($p=0.05$)
Reticulum without digesta	357g	257g	100g, 39% ($p=0.05$)

Conclusion

Calves in the Treated Group were heavier at weaning (56 days) and had heavier gastrointestinal tract organs compared with calves from the Control Group, while average and total feed intake did not differ between the groups. These observations warrant further study into the impact of Mylo® on gastrointestinal tract development. Morphological examination - comparing the form, shape and size - of the organs is expected to be reported on later.

CALF LIVE WEIGHT AT WEANING

Adrian and Ray Pearson, Burrungule Dairy, Mt Gambier, South Australia

Introduction: Two separate trials were conducted on a commercial dairy farm near Mt Gambier, SA, running a herd of 650 milking cows. Calves are normally grown for a period of 70-90 days or until achieving weaning weights of approximately 120 kg per head. Weaner calves are either kept for future milker replacements or dispatched to other farms for beef production.

Over the calving period, traditionally the first two pens of calves through the operation show good health and growth. The third group onwards are commonly seen to have poorer health and restricted growth rates. The opportunity to run two separate groups one after the other, from the challenging third group onwards, has allowed us to assess Mylo performance and assess economic benefits.

Aim: The trials aimed to determine the effect of Mylo, a feed supplement, on the weaning weight of calves, and to observe differences in health of those calves.

Design: Each trial enrolled a total of approximately 30 calves (heifers and bulls), divided into two groups of approximately even number. The Treated Groups were given Mylo as a feed supplement and the Control Group was not given Mylo. Each Group was penned then ran in calf paddocks separately for ease of handling and feed management.

Trial Feeding: Calves in the Treated Groups were given 10 mL per day (equivalent for current formulation) of Mylo, as an additive to their daily calf milk from the age 4 days to weaning. Control Groups were given the same feeding regime except no Mylo was added to their milk.

Assessment: Calves were weighed close to weaning and ages were recorded. For comparison of weights between groups, live weights were corrected for calf ages at the time of weighing. Average growth rate was estimated after deducting 38 kg (average birth weight) from the live weight of each calf. General health conditions of calves was observed and recorded.

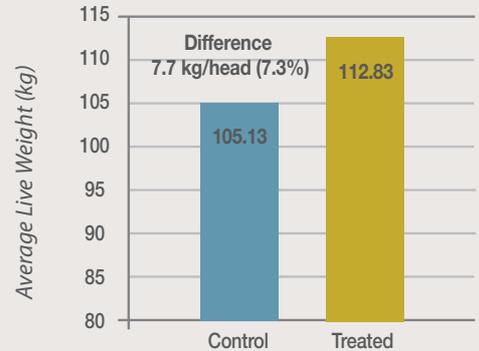
Results & Observations - Trial 1:

Average live weight of the Treated Group was 7.7 kg/head (7.3%) higher than the Control Group.

Furthermore, live weights were taken again after 14 days, for five of the calves from the Trial Group who weighed less than 120 kg at the time of the initial weighing. During the 14 day period, these calves recorded an average growth rate of 1310 g per day.

After the first few weeks of feeding Mylo the farm operators observed many notable differences between the groups. Compared to the Control Group the Treated calves displayed typical signs of better health, including more energy, shiny coats and more aggressive feeding.

Trial 1: Mylo[®] - Average Live Weight (kg) at 82 days old



Trial 1: Mylo[®] - Mob D4, 82 days old

	Head	Average Live weight (kg)	Estimated Average Growth Rate (g/day)
Control Group	16	105.13	819
Treated Group	14	112.83	913
Difference Treated - Control		7.7 kg (7.3%)	94 g/day (11.5%)

Calf No. 6949 fed with Mylo as part of the Treated Group, at age 46 days and at final weigh in, day 82.

Against a target weaning weight of 100kg this heifer recorded the heaviest final live weight of the group at 118kg. Incremental live weight gains of this Mylo Treated Group were consistent with results of the University of QLD calf live weight study.



46 days old



82 days old, final weigh in

Results & Observations - Trial 2:

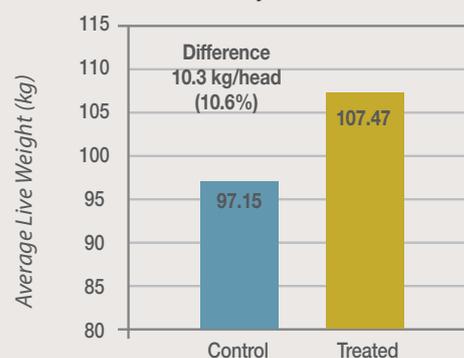
Average live weight of the Treated Group was 10.3 kg/head (10.6%) higher than the Control Group.

After the first few weeks of adding Mylo to the feed of the Treated Group, the same observations were made as reported in Trial 1 – that is, visually more energy,

improved appearance and aggressive feeding.

The following evaluation and comparison of related input costs for the two Groups in this trial is a strong vindication to the economic benefits of providing Mylo as a feed supplement to improve calf health.

