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ActiSaf

Beneficial effects of Actisaf® on production in dairy goats

Objective: Evaluate the effects of supplementation with Actisaf® Sc 47 live yeast on milk production and quality in goats fed primarily corn and grass silage.

Trial design

Comparative field trial
Location: France

Species/life stage

Dairy goats
Breed: Alpine

Main criteria

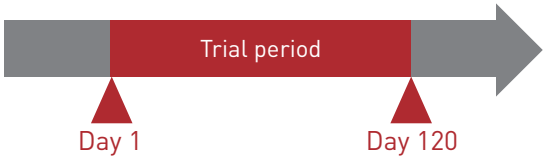
Milk yield, butterfat content (BF), protein content (PC), somatic cell count (SCC).

Reference

Data on file – France, 2008.

Protocol

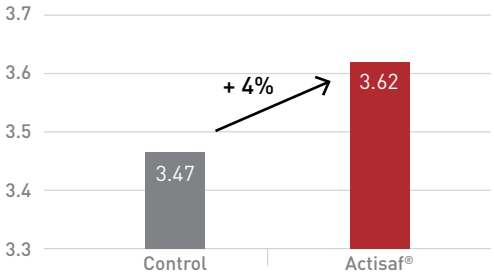
	Control	Actisaf®
Goats	28	28



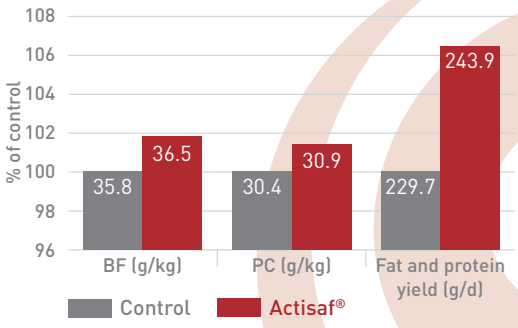
Main results

↑ Milk production: + 150 g/d
↑ Fat and protein yield: + 6.2%
↓ Somatic cell count: - 29.2%

Average milk production between the 4th and 7th month of lactation (kg/d)



Average butterfat content, protein content and fat and protein yield between the 4th and 7th month of lactation



Conclusion

In this trial, Actisaf® Sc 47 improved the herd's average milk production (+ 150 g/d) by helping to maintain production throughout the trial. The quality of the milk also improved (BF, PC, SCC).

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R1609

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Introduction

In France, goat's milk is consumed almost exclusively in the form of processed products, in particular cheese. In general, the price of milk is therefore indexed to criteria indicative of its suitability for cheese production. Breeders want their herds to produce as much milk as possible while preserving the butterfat and protein content. Providing feed concentrate is a simple means of increasing milk production. But this practice poses a risk of acidosis, which tends to reduce the amount of milk produced in relation to feed intake (decrease in production and content).

Materials and methods

56 Alpine goats were divided into 2 homogeneous groups of 28 goats, formed on the basis of performances observed during the assessment carried out at D0 (beginning of the trial).

- **Control**: the goats received a basal diet, as shown in the table below
- **Actisaf®**: the goats received the basal diet + 1 g of Actisaf® per animal and per day.

Basal diet	kg
Corn silage	2.08
Grass silage	0.70
Concentrates	1.62
Hay	0.46

All goats were in their 2nd, 3rd or 4th lactation and in their 4th month of lactation when beginning the trial.

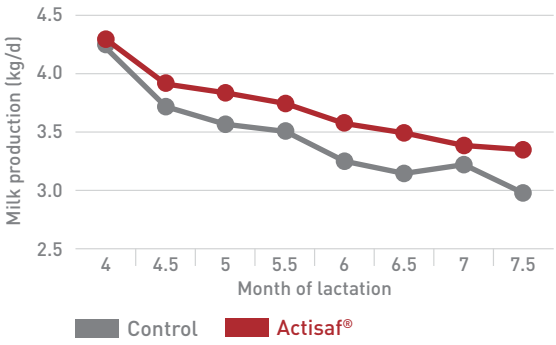
Milk production, composition and cells were monitored for 4 months. Production was assessed 7 times, once every 15 days.

The first assessment took place 15 days after beginning to use Actisaf®.

Results and discussion

In the Actisaf® group, average milk production is 150 g/d higher and useful matter production is increased by 14.2 g/d. The somatic cell count in the milk was also reduced by 29% in the Actisaf® group.

Lactation curve between the 4th and 7th month of lactation (kg/d)



Average values recorded during the 4 months of trial were as follows:

	Control	Actisaf®	Deviation
Milk production (kg/d)	3.47	3.62	+ 4.3%
BF (g/kg)	35.8	36.5	+ 2.0%
PC (g/kg)	30.4	30.9	+ 1.6%
Fat and protein yield (g/d)	229.7	243.9	+ 6.2%
SCC (x 1 000/mL)	933	661	- 29.2%

Conclusion

Supplementation with Actisaf® Sc 47 at a dose of 1 g/goat/day (i.e. 10 billion CFU/goat/day) helped maintain a higher milk production in the Actisaf® group than in the Control group throughout the trial. The increase in production did not affect milk quality since content also improved. Supplementation with Actisaf® Sc 47 therefore improved assimilation of the diet (fodder: silage and hay, concentrates), hence improving milk production and quality.

Keywords Actisaf® Sc 47, dairy goats, milk yield, butterfat content (BF), protein content (PC), somatic cell count.

Reference Data on file – France, 2008.

The information provided in this document is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate. However, products must be used only in compliance with local laws and regulations and we cannot guarantee freedom of use for every intended application or country. These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA (Food and Drug Administration). This product is not intended to diagnose, treat or prevent any disease.

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