# Milkiwean Vital Start Feeding Programme





# Market evolution

# Different levels of 'reducing antimicrobial resistance' > define per customer status (examples)

- 1. Reducing AGP and antibiotics to legal levels, respecting withdrawal times
  - Number, dosage
- 2. Without AGP
  - Eg. EU since 2006, TNCanada
- 3. Without antibiotics critically important for humans
  - Eg. colistine
- 4. Without preventive (broad spectrum) antibiotics /high ZnO/ high Cu
  - Eg. broad spectrum antibiotics, high Cu> trend and legislation EU
- 5. Without curative antibiotics
- 6. Without ionophores





### Antibiotic reduction strategies require an integrated approach for total production chain optimization

**Trouw Nutrition integrated feed-farm-health approach** 



Milkiwean Vital Start

### **Feed Management**

- Raw material choice and quality
- Feed safety, hygiene and preservation
- Diet specification and nutrient composition
- Feed form and presentation

### **Farm Management**

- Biosecurity
- Animal management
- Cleaning & disinfection
- Housing and climate
- People management& training

### **Health management**

- Infection chain & Prevention chain
- Transition periods
- Intestinal health
- Diagnosis & monitoring
- Medication & vaccination



# The Milkiwean Programmes are key in Feed Management

**Efficient Start** 

**Cost conscious producer** 

**Best Start** 

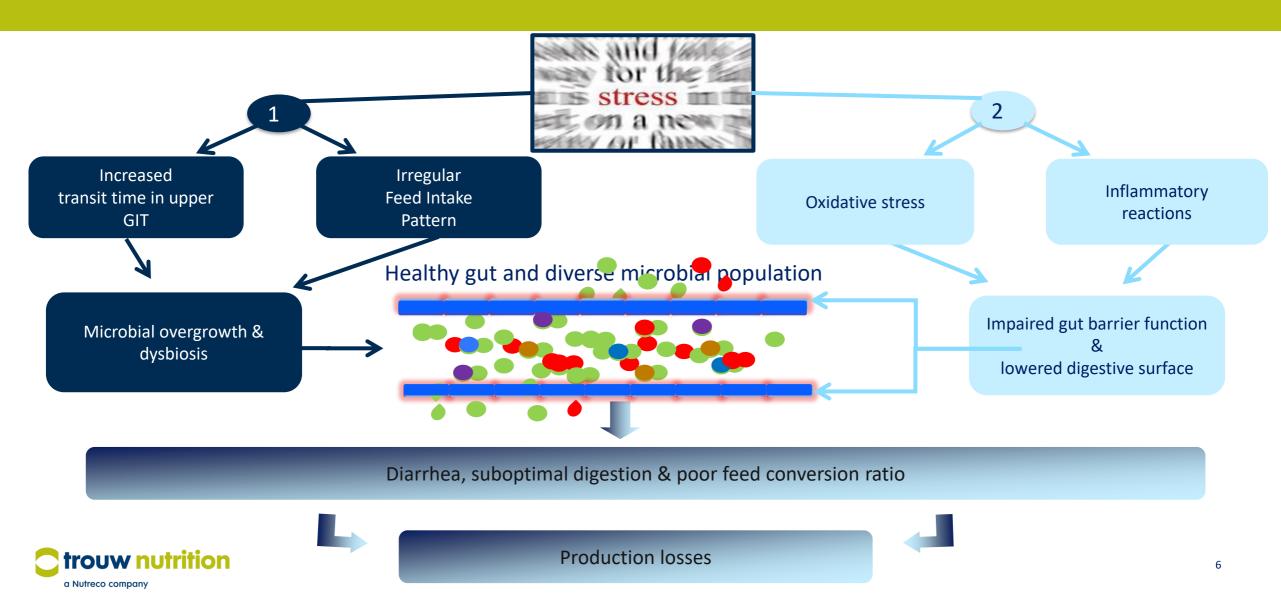
Performance driven producer

**Vital Start** 

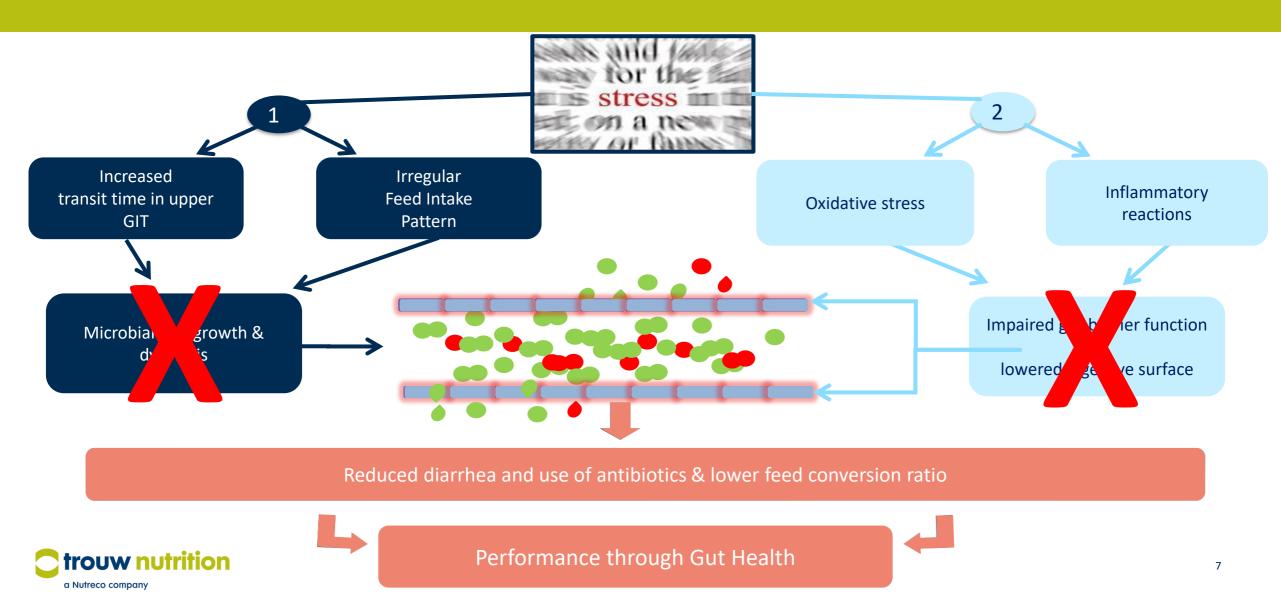
Health challenged producer



### Milkiwean Vital Start: BACKGROUND



### Milkiwean Vital Start: Background



### Milkiwean Vital Start: Background

### How to act within this pathogenesis?

- Keep piglets eating
- Adjust formulation to impaired gut function





### KEY FEATURES OF THE MILKIWEAN VITAL START PROGRAMME

### **PALATABILITY**

Crafted to support continuous feed intake around weaning

### WATER

Carefully controlled to guarantee optimal development

### **FEED SAFETY**

Designed to ensure complete feed protection

### **FIBRES**

Formulated to boost gut development and microflora



### PROTEIN SOURCES

Carefully selected to target optimal digestibility

### AMINO ACID PROFILE

Specially designed to ensure normal immune system function

### SPECIALTY INGREDIENTS

Combined to support the gut microflora and health

# **Trial results**





### What has been done?

More than 20 years R&D unravelling nutritional physiology in non-medicated environment

