

Keywords: - -carotene, immunoglobulin G

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to evaluate the effect of pre- -tocopherol -carotene injection on passive transfer of Bali Timor cow. There were 24 Bali Timor cows at 8 months pregnant arranged based on completely randomized design 4 treatments with 6 replicates. The 4 treatments administrated were: P0: control; P1: injecti - -carotene -carotene 500mg to each of 8 months pregnant cow and 2 weeks after first injection. The results found were: IgG concentration of P3 (45.64±0.76 mg/mL) was higher than P1 (41.85±0.92 mg/mL); P2

Milk production of the cow is the important factor determining calves growth up to 8 weeks (Hunter and Magner, 1988), 9 weeks (Bartle et al., 1984), or 70 days (Perry et al., 1991) old in where period the calves nutrient intake are depending on fully mother milk. The higher daily body weight of calves in P3 in this study show that -carotene prepartum increases cow milk production. Milk production in this study was 2.4 kg/day in -tocopherol and -carotene tocopherol of each at 4 week and 2 weeks -carotene prepartum could increase daily milk production (2.37 vs 1.7 vs 2.12 vs 1.6 kg/calf).

CONCLUSION