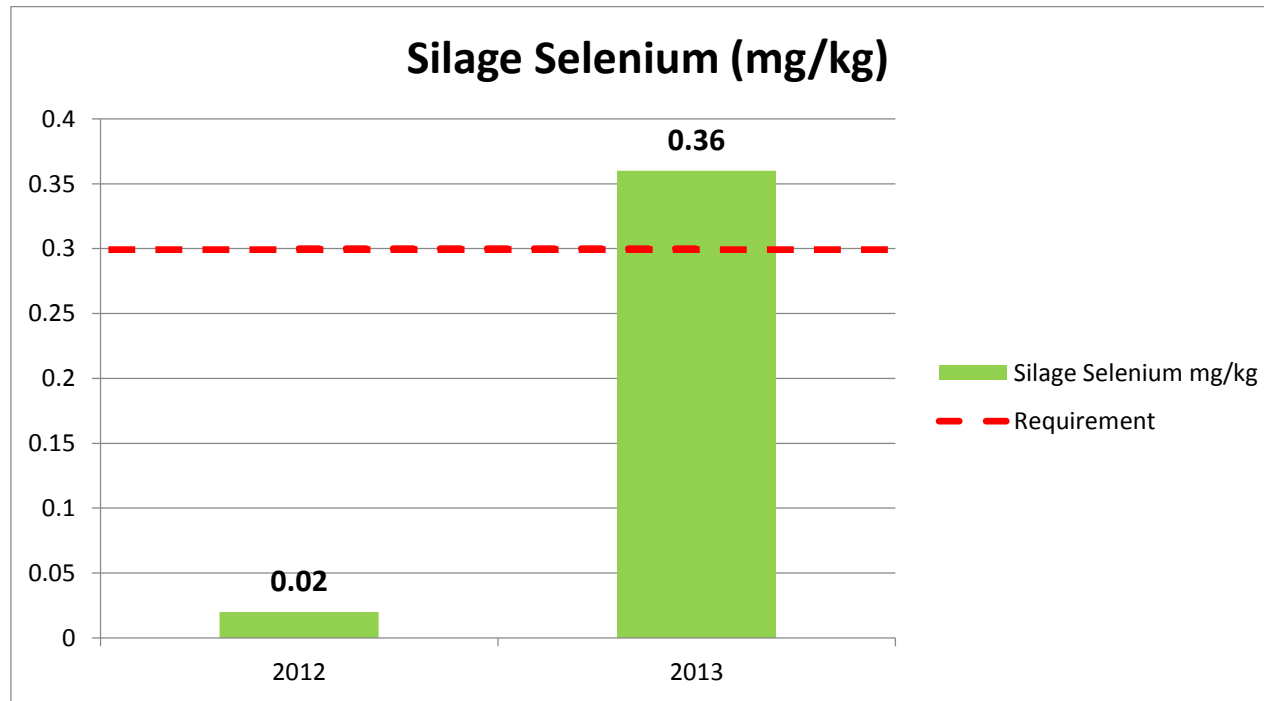


Trial Background:

