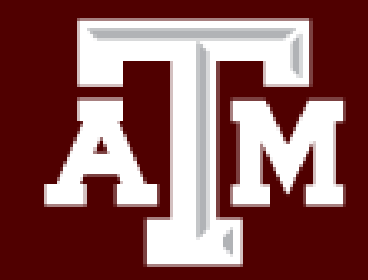


Performance and health responses of feedlot cattle consuming different feed additives during a 45-day receiving period

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INTRODUCTION

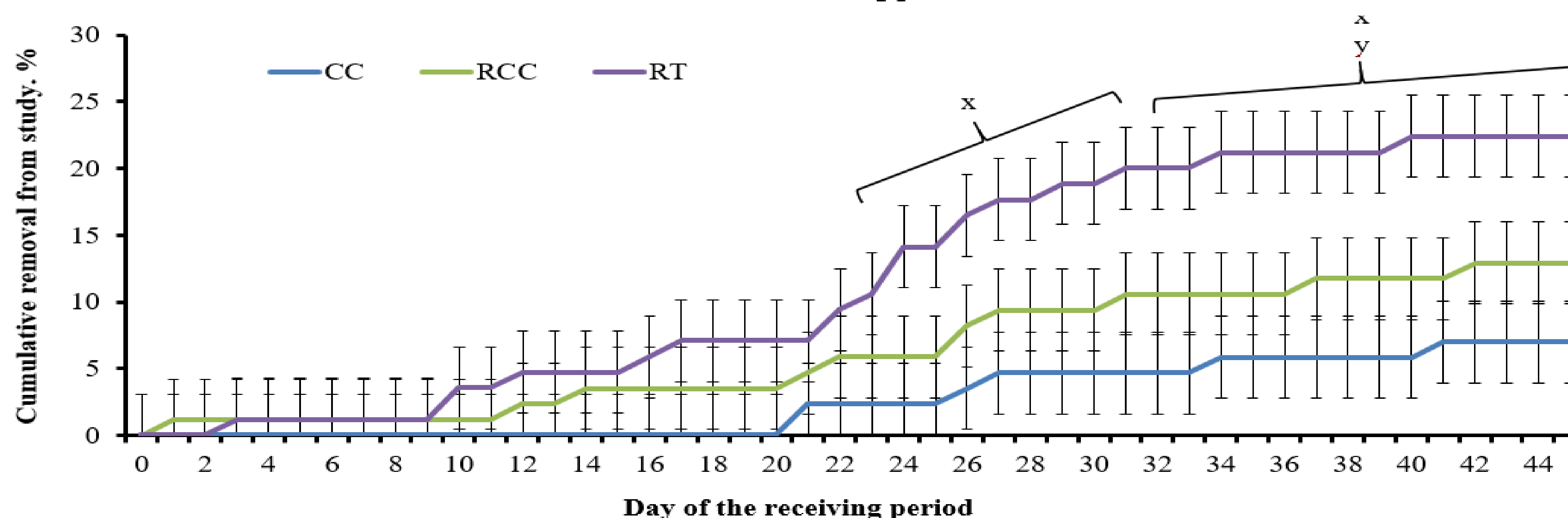
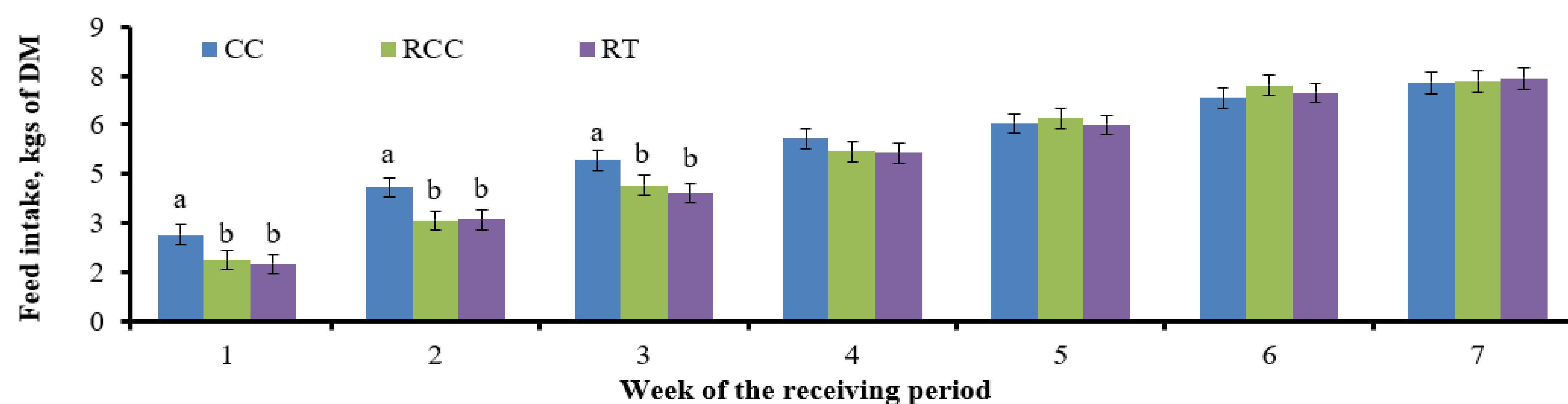
Performance during receiving period is expected to decrease due to several stressors, such as, road transportation (Cooke, et al., 2013), weaning and feedlot entry (Cooke, 2017), besides highly morbidity and mortality rate on account of BRD incidence (Duff and Gaylean 2007). Silva et al. (2017), reported a yeast-derived product able to improve average daily gain and dry matter intake upon to feedlot entry.

METHODS

- 256 Angus influenced steers.
- Steers ranked by Body Weight(BW) on d – 1.
- Allocated into 1 or 18 drylot pens (14/15 steers/pen).
- Pens were randomly assigned to receive RAMP® with 3 different treatments inclusion.
- 1. Rumensin + Tylan (RT).
- 2. Rumensin + Celmanax + Certillus (RCC).
- 3. Celmanax + Certillus (CC)
- BW was recorded on d-1, 7, 17, 35 and 45.
- Dry matter intake was daily calculated by pen.
- Steers were daily checked/treated for BRD, mortality and bloat .

RESULTS

Item	Treatments			SEM	P-Value
	CC	RCC	RT		
Individual body weight					
Initial, d 0 (all cattle)	261	260	261	3.6	0.99
Initial, d 0 (cattle in trial by d 45)	261	261	259	3.6	0.88
Final, d 45	295	296	294	4	0.95
Average daily gain, kgs/day	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.09	0.98
Total liveweight per pen, kgs					
Initial, d 0	3,661	3,656	3,661	3.6	0.99
Final, d 45	3,792 ^a	3,614 ^a	3,200 ^b	140	0.01
Change in liveweight, kgs	131 ^a	-41 ^{ab}	-460 ^b	199	0.09
Feed efficiency, kgs/kgs	0.145	0.160	0.164	0.016	0.71



Hypothesis

Yeast-derived supplementation would improve performance and health parameters during a 45-day receiving period.

DISCUSSION

- No differences between treatments were noted for BW gain or feed efficiency, however, CC had higher liveweight per pen production.
- CC had higher intake during first 3 weeks of experimental period.
- RT had higher mortality rate and trial removal due to morbidity.