- In-house
- in cooperation with universities



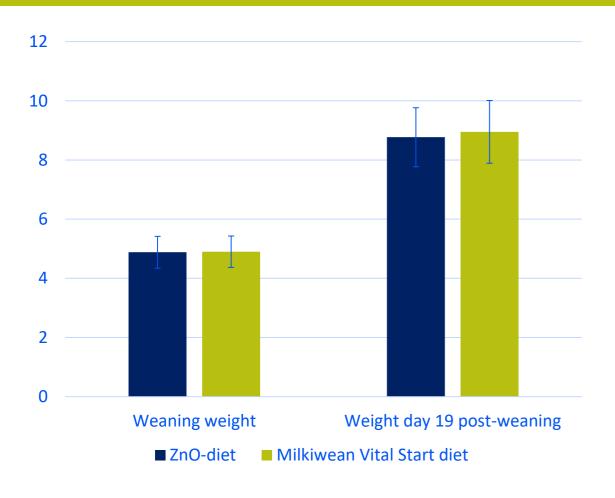
### **Development of MKW Vital Start**

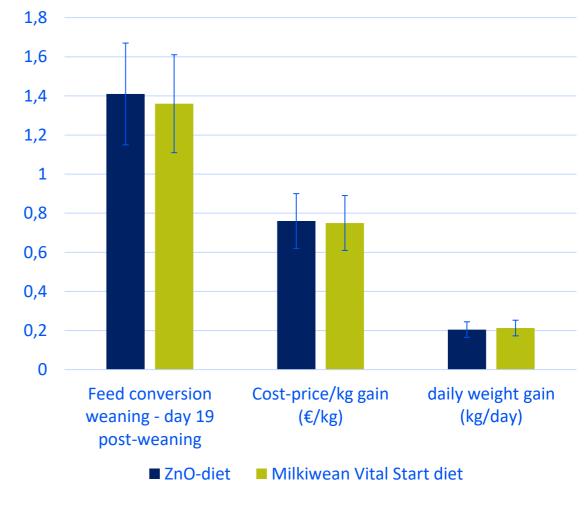
- <u>Development research:</u> TN
   BeNeLux + TN Canada + TN
   Spain + Nanta
- <u>Field trials:</u> Belgium,
   Netherlands, Denmark, Italy,
   Spain, Canada, Poland
- Starting: Thailand, Germany, France, Slovakia, Czech
- <u>Coming:</u> Brasil, Mexico, China,Ireland, UK





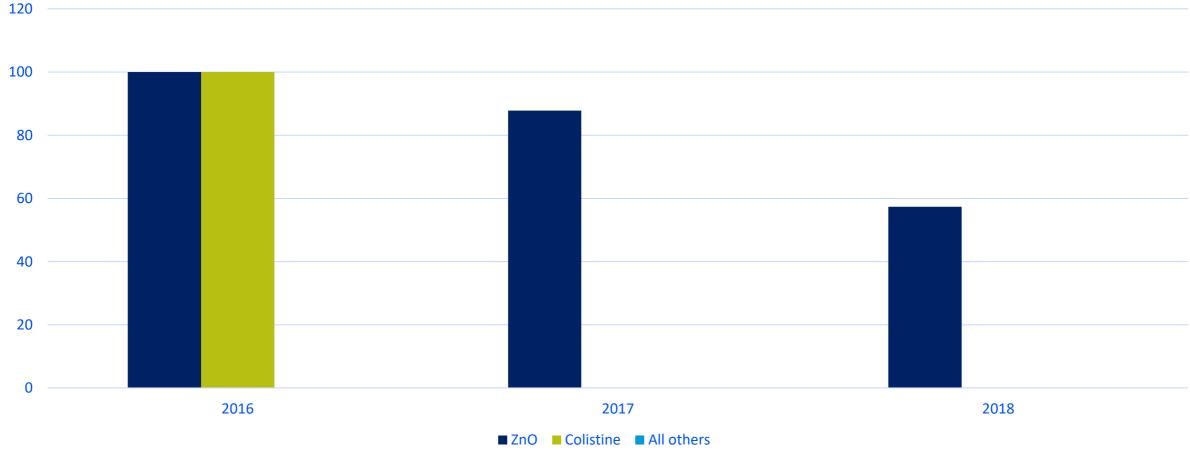
### Milkiwean Vital Start: results BNL





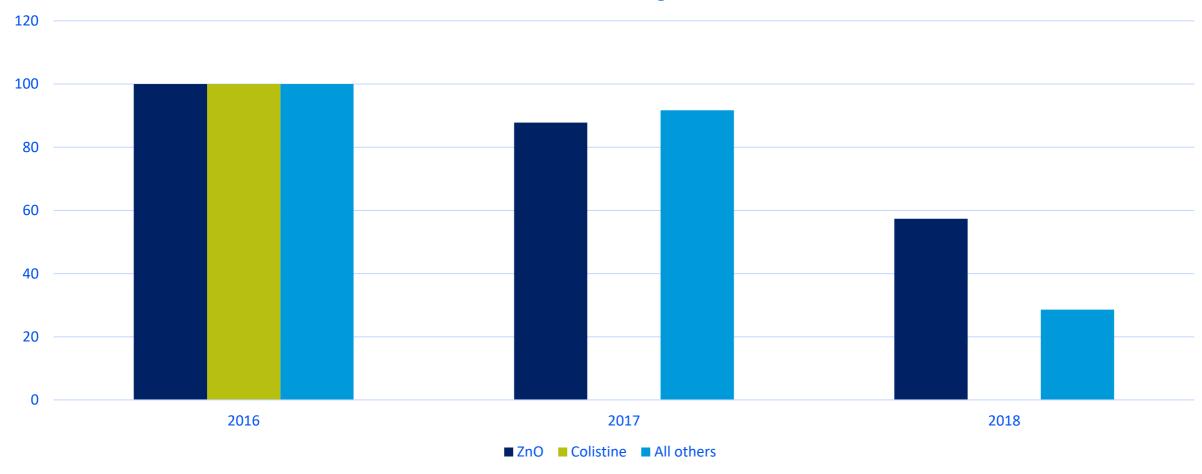




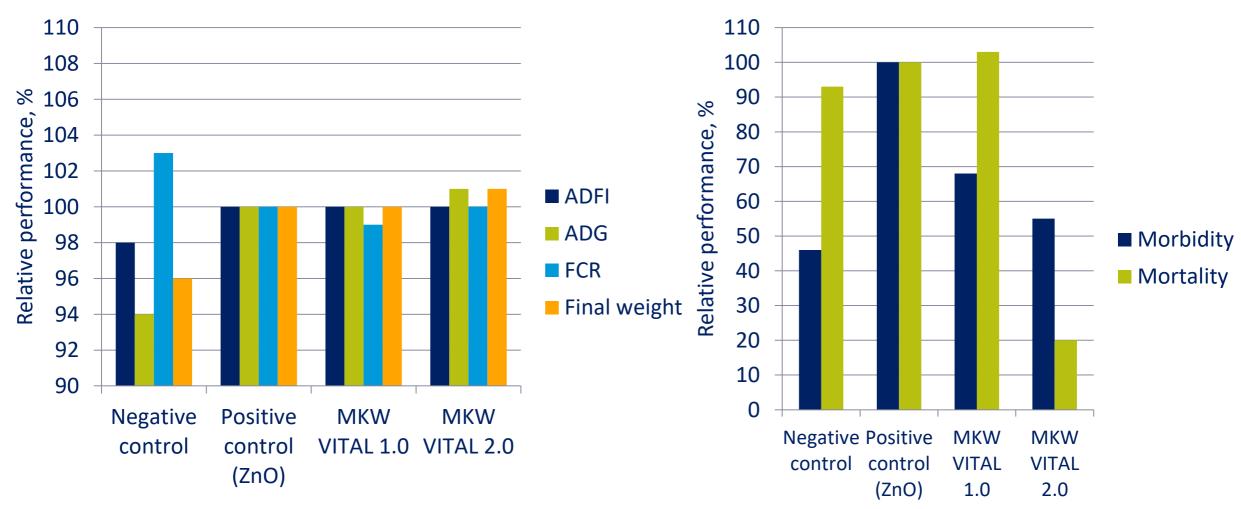












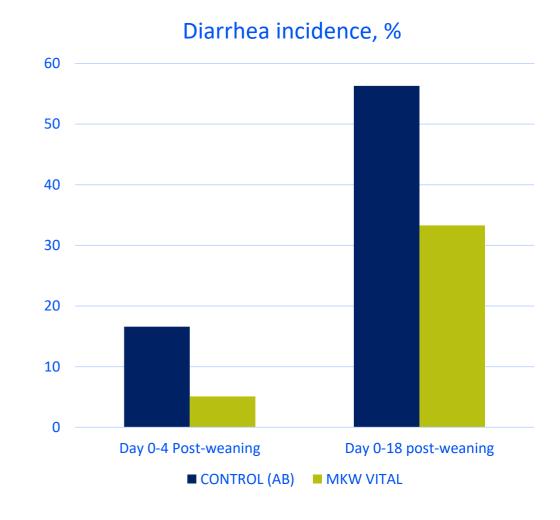


Cost factor/piglet, €	Negative control	Positive control	MKW VITAL	BENCH
Feed and water	10,32	10,79	11,1	11,07
Treatments	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
Mortality	1,72	1,85	0,38	1,89
OVERALL COST/PIGLET	12,06	12,66	<u>11,5</u>	12,98



