

PROCEEDINGS



ANIMAL SCIENCE:

Challenges in Production and Sustainability

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Efficiency of digestible energy consumed in diets with inclusion of sunflower grain for cattle Live yeast use (*saccharomyces cerevisiae*) in the foals feed and its effects on development

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The use of yeasts in animal feed has been a reality in recent decades, with a strong use in cattle, as performance promoters. However, little is known about the effects of its use on foal's diet. In this context, the objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of supplementation with a product based on protected live yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) NCYC Sc 47 (1.5×10^{10} CFU/g), in foals in the lactation phase, on the parameters of equine development. The experiment was carried out at Haras Vila Colonial, located in Analândia/SP in conjunction with the research laboratory on digestive health and performance of horses, FMVZ / USP. Thirty Paint Horse foals were used, kept in paddocks of Tifton 85 grass, together with their mothers. Creeper ration was offered in the amount of 0.25%/weight/day, from the seventh day of life. The foals were divided into two groups, 1) control group: concentrate without supplementation and, 2) supplemented group: concentrate and supplementation with 5 g of Actisaf HR Plus Sc 47[®] for every 100 kilos of live weight per day, which was supplied orally through a syringe, which took place around 30 days of life, starting to be administered in the form of "top dress" after the voluntary consumption of meal. Supplementation started on the third day of life and ended at six months. The animals were measured at birth and every 30 days until they were six months old. The measurements consisted of weight, withers height and thoracic, knee and shin girth, obtained using a hipometer, measuring tape and weighing tape. The experimental design was completely randomized (DIC) with repeated measures over time. The data were subjected to analysis of variance and the means compared by the Tukey test, at a significance level of 5%, using the PROC MIXED of the Statistical Analysis System, version 9.0. There was no difference ($P > 0.05$) between treatments, for the variables weight, withers height, and chest, knee and shin girth, with averages of 154.0 kg, 111.5, 119.0, 25.6 and 15.2 cm, respectively, for the control group, and 157.4 kg, 108.7, 119.9, 25.5 and 14.9 cm, respectively, for the supplemented group. Supplementation with a product based on protected live yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) NCYC Sc 47 had no effect on equine development parameters in foals.

Keywords: Digestive health, Equine nutrition, Horse, Performance.

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