

Supplementary material from: Dry period length affects rumen adaptation in dairy cattle precalving and during the first weeks after calving

Authors

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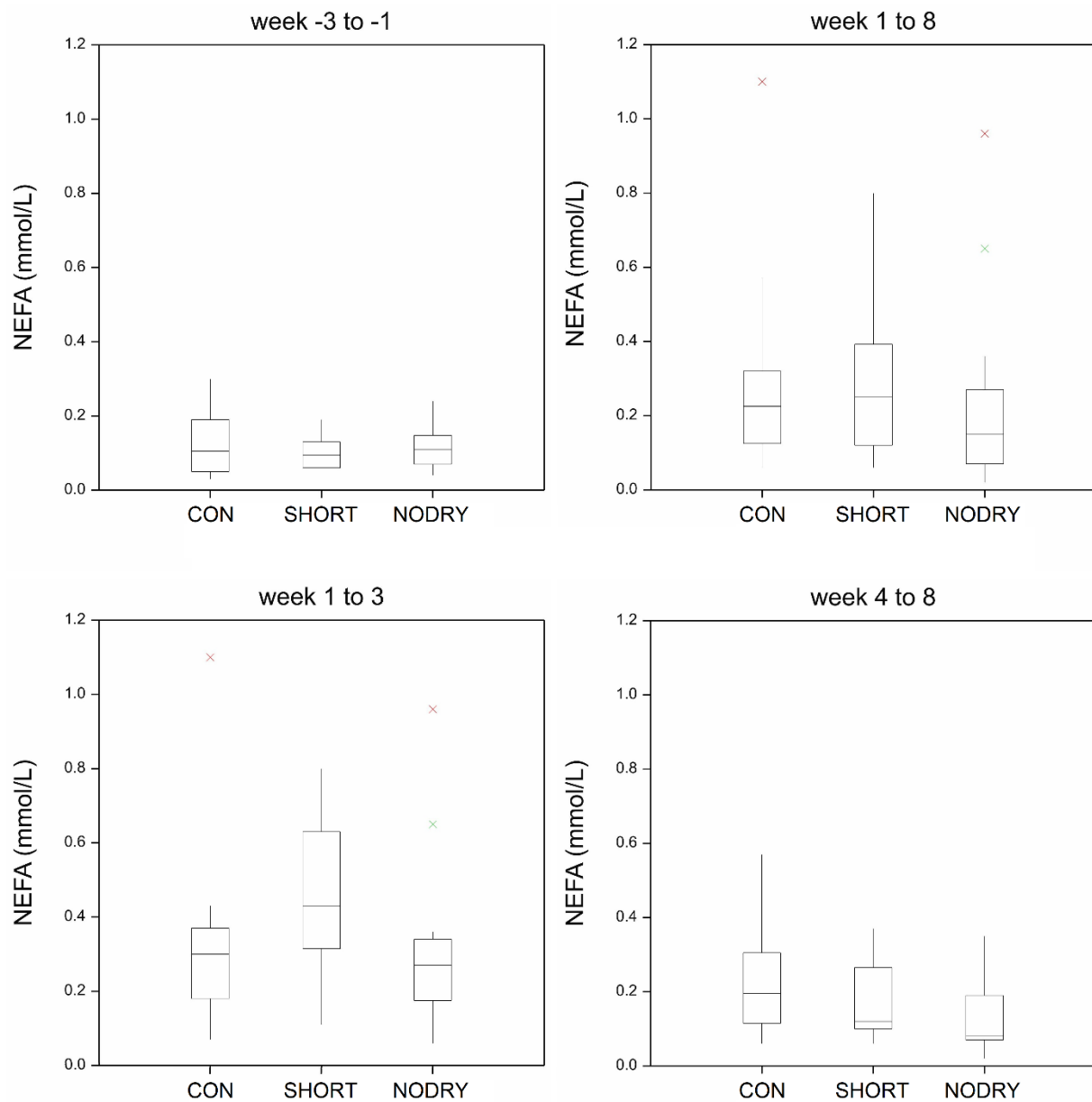
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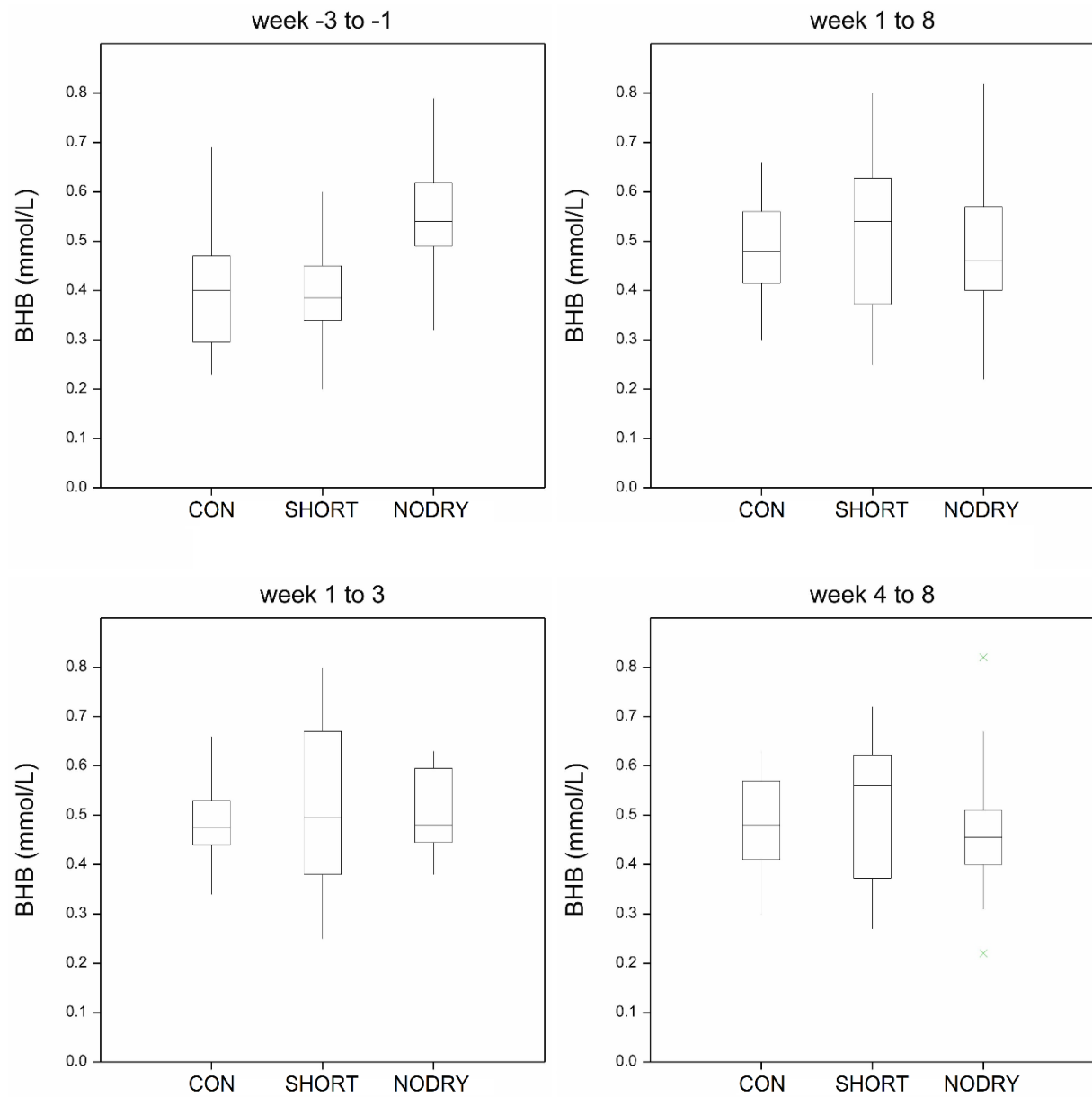
