Research Notes D-28

Arm & Hammer Animal Nutrition

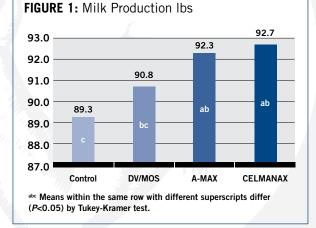
A-MAX and CELMANAX outperform competitors while improving productivity and udder health

STUDY OVERVIEW

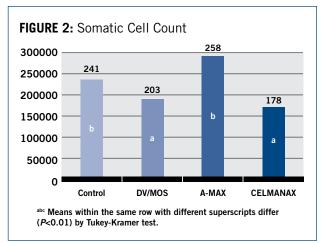
- This trial¹ was conducted to determine the effects of CELMANAX[™] and various yeast products on lactating dairy cattle performance
- The trial included 200 multiparous cows assigned to treatment groups based on previous lactation performance
- · Cows entered the groups at calving and remained through 14 weeks postpartum
- The four treatment groups were:
 - Control
 - A-MAX[™] yeast culture supplemented at 56 g/day
 - Diamond V[®] XP,[™] manufactured by Diamond V Mills, Inc., supplemented at 56 g/day; and BioMOS,[®] 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[™] compared to DV/MOS (P<0.05)
- Protein yields were higher for A-MAX[™]- 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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