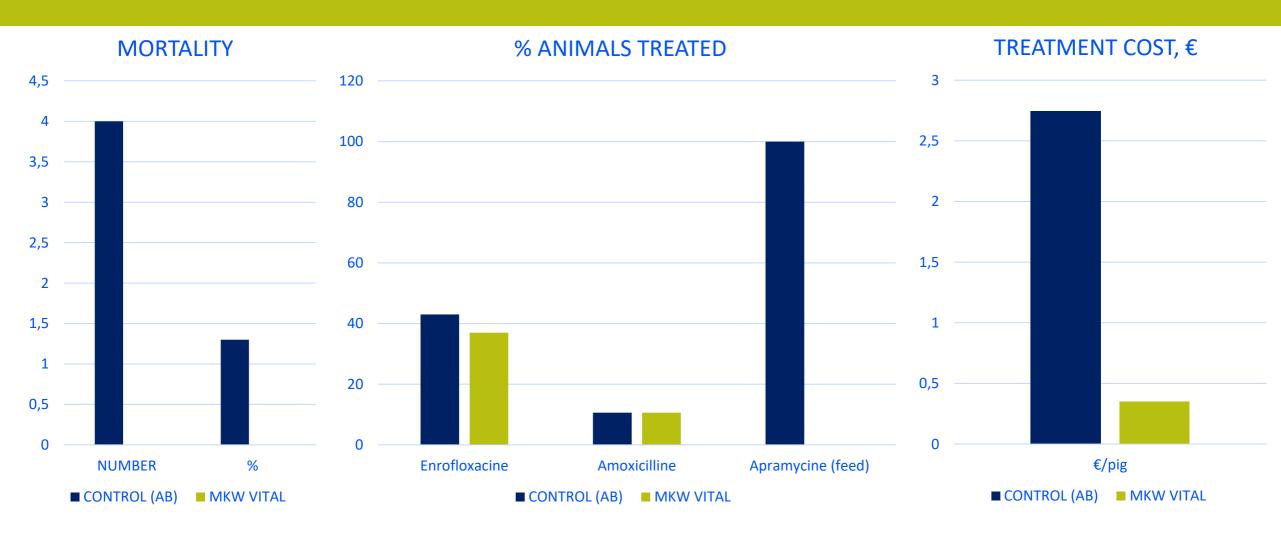
# Milkiwean Vital Start: results Italy





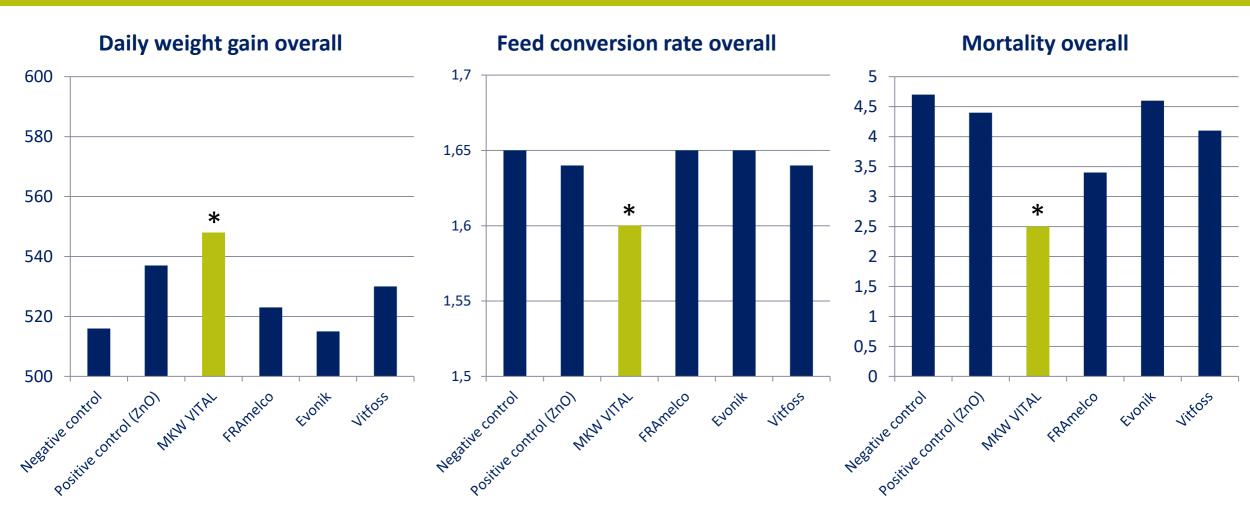


# Milkiwean Vital Start: results Italy



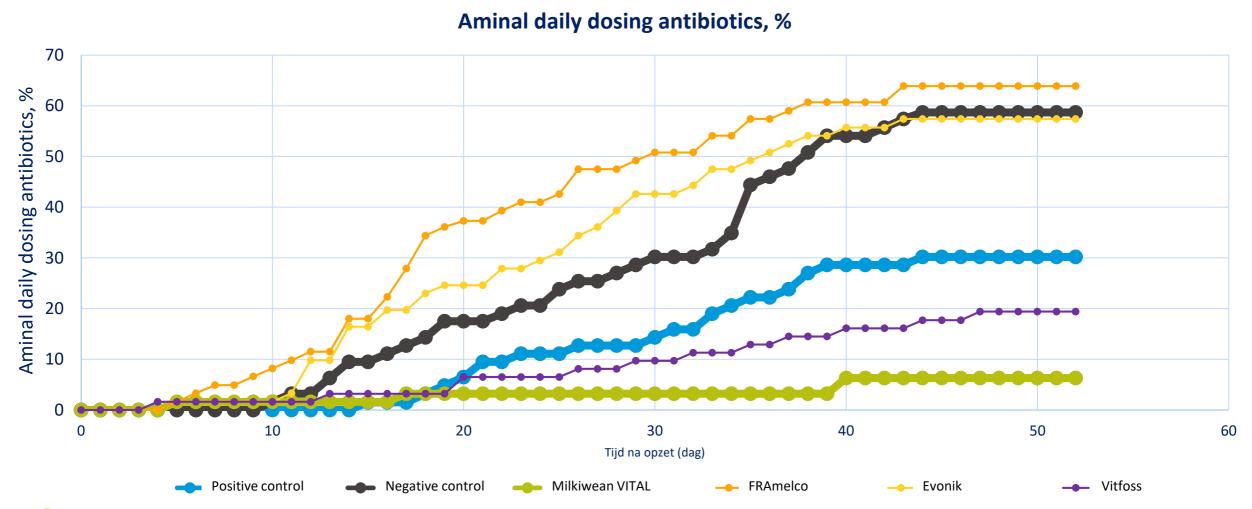


### Milkiwean Vital Start: results Denmark





### Milkiwean Vital Start: results Denmark





### Milkiwean Vital Start: results Denmark

Cost factor/piglet	Negative control	Positive control	MKW VITAL	BENCH 1	BENCH 2	BENCH 3
Feed and water	10,06	10,5	10,47	10,21	10,16	10,26
Treatments	0,21	0,1	0,02	0,25	0,2	0,06
Mortality	1,18	1,1	0,63	0,85	1,15	1,03
OVERALL COST/PIGLET	11,45	11,7	<u>11,12</u>	11,31	11,51	11,35