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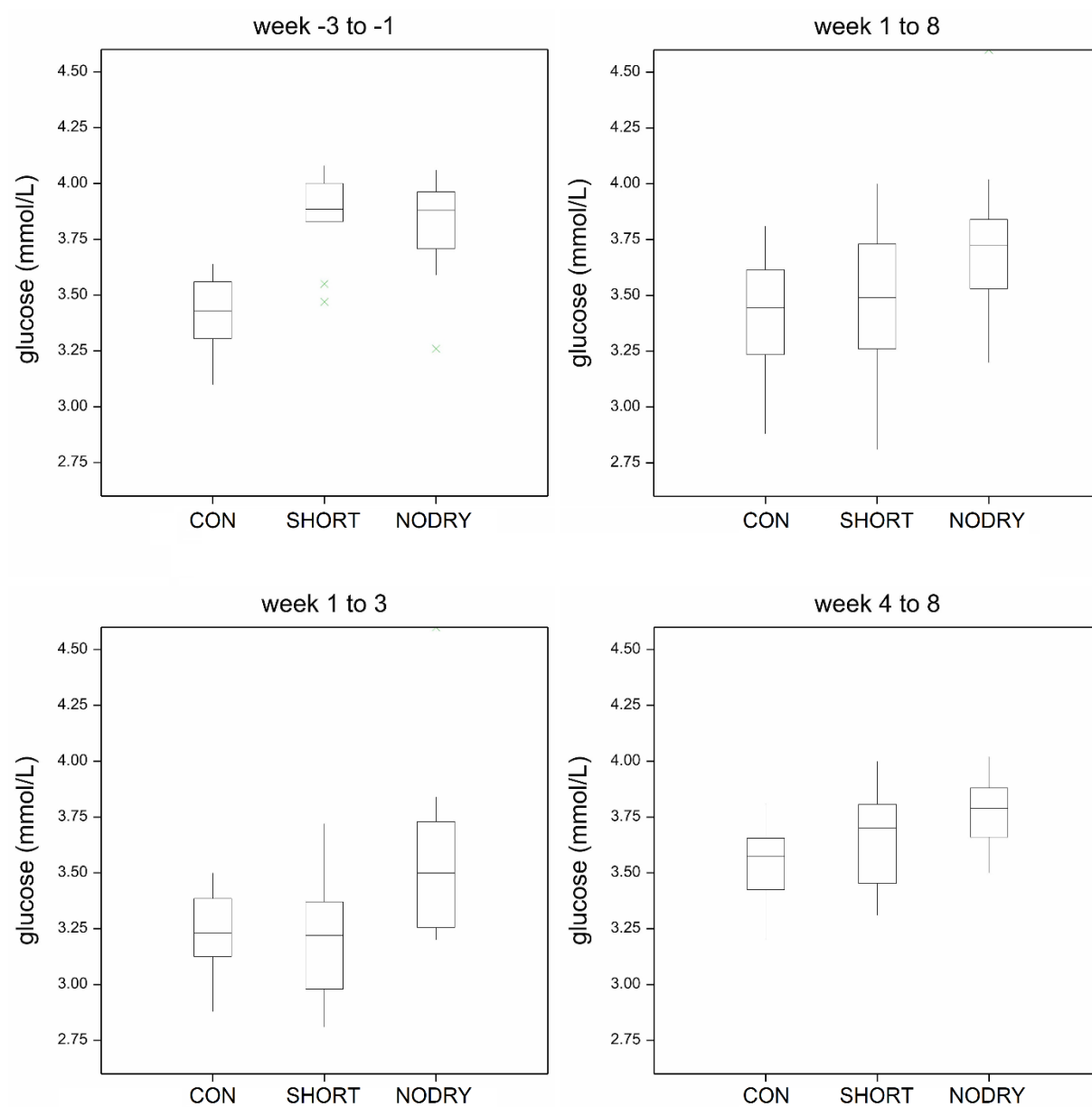
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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Figure S1 Box- and whisker plots of plasma non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), β -hydroxybutyrate (BHB), glucose and insulin. Figures show second and third quartiles (box), medians (horizontal line within box), minimum and maximum levels (whiskers) for each treatment group in four different trial periods: the prepartum period (week -3 to -1), the postpartum period (week 1 to 8) and subsets of the postpartum period (early, week 1 to 3 and late, week 4 to 8).







