# **Research Notes D-28**

**Arm & Hammer Animal Nutrition** 

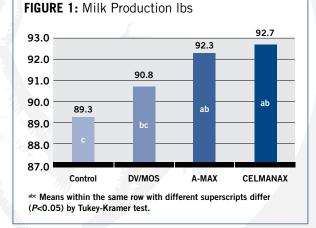
## A-MAX and CELMANAX outperform competitors while improving productivity and udder health

### **STUDY OVERVIEW**

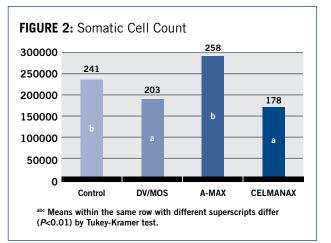
- This trial<sup>1</sup> was conducted to determine the effects of CELMANAX<sup>™</sup> and various yeast products on lactating dairy cattle performance
- The trial included 200 multiparous cows assigned to treatment groups based on previous lactation performance
- · Cows entered the groups at calving and remained through 14 weeks postpartum
- The four treatment groups were:
  - Control
  - A-MAX<sup>™</sup> yeast culture supplemented at 56 g/day
  - Diamond V<sup>®</sup> XP,<sup>™</sup> manufactured by Diamond V Mills, Inc., supplemented at 56 g/day; and BioMOS,<sup>®</sup> manufactured by Alltech, Inc., at 10 g/hd/day
  - CELMANAX supplemented at 28 g/day

### RESULTS

• Cows supplemented with A-MAX and CELMANAX produced more milk, fat corrected milk and energy corrected milk than non-supplemented cows (*P*<0.05)



- Milk protein percentage was higher for cows supplemented with CELMANAX<sup>™</sup> compared to DV/MOS (P<0.05)</li>
- Protein yields were higher for A-MAX<sup>™</sup>- and CELMANAX-supplemented cows compared to control and DV/MOS
- Somatic cell count was lower for cows supplemented with CELMANAX and DV/MOS compared to control and A-MAX. (*P*<0.01)



#### CONCLUSION

- Cows supplemented with CELMANAX and A-MAX had higher milk production, and higher protein levels.
- Cows supplemented with CELMANAX and DV/MOS had lower somatic cell count than those on control and A-MAX diets.



**Animal Nutrition** 



1 Adapted from the data of: J. Nocek, Ph.D., Spruce Haven Farm and Research Center, New York and published in J Dairy Sci 2011;94:4046–4056.

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