### KEY FEATURES OF THE MILKIWEAN VITAL START PROGRAMME

### **PALATABILITY**

Crafted to support continuous feed intake around weaning

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### **FIBRES**

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### PROTEIN SOURCES

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### AMINO ACID PROFILE

Specially designed to ensure normal immune system function

### SPECIALTY INGREDIENTS

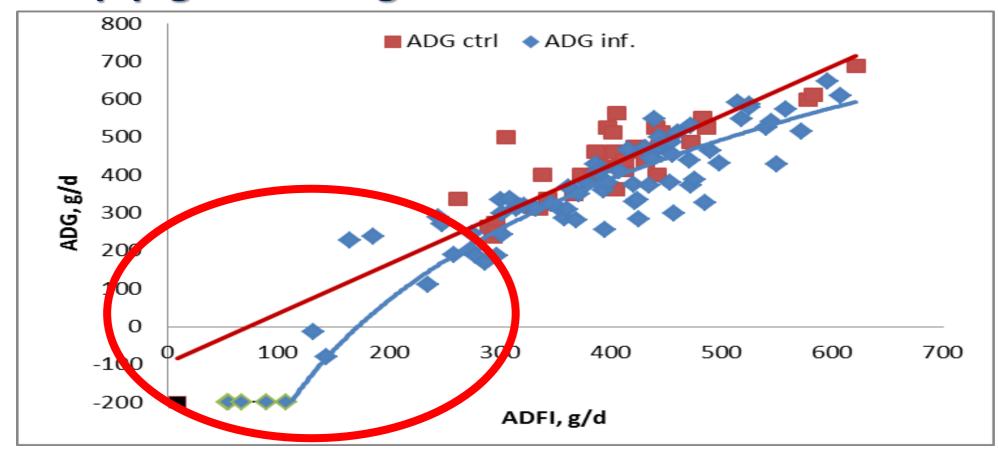
Combined to support the gut microflora and health

# **Palatability**





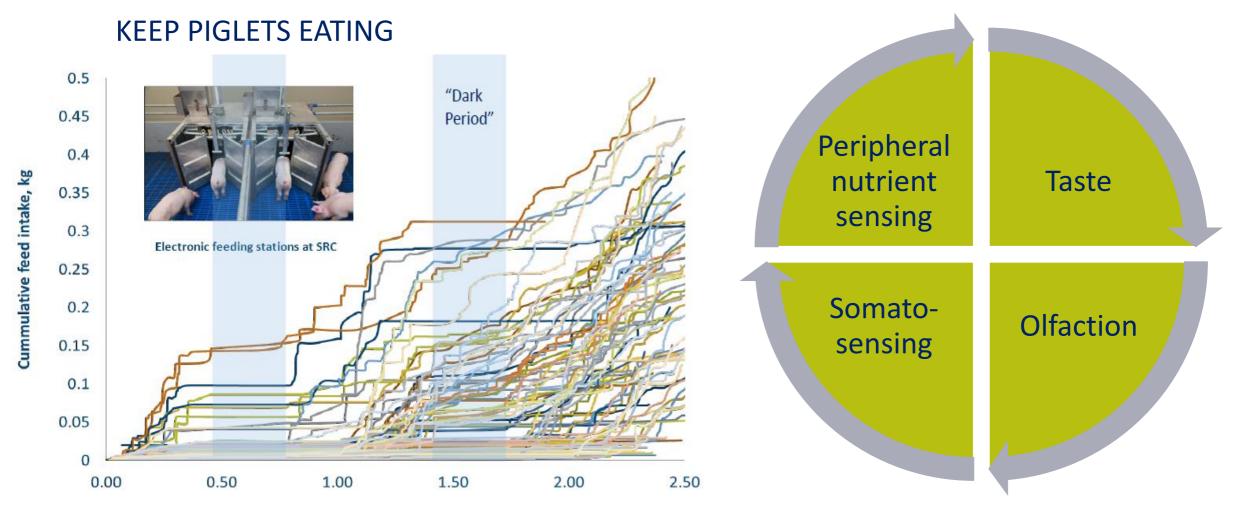
# **Keep piglets eating**



### How to act within this pathogenesis?

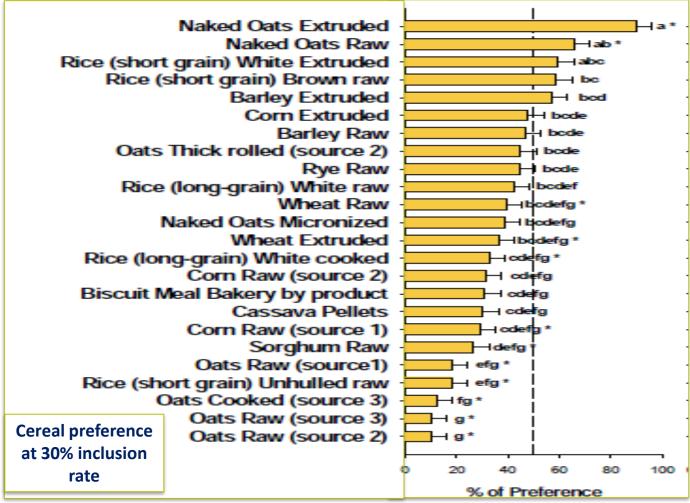
- Pre- and post weaning feed management
- Diets respecting inherent palatability preference

# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Palatability





# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Palatability







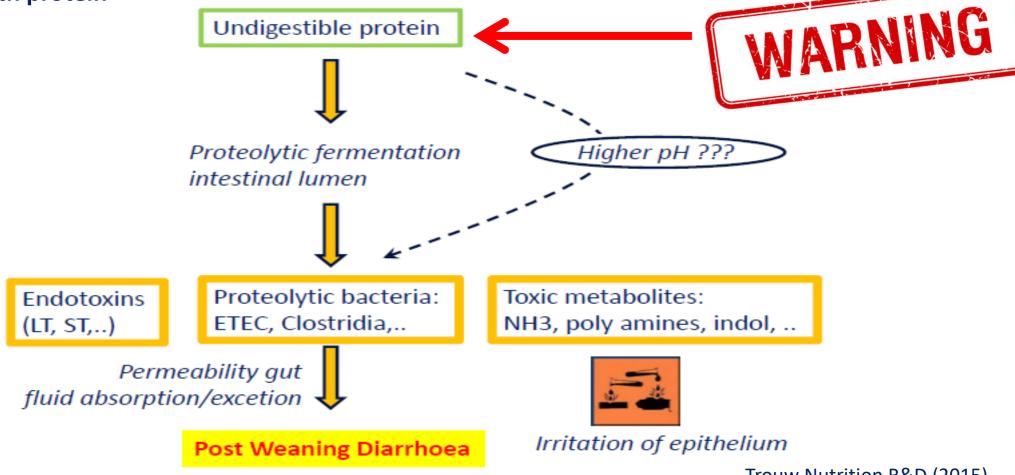
## **Protein sources**





# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Protein

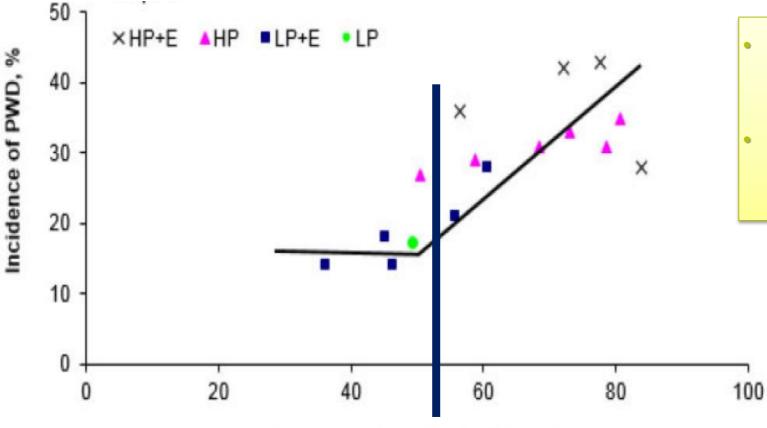
Be carefull with protein





Trouw Nutrition R&D (2015)

# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Protein



- Average daily protein intake after E. Coli infection and risk for PWD
- Too high protein intake risk for diarrhea