Trial 2: Mylo® - Average Live Weight (kg) at 84 days old



Trial 2: Mob D2, 84 days old

	Head	Average Live weight (kg)	Estimated Average Growth Rate (g/day)
Control Group	16	97.15	704
Treated Group	17	107.47	827
Difference Treated - Control		10.3 kg (10.6%)	123 g/day (17.4%)

Trial 2: Economic Evaluation

Health Supplement and Treatments	Control Group		Treated Group	
	Head	Cost \$	Head	Cost \$
Mylo Feed Supplement \$0.125/head/day for 84 days	16	-	17	\$178.50
Antibiotics administered	21	428.20	1	\$5.00
Total Cost - by Group		\$428.20		\$183.50
Total Cost per Calf		\$26.80		\$10.80

Economic Benefit:

Incremental costs for the Treated Group were \$16 per head lower than the Control Group while the Treated Group achieved 17.4% (123 g/day) superior growth rate, or more than 10% better average live weight by the end of the trial.

Conclusion: The implication of higher live weights recorded in this study is that calves given Mylo are estimated to reach the target 120kg live weight at least 10 days earlier than the Control Group. Subsequent savings in feed costs, management time, and health costs will significantly exceed the cost of Mylo (approximately \$11 per head for 3 months). Furthermore, better development of the gastrointestinal organs, as determined by the controlled study conducted by University of Queensland, is expected to confer advantages in health and productivity through maturity.

INDEPENDENT FIELD STUDY CALF LIVE WEIGHT AT WEANING

LIVE WEIGHT STUDY IN CALVES

Brad Fischer, Campbell House, Meningie, South Australia

Introduction: A trial was conducted on a commercial dairy farm near Meningie, SA, running a herd of 600 milking cows. Calves are normally grown for a period of 70-90 days or until achieving weaning weights of approximately 85 kg for Wagyu and 100 kg per head for Friesians.

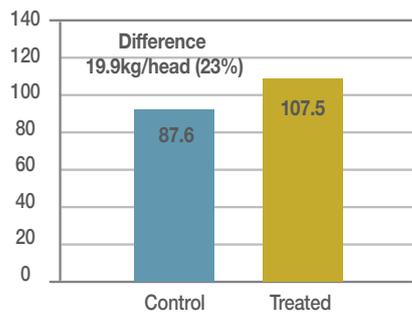
Aim: The trials aimed to determine the effect of Mylo, a feed supplement, on the weaning weight and growth rate of calves, and to observe differences in calf health indicators.

Design: Each trial enrolled a total of approximately 17 calves (heifers and bulls), divided into two groups of approximately even number. The Treated Groups were given Mylo as a feed supplement and the Control Group was not given Mylo.

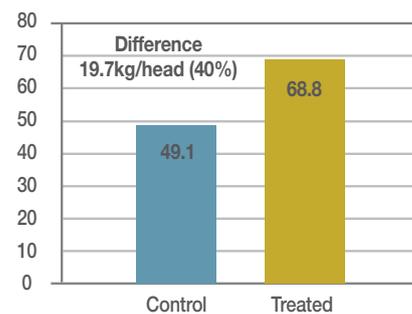
Trial Feeding: Calves in the Treated Groups were given 10 mL per day.

Assessment: Calves were weighed close to weaning and ages were recorded. For comparison of weights between groups, live weights were corrected for calf ages at the time of weighing. The individual birth weights were measured and used for calculating individual gains of each calf.

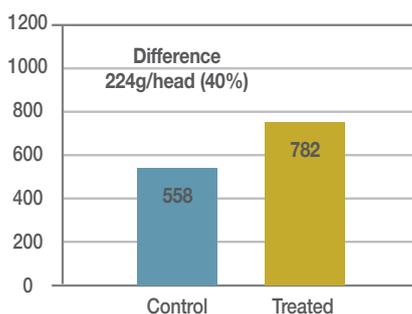
Average Live Weight (kg) at 88 days



Average Weight Gain (kg) at 88 days



Average Daily Gain (g/day) over 88 days



Timeline to Target Weaning

These estimates are an extrapolation from average daily gain.

Breed	Target Weight	Treated	Control	Days to Achieve target weight
Friesian	100 kg	76 days	106 days	Treated 30 days quicker
Wagyu	85 kg	65 days	89 days	Treated 24 days quicker

Results & Observations:

The tables herein show average weight gains and days to reach target live weights between treatment groups is large, so too was the variability. However, the positive effect on calf weight gain in this trial is consistent with that of previous controlled studies.

During the trial neither group had received additional animal health treatments. However, the calf rearing staff noticed clear differences in calf behaviour between the two groups. The calves fed Mylo were more active in nature, feeding habits were more aggressive and feeding duration was shorter.

Brad Fischer had made the decision halfway through the trial to treat all of his remaining and newborn calves based on the visual growth, health and condition of the Mylo Treated Group. The operation was using a powder supplement beforehand and had now decided to utilise Mylo due to its easy liquid form and with no risk of over feeding animals. Mylo is now being utilised in the Auto Calf feeder operation where it is added to the fresh milk daily.

While the difference in weight gains between treatment groups is large, so too was the variability. However, the positive effect on calf weight gain in this trial is consistent with that of previous controlled studies.

Key outcomes for farming operations are:

- Gains in weaning weight transfer to benefits in earlier maturity and improved productivity.
- Significant reduction in weaning timeline helps to reduce feed costs and staff time.
- Benefits from improved calf health add further to the benefits from higher weight gain.