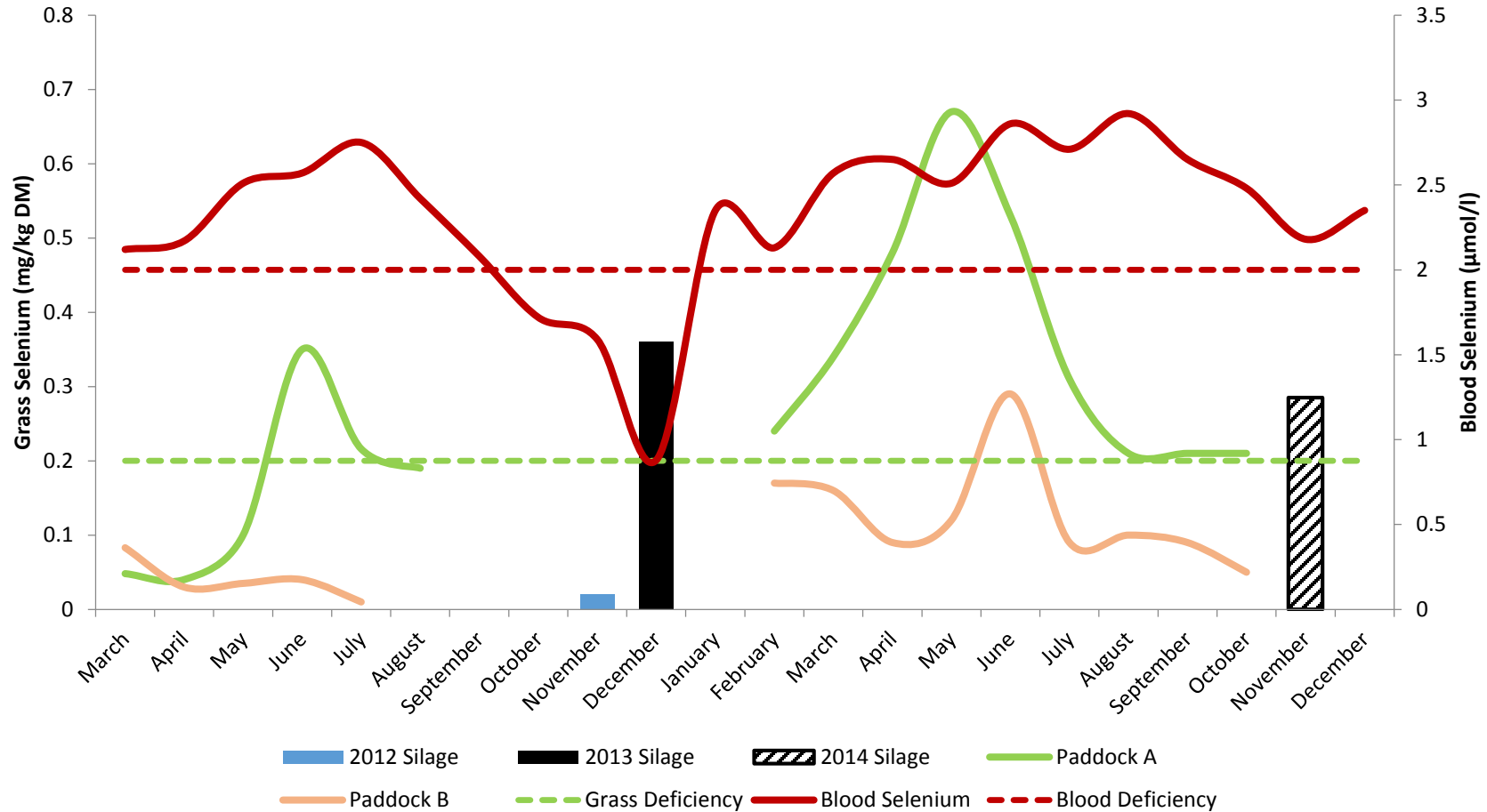
- This trial commenced in February 2013 on a farm in Cork consisting of 220 jersey x cows on roughly 220ac
- Selenium deficiencies have been a problem on the farm in the past and the farmer had been bolusing his cows for selenium as a result.
- The farmer administered boluses twice a year, one in May and one in November @ a cost of €11/hd or €2,420/yr to the dairy herd
- Monthly grass and blood samples were taken since the trial began
- The farmer spread 4 bags/ac of Selenigrass in 2013 over the whole farm apart from 1 paddock (control paddock). In 2014, he spread 4 bags/ac of Selenistart
- 2012 silage was analysed and 2013 silage ground received 4 bags/ac of Selenigrass before cutting.

Silage Results:

- In 2013 the farmer spread a total of 4 bags/ac of Selenigrass on first cut silage ground before it was cut.
- Silage analysis was taken from 2012 silage to obtain selenium levels in the forage.
- The 2013 silage was then sampled in the pit.



Grass and Blood Results:



- From mid October to mid December 2013, the farmer was grazing his cows on Fodder Beet and Arable silage, none of which had received selenium. As can be seen from the graph, blood selenium levels dropped dramatically.
- Feeding of high Selenium first cut silage that had received 4 bags/ac of Selenigrass prior to cutting commenced on 24-12-13. Within 3 weeks of this, cows blood selenium levels returned to high selenium levels.
- For both critical times of year, breeding season and calving season, blood Selenium levels have been at high levels.