Average daily protein intake, g/d

Heo, et al, 2014



Daily feed					Crude protein levels	g)			
intake (g/day)	150	155	160	165	170	185	190	195	200
150	22,5	23,25	24	24,75	isility of	27,75	28,5	29,25	30
175	26,25	27,125	28		tion	2,375	33,25	34,125	35
200	30	31		Digo	cid (10 cc	<b>7</b>	38	39	40
225	33,75	34.0		in <sup>0</sup>	acceptects, ces	`5	42,75	43,875	45
250	37,5	3.	N	W	tibility acid (ratios) acid (ratios) te effects choices actor acto	5	47,5	48,75	50
275	41,25	42,6.		73-	lient chi factor	۲ ۲	52,25	53,625	55
300	45	46,5		- ore	sain riousi, yieu	163	57	58,5	60
325	48,75	50,375		lue.	nitricio ingreci.	>	1,75	63,375	65
350	52,5	54,25		anti-1	ting IIIo		<b>36,5</b>	68,25	70
375	56,25	58,125		*0	te effect edient choices edient choices dient choices edient edi	,5/5	71,25	73,125	75
400	60	62	<b>L</b>	IUGO	edient Cr. Butritional factor Chutritional fac	74	76	78	80

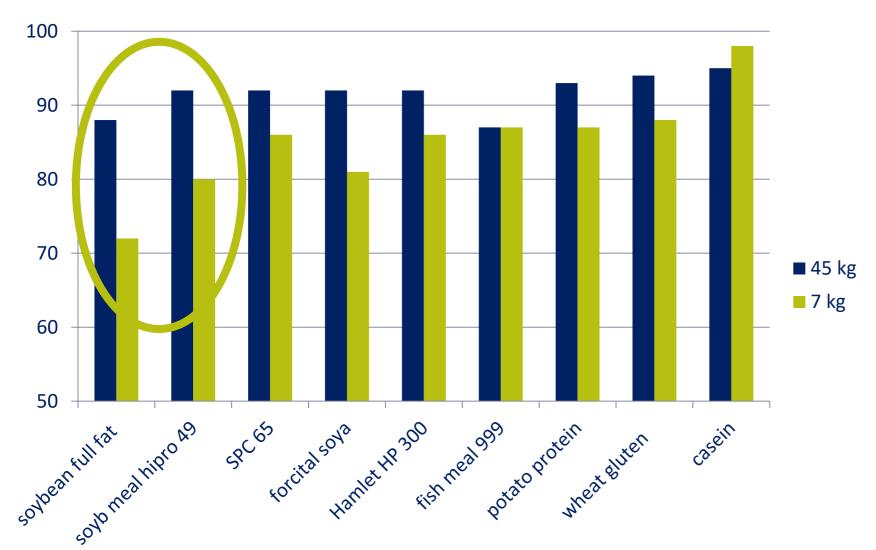
Too high protein intake risk for di

mple??? → There i

There is more than meets the eye



# **Protein digestibility in weaners**



Source	Ileal digestibility	Std
SBM 1	77.0	6.8
SBM 2	77.7	0.5
SBM 3	79.3	4.0
SBM 4	81.7	4.4
SBM 5	82.1	3.5
SBM 6	83.2	3.7
Average	80.2	3.8

Analyze and monitor your sources!!