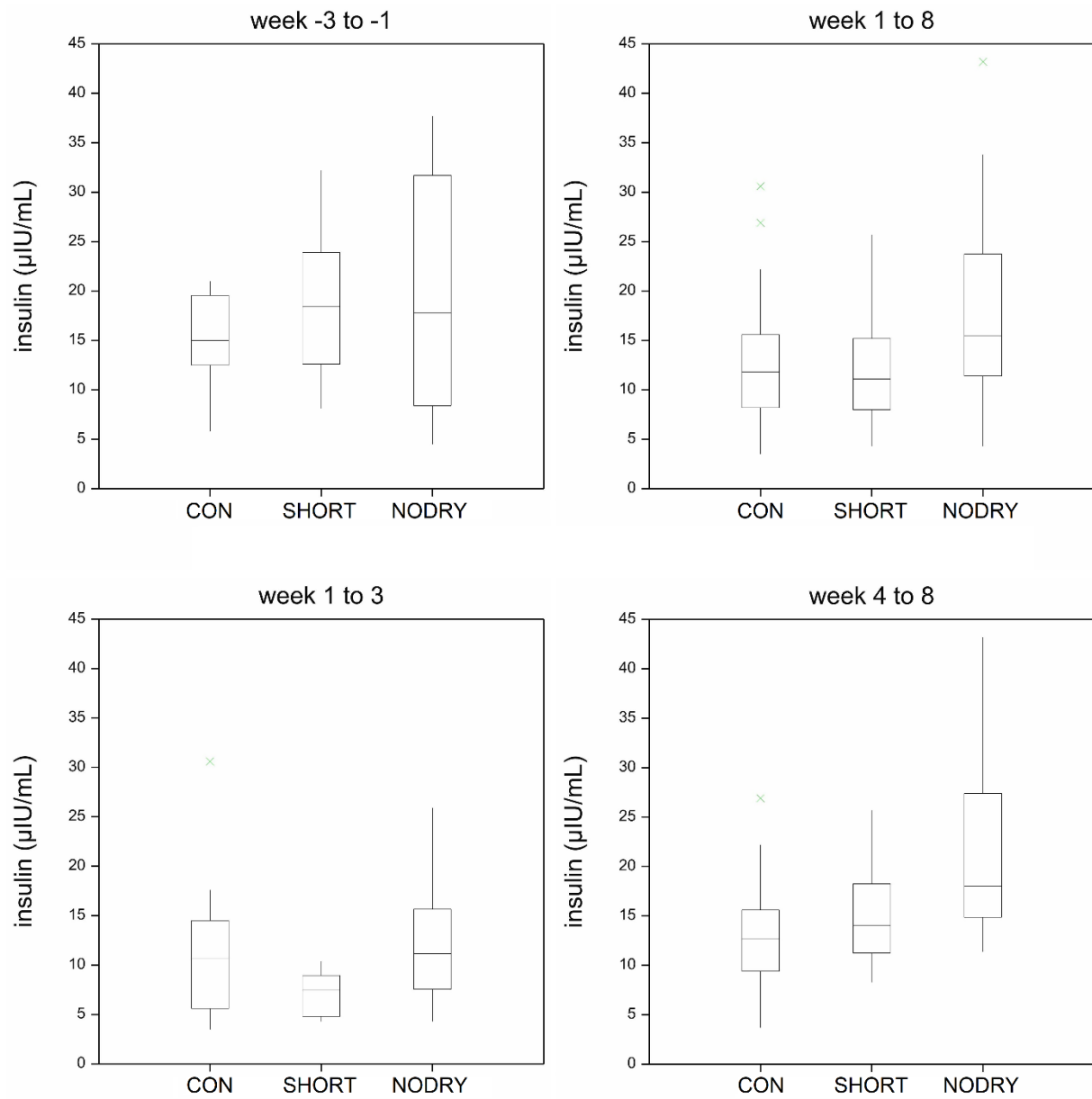


Figure S2 Average plasma insulin concentrations in $\mu\text{IU/mL}$ pre- and postpartum for cows on a 60 d dry period (CON, black bars), 30 d dry period (SHORT, grey bars) or no dry period (NODRY, open bars). Bars show predicted means by REML analysis, whiskers display the standard error of differences (SED).

