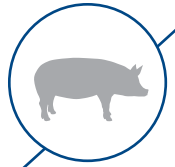


# Research Notes S-60

ARM & HAMMER



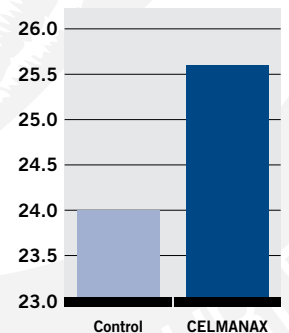
## CELMANAX-supplemented pigs outperformed control diets in nursery pigs.

### STUDY OVERVIEW

- A field trial was conducted at a private swine farm in Northern Germany to test the effect of CELMANAX™ in swine diets on young nursery pigs.
- Pigs were housed in a typical nursery barn for Germany. The barn had 6 rooms with each room containing 12 pens. Each pen housed about 18 pigs. There were two treatments:
  - Control diet
  - Control diet plus CELMANAX
- All animals were fed the same diets, with the only difference being CELMANAX. CELMANAX was added to the diet and fed to the pigs on one side of each room. There were 6 pens on the CELMANAX diet and 6 pens on the control diet in each room.
- Pigs were placed in the nursery barn after weaning at about 21 days of age, kept there for 6 weeks and then moved to a grow-finish barn.
- Pigs were weighed at the start and end of the trial. There were 4 diets fed during this 6-week period:
  - Prestarter: 0-10 days postweaning
  - Starter 1: 11-18 days postweaning
  - Starter 2: 19-32 days postweaning
  - Starter 3: 33-49 days postweaning
- CELMANAX was added to feed at a rate of 2.5 kg/ton for prestarter and 1.5 kg/ton for other starter feeds. Pigs were moved into the nursery barn in groups based on filling one room of 12 pens at regular intervals. Performance was measured for several rooms (groups) that moved through the barn.

TABLE 1		Results	
Parameter	Control	CELMANAX	
Number of Pigs	598	595	
Days on Trial	46	46	
Beginning Weight, kg	6.67	6.56	
Ending Weight, kg	30.67	32.15	
Weight Gain, kg	24.00	25.59	
Average daily grain, grams	522	556	
Mortality, %	2.0	1.2	

FIGURE 1: Weight Gain, kg



### RESULTS

Complete results are shown in Table 1. Pigs on the CELMANAX diet had greater weight gain and less mortality.

### CONCLUSION

CELMANAX provided a significant benefit in this field trial by improving weight gain by 1.59 kg and decreasing mortality by 0.8%.