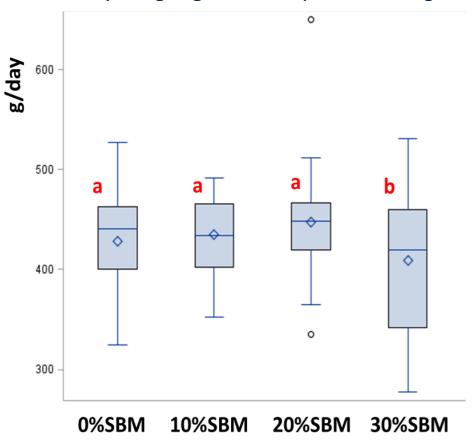




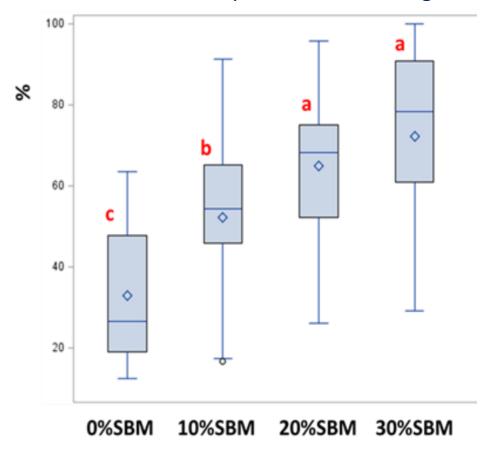


# How much soybean meal can we use?



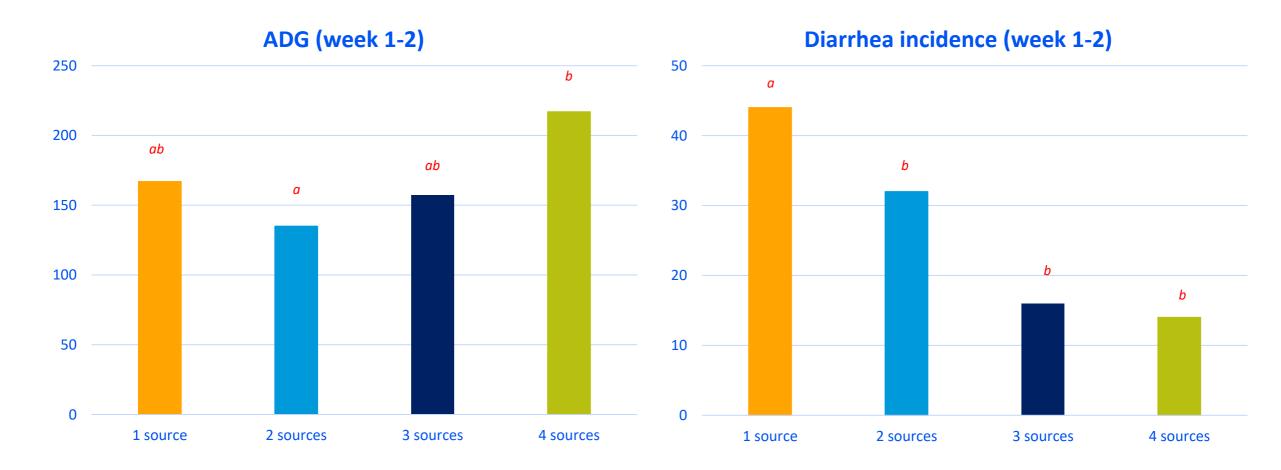


### Incidence suboptimal faecal scoring



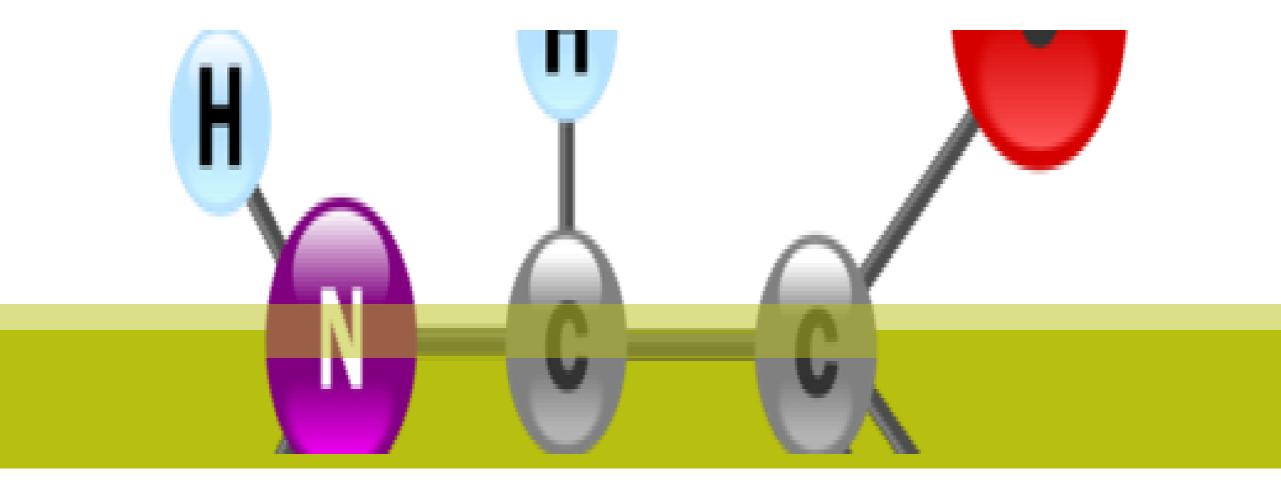


# Smartly combining protein sources - better growth and less diarrhea incidents





# **Amino acids**



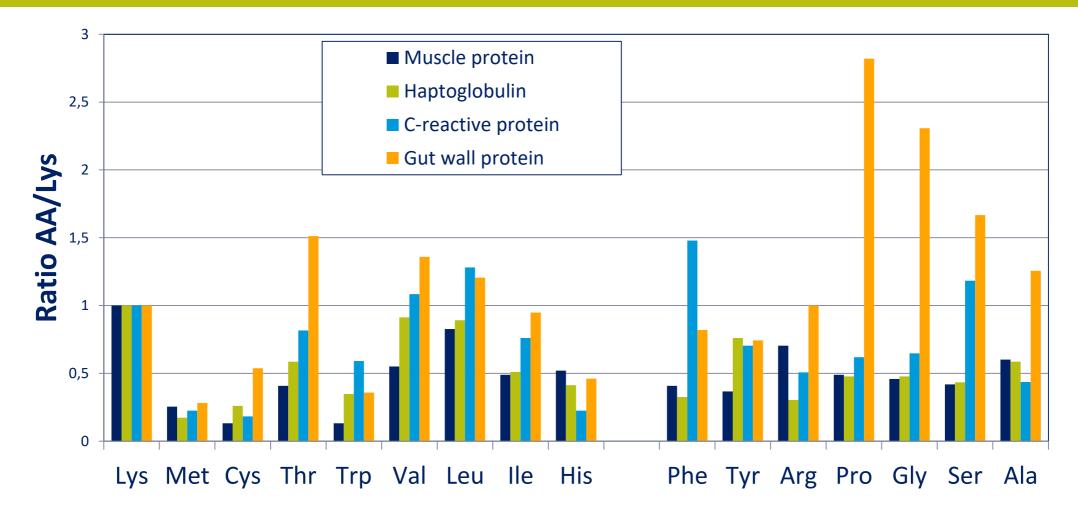


# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Amino acids ratios

AA:Lys, DIS	Sève (1994)	NRC (1998)	BSAS (2003)	NRC (2012)	INRA <sup>(1)</sup>
Lys:Lys	100	100	100	100	100
Thr:Lys	65	62	65	59	65
Met:Lys	30	27	30	29	30
(Met + Cys):Lys	60	57	59	55	60
Trp:Lys	18	18	19	16	22
Val:Lys	70	68	70	63	70
lle:Lys	60	54	58	51	52-60 <sup>(2)</sup>
Leu:Lys	100	101	100	100	101
Phe:Lys	50	61	57	58	54 <sup>(3)</sup>
(Phe + Tyr):Lys	95	94	100	93	-
Tyr:Lys	-	-	-	-	40
His:Lys	32	32	34	34	31



# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Amino acid ratios

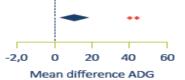




# **Summary of results field trials (AMINOPT)**

#### Growth

Study	n	Mort.	Medication	
NL2a	350	2,6	Non	<b>—</b>
NL2B	350	1,1	Non	<del></del>
Canada 2	768	0,5	Ab	<del></del> 1
Spain	400	7,1	AB+ZnO	**
NL1b	170	2,9	Non	*
Canada1	768	2,6	Ab	<del>  ■  </del> **
NL1a	528	1,7	Non	<del></del>
Overall	3334	2,4		



0.1

0.05

Mean difference FE

0.15

#### **Feed efficiency**

Study	n	Mort.	Medication		
NL2b	350	1,1	Non	-	-1
NL1a	528	1,7	Non	-	-1
Canada1	768	2,6	Ab	-	<b>—</b> —
Canada2	768	0,5	Ab	-	<b>-</b>
NL1b	170	2,9	Non	-	
NL2a	350	2,6	Non	F	I
Spain	400	7,1	AB+ZnO		<b></b>
Overall	3334	2,1			

#### **Feed intake**

Study	n	Mort.	Medicatio	n	
NL2a	350	2,6	Non	-	<b></b> 1
Spain	400	7,1	AB+ZnO	l	<b></b> 1
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NL1a	528	1,7	Non	-	<del>-</del>
Canada1	768	2,6	Ab		*
Overall	3334	2,1			

#### **Mortality**

	•			
Study	n	Mort.	Medication	
Spain	400	7,1	AB+ZnO -	**
Canada1	768	2,6	Ab ⊢■−	*
NL2a	350	2,6	Non	*
NL1b	170	2,9	Non -	
NL1a	528	1,7	Non	
Canada2	768	0,5	Ab	
NL2b	350	1,1	Non	
Overall	3334	2,1	*	

-5

Mean difference Mortality

Mean difference FI

10



## **Fibres**





## **Fibres analysis**

Non-Digestible Oligosaccharides

**Soluble Hemicellulose** 

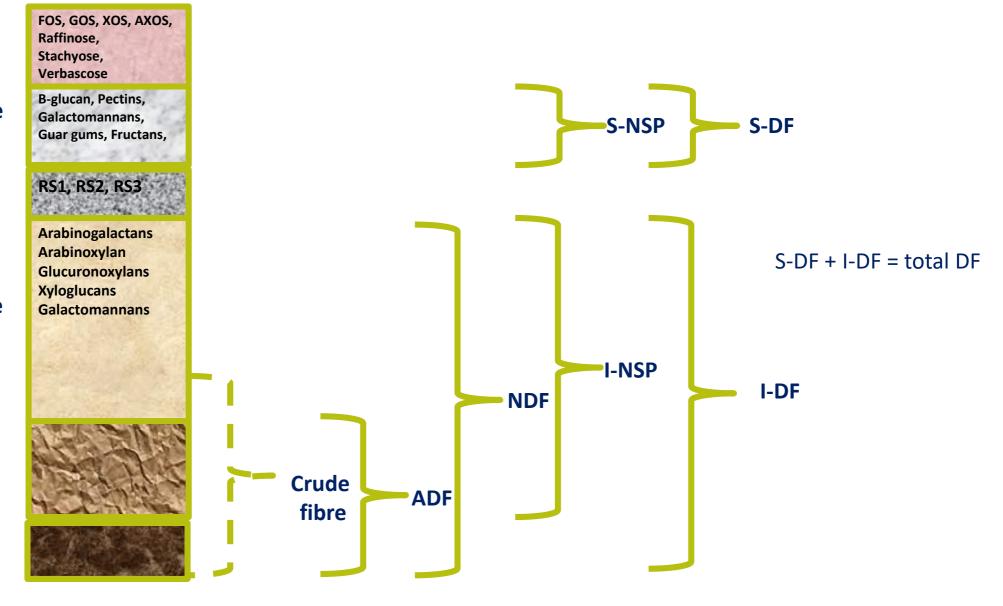
**Resistant Starch** 

**Insoluble Hemicellulose** 

Cellulose

Lignin





# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Fibre

Effect	sol. fibres	insol. fibres	-
Fibre source	Pectin	Wheat bran	Inulin / oligofructose
	Guar gum	Cellulose	
Fermentation	++	0/+	++
pH chyme	<b>↓</b>	0	<b>\</b>
Stomach emptying	<b>↓</b>	↓?	?
Rate of passage	<b>↓</b>	<b>↑</b>	?
Weight mucosa	<b>↑</b>	?	<b>↑</b>
Binding of bile salts	+	0	?
Weight faeces	0	<b>↑</b>	<b>↑</b>
Glucose absorption	More gradual	0	More gradual



# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Fibre





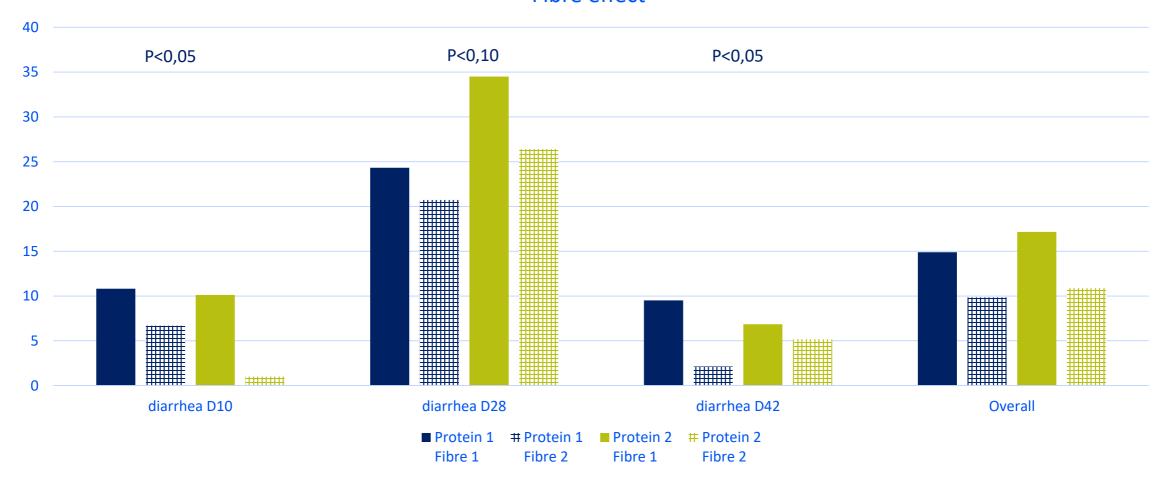


Physiological effects



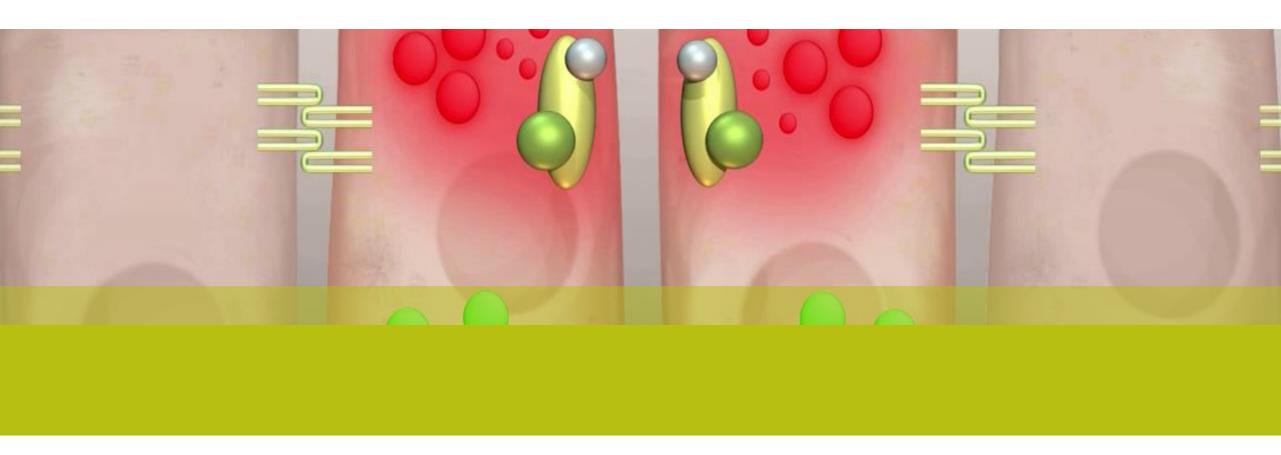
## Fibres and their effect on scouring

#### Fibre effect





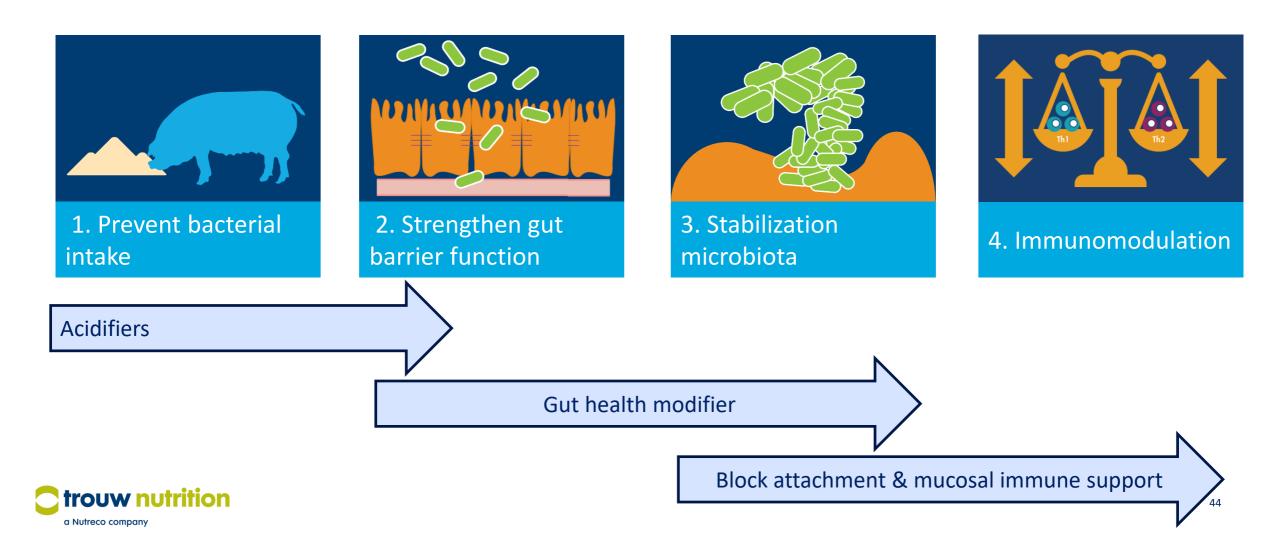
# **Specialty ingredients**





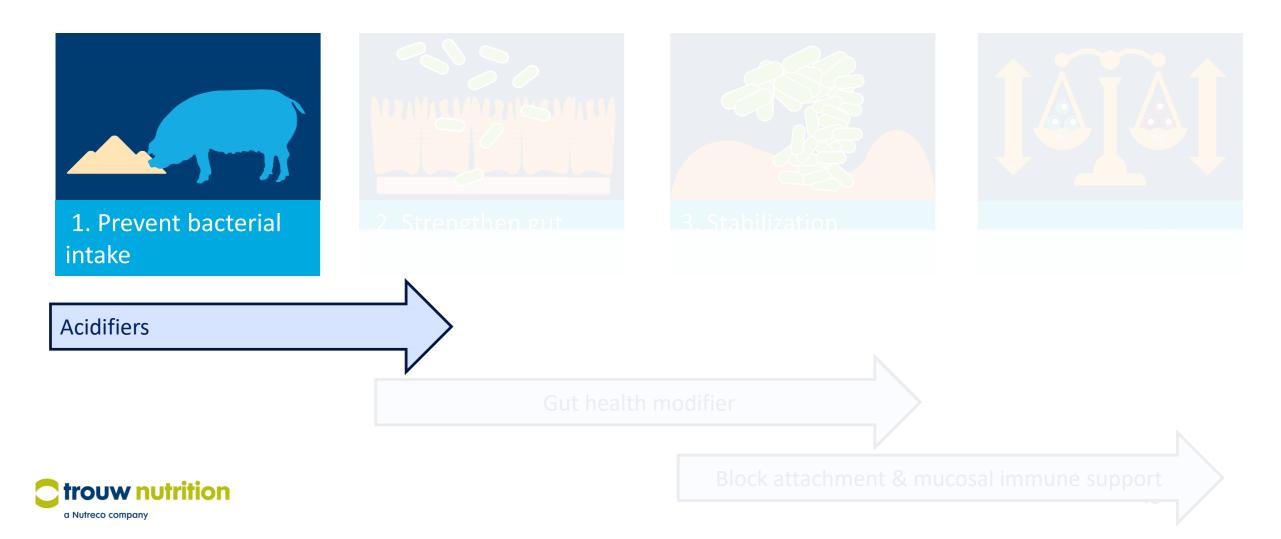
## **Our Swine Health strategy**

different mechanism for achieving gut health

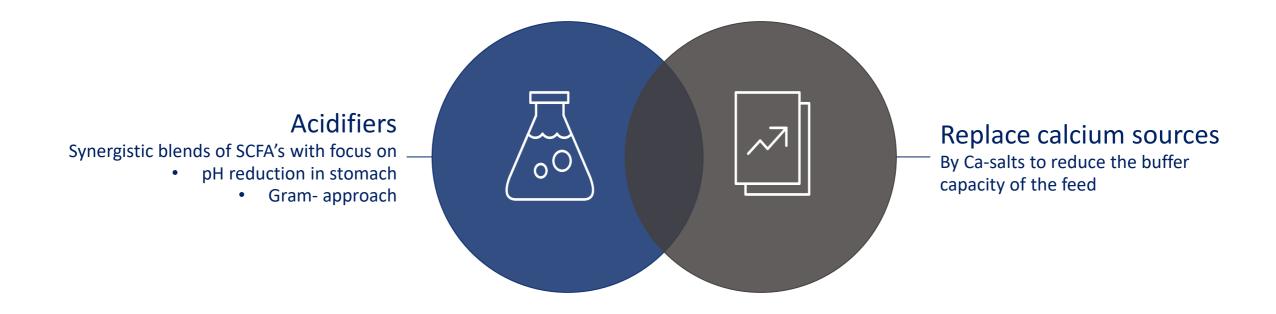


# Our Swine Health strategy

different mechanism for achieving gut health



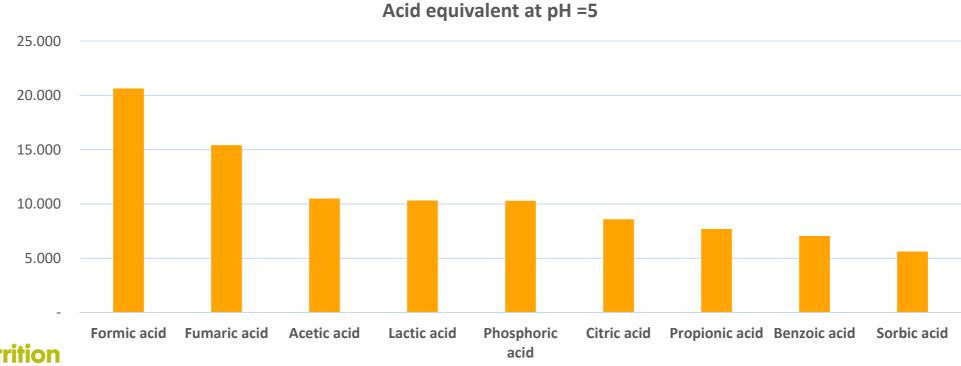
## Reduce buffer capacity of feed





# Strong acidifiers

- Formic acid and Fumaric acid strongest acidifiers
- Formic acid 34% higher acid equivalent
- Formic acid 60% cheaper compared to Fumaric acid

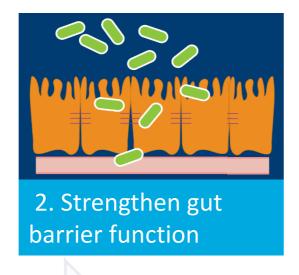


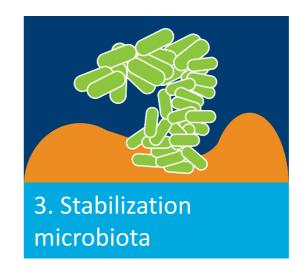


# **Our Swine Health strategy**

## different mechanism for achieving gut health









Acidifiers

Gut health modifier