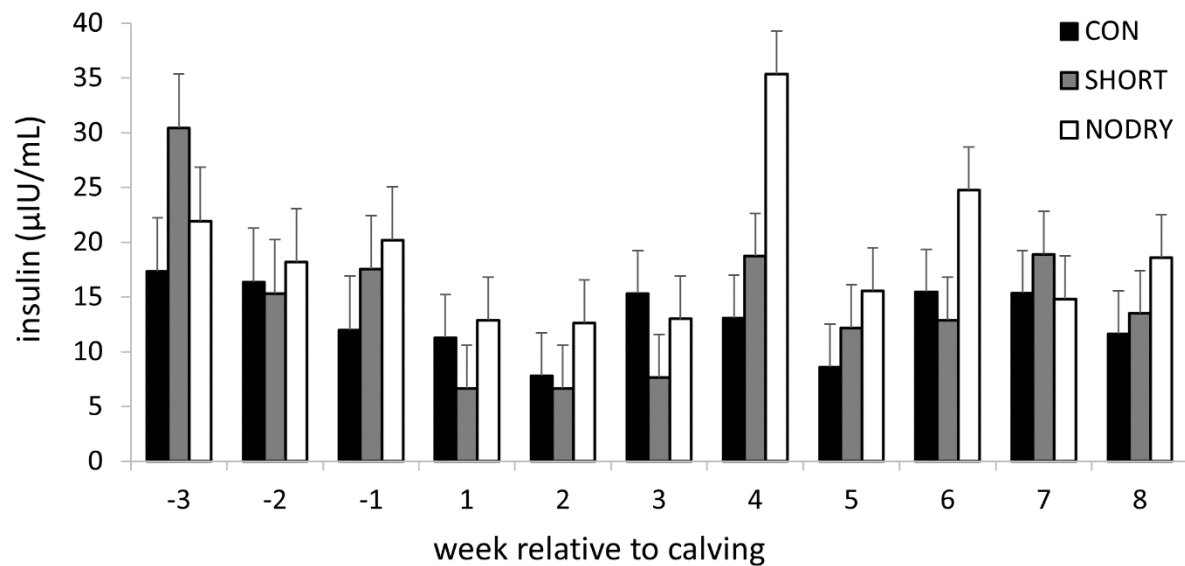
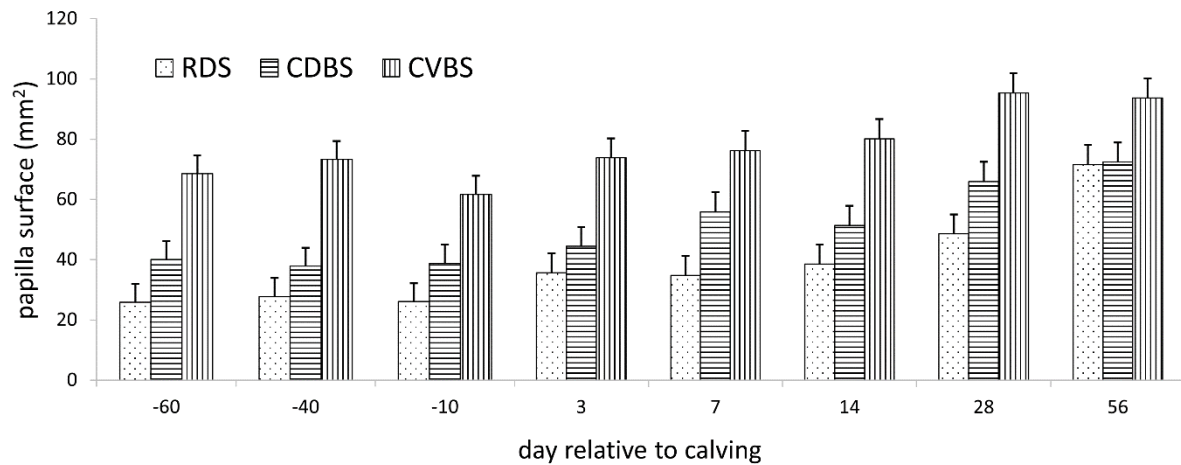


Figure S3 Average papillae surface for each of the three locations (RDS, dotted bars), 30 d dry period (CDBS, bars with horizontal striping) or no dry period (CVBS, bars with vertical striping). Bars show predicted means by REML analysis, whiskers display the standard error of differences (SED).



P-values

Prepartum: location < 0.001, location × day 0.511, location × DP 0.382

Postpartum: location < 0.001, location × day 0.063, location × DP 0.585