

ProPhorce™ AC 299

Making a difference for fatteners

In the modern day swine production it is all about efficiency. Producing as much meat as possible in a sustainable way and with high feed efficiency. Research shows that optimizing dEB is very beneficial for the growth of fatteners;

- ➔ Metabolism of AA is correlated with dEB: absorption of lysine is decreased when dEB is low.
- ➔ The AA digestibility is increased by increasing dEB. Optimum is between 250-400 mEq/kg*

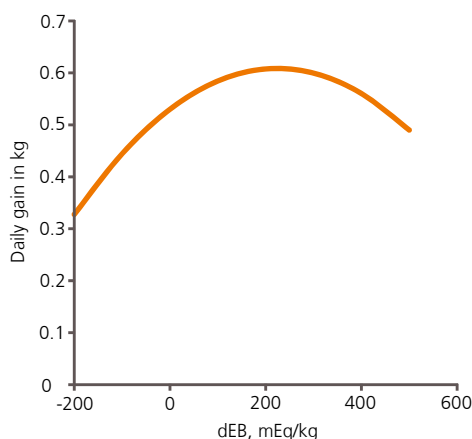
The Power of Sodium

The dEB is the balance between Na⁺, K⁺ and Cl⁻ in feed. Sodium supplementation optimizes dEB to a level needed for fattener production. Many researchers have shown that diets with an optimized dEB have the potential to improve animal performance. The amino acid digestibility, like for lysine, is improved by increasing dEB resulting in an optimum curve of dEB for average daily gain (Haydon and West, 1990).

ProPhorce™ AC 299 is sodium formate. **Dosing 1 kg sodium formate increases the dEB with 15 mEq/kg feed.**

Addition of sodium formate to piglet feed has shown to improve:**

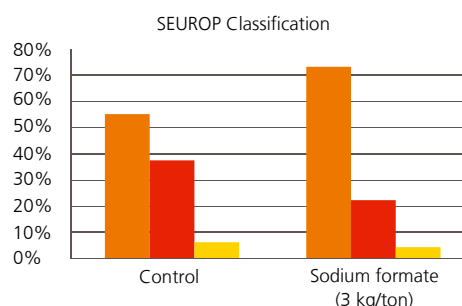
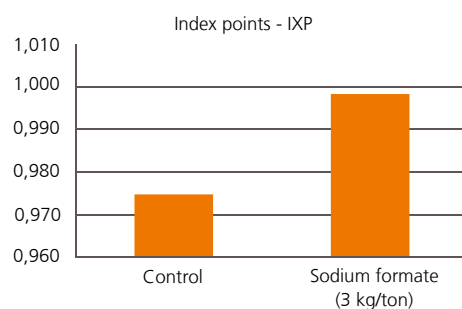
- ➔ Feed conversion rate
- ➔ Average daily gain



Graph adapted from "Effect of dEB on performance in fattening pigs (Effet du bilan électrolytique de la ration sur l'équilibre acido-basique et les performances zootechniques des animaux domestiques à fort niveau de production), Inra Prod. Anim., 2009,22 (2), 117-130).

Sodium formate was tested in the field for feed efficiency, carcass quality and economic viability

- ➔ 2 kg/ton showed 3% more ADG compared to control and decrease in mortality from 2,8 to 2,0%.
- ➔ 3 kg/ton showed a more interesting economic profile of SEUROP classification and increased IXP/kg, resulting in an increased turnover of 3-5 euro/fattener.



Appearance	White, free flowing, crystalline powder
Dosage	3-5 kg/ton feed, depending on dEB of the feed
dEB-value	14.695 mEq/kg

*Schothorst Feed Research, Circulaire 2010-09.
** Kirchessner and Roth 1987