



THE EFFECT OF A-MAX YEAST CULTURE AND DIAMOND V YEAST CULTURE ON MICROBIAL METABOLISM IN CONTINUOUS CULTURE.

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Introduction: Dietary inclusion of yeast culture has been shown to improve DMI and milk production in early-lactation dairy cattle. Although, these production responses are cited, the specific mode of action remains elusive. There are several yeast products on the market with nuances in their manufacturing process that may have an influence on performance; however, very few studies have been conducted to compare yeast culture in the same experimental environment.

<u>Objective</u>: To determine the effect of nutrient digestion on metabolism of rumen microbes in continuous culture when fed either a ration with A-MAX[™] Concentrate or Diamond V[®] XP[™] Yeast Culture.

<u>Materials and Methods</u>: This study was conducted in a continuous culture system. The system was operated under the following conditions: liquid dilution rate: 12%/h, solid retention time: 22 h, feed intake: 100 g DM/d, feeding frequency: twice daily, fermentation temp: 39°C, pH. Data was subjected to ANOV where contrasts were control vs. trt, and A-MAX vs. Diamond V. A-MAX, and Diamond V were fed at 2 oz/d.

Results: A-MAX increased ADF digestion by 22 and 11.5% compared to control and Diamond V (Table 1). Total VFA (mmoles) were higher (P<.04) for Diamond V compared to A-MAX. The proportion of acetic acid was higher for A-MAX and propionic acid higher for Diamond V (Table 2). Mean pH was higher for A-MAX compared to Diamond V. In particular, the 2 and 4 h pH values were higher for A-MAX compared to Diamond V. Both products demonstrated higher ammonium N and less bypass N with a numerical trend for a greater microbial N/day. A-MAX increased microbial N efficiency (P < .10). When fed A-MAX, microbes were higher in nitrogen concentration, suggesting a greater amino acid content with less ash than microbes grown on Diamond V (Table 3).

Conclusion: A higher pH at critical times after feeding (i.e.2h) promotes a healthier rumen. The higher protein content in microbes fed A-MAX indicates these bacteria would be of greater nutritional value to the host than those from Diamond V. In a lactating cow diet (DMI:54lb/d), A-MAX supplemented diets would produce 256 g more microbial protein than Diamond V supple-mented diets, which would be equivalent to approximately .7 lb of fishmeal/cow/d or \$.32/cow/d assuming a \$900/ton value for fish meal.



Results Tables:

A-MAX

Table 1. Digestion Coefficients for Dry and Organic Matter, Fiber and Nonstructural Carbohydrates.								
ltem	Control	A-MAX™	Diamond V [®]	Control vs. Trt.	A-MAX vs. Diamond V			
Digestion, %								
Dry Matter	66.6	69.0	71.6	.10	NS			
Neutral Detergent Fiber	44.5	46.6	44.8	NS	NS			
Acid Detergent Fiber	39.5	48.3	43.3	NS	NS			
Nonstructural Carbohydrate ¹	79.3	80.1	82.1	NS	NS			
¹ Includes sugar and starch.								
Table 2. Volatile Fatty Acid (VFA) Production, Molar Ratios and Average Daily Fermenter pH.								
ltem	Control	A-MAX	Diamond V	Control vs. Trt.	A-MAX VS. Diamond V			
Total VFA, mmoles/d	370	398	426	.004	.04			
Molar Percentages:								
	57.3	53.2	47.1	.02	.05			
Molar Percentages:	57.3 20.4	53.2 23.6	47.1 32.0	.02	.05 .04			
Molar Percentages: Acetic								
Molar Percentages: Acetic Propionic	20.4	23.6	32.0	.03	.04			
Molar Percentages: Acetic Propionic A-P Ratio	20.4	23.6	32.0	.03	.04			
Molar Percentages: Acetic Propionic A-P Ratio mmoles/day:	20.4 2.82	23.6 2.36	32.0 1.48	.03	.04 .05			
Molar Percentages: Acetic Propionic A-P Ratio mmoles/day: Acetic	20.4 2.82 212	23.6 2.36 212	32.0 1.48 200	.03 .03 NS	.04 .05 NS			
Molar Percentages: Acetic Propionic A-P Ratio mmoles/day: Acetic Propionic	20.4 2.82 212 75	23.6 2.36 212 93	32.0 1.48 200 137	.03 .03 NS .01	.04 .05 NS .01			

Table 3. Nitrogen Partitioning, Microbial Growth and Microbial Efficiency.

ltem	Control	A-MAX	Diamond V	Control vs. Trt.	A-MAX vs. Diamond V
Non-ammonia N, g/d	2.85	2.76	2.78	.07	NS
Ammonia N, mg/dl	5.53	8.27	7.46	.08	NS
ByPass N, g/d	1.09	0.89	.94	.04	NS
Microbial N, g/d	1.77	1.87	1.83	NS	NS
Efficiencies:					
Mic. N/kg DMD1	26.5	27.1	25.6	NS	.10
Mic. N/kg CHOD2	42.5	44.1	42.9	NS	NS
Nitrogen, %	8.98	9.54	8.35	NS	.004
Ash, %	12.24	11.42	18.52	NS	.03

¹ Microbial N produced per kg dry matter digested.
² Microbial N produced per kg total carbohydrate digested.



