

Feed supplement containing live yeast for a healthy rumen

jbs rinderhefe 4/10 is manufactured in a special drying process; spheres of live yeast are produced by coating the live yeast cells in a layer of inactive yeast. This ensures that the live yeast will stay inactive until it enters the rumen all while remaining protected from air, moisture and fermentation acids. **jbs rinderhefe 4/10** contains: live yeast, calcium carbonate, magnesium oxide.

Feeding

Dairy cattle: 20 - 25 g per animal per day
To get the most out of **jbs rinderhefe 4/10**, we recommend using it from 4 weeks before calving through the entire lactation period.

Beef cattle: 35 g per animal per day

Calves for rearing: 10 g per animal per day

Frequent feed provision and high feed quality promotes feed intake and ensures the energy supply of the cows and cattle.

Packaging: 20 kg bag



Effects of the live yeast used in **jbs rinderhefe 4/10**, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, on the rumen

Live yeast consumes ruminal oxygen

Oxygen is toxic for most ruminal microorganisms. Live yeast reduces oxygen, the amount of cellulose-degrading microorganisms increases. This may be observed in the animals' manure after just a short period of time (see back): fibre and kernel residue is reduced. As live yeast binds the oxygen, a higher amount of free hydrogen will be available for the formation of propionic acid.

In the dry period as well as during lactation, feeding low-energy rations results in an increased production of propionic acid in the rumen. In the liver, this acid is subsequently transformed into the energy source glucose.

Live yeast keeps rumen pH at optimal level

Lactic acid-consuming bacteria are particularly stimulated and their ruminal population increases significantly.

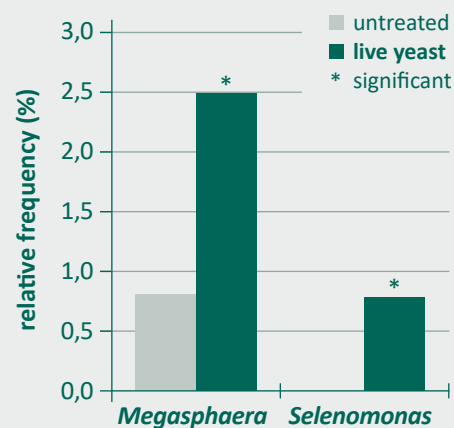
An increased transformation from lactic acid into propionic acid further diminishes the risk of acidosis when feeding high-energy rations.



At a glance

- stabilizes the rumen, especially if animals are stressed
- reduces the risk of acidosis
- reduces the amount of feed residue in the manure

Lactic acid degrading microorganisms



source: Prifysgol Aberystwyth



Improved protein supply

A well-functioning rumen provides the basis for healthy, high-yielding dairy cows. The more microorganisms are active in the rumen, the better the feed conversion.

jbs rinderhefe 4/10 increases the ruminal microbial population and provides the cow with a better supply of high-quality, easily digestible bacterial protein in addition to improving feed conversion and increasing feed intake.

This in turn has positive effects on milk yield.

Sieve test

Using the simplest of means, the sieve test provides the possibility to envision the proceedings in the dairy cow's digestive tract. Put a sample of the manure in a common kitchen sieve and rinse with water until the water stays clear. The undigested feed components will remain in the sieve. Amount and type of the residue shows the digestion's intensity. Through the feeding of live yeast the amount of residues is significantly reduced – especially the amount of undigested maize kernels is significantly reduced.



Feed ration **without** live yeast



Feed ration **including** live yeast



Please note: detoxification function ceases!

If the pH drops below 6, a vital function of the rumen will falter: The degradation of toxins by single cell organisms like protozoa. Protozoa degrade complicated molecules such as mycotoxins but require a higher pH level for maintaining their vital functions. Thus, a rumen with frequently low pH levels bears the high risk that toxins are not degraded and will get into all organs via the bloodstream further on in the intestinal tract.

Safeguarding the ruminal pH supports the rumen's natural detoxification function.

Always as close
as your telephone!