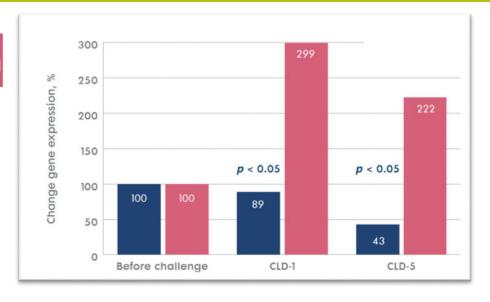
### Phenolic Compounds positively influencing tight junction

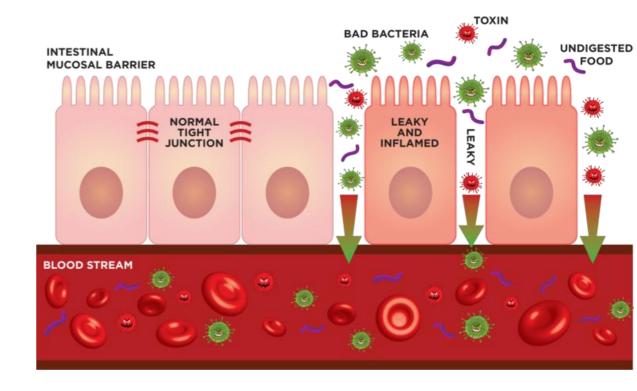
#### **Tight junctions bind cells together**

- thereby forming a barrier that prevents molecules from getting through
- helps to maintain the polarity of cells.

The phenolic compound supports the intestinal barrier integrity, shown by an upregulated expression of tight junction proteins

CLD-1 & CLD-5

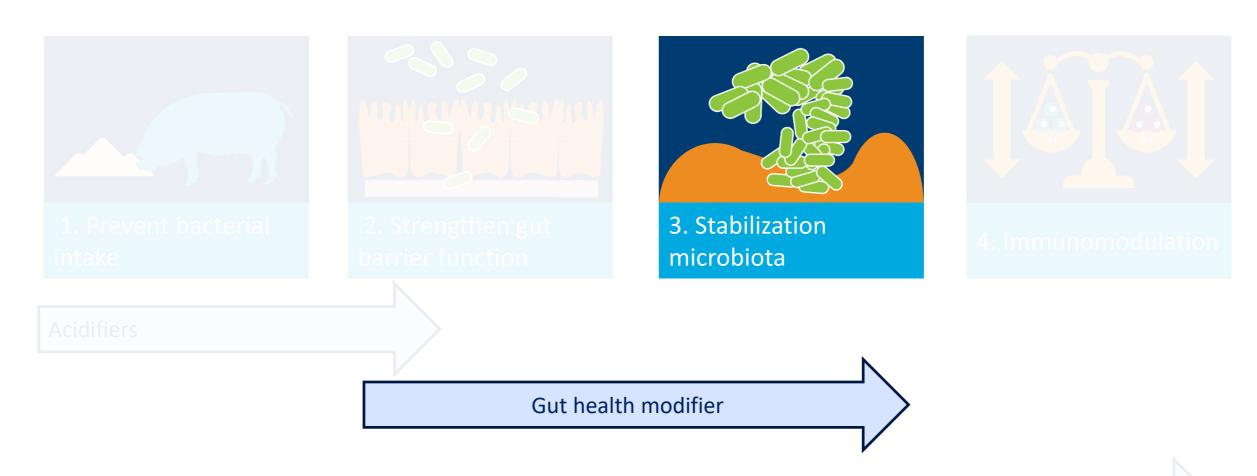






# Our Swine Health strategy

different mechanism for achieving gut health





## **Antibacterial effect of organic acids**

Selko laboratory Tilburg and Trouw Nutrition Masterlab Boxmeer – based on in vitro (MIC) studies from 2010 to 2019

	Gram- bacteria	Gram+ bacteria
Formic acid	+++	+
Citric acid	++	-
Sorbic acid	++++	+++
Benzoic acid	++++	++
Lactic acid	+++	-
Propionic acid	++	+
Acetic acid	+	+
Fumaric acid	++	+
C8	++++	+++
C10	++++	+++
C8, C10 mix	+++++	++++
C12	-	++++
tic8,1C10, C12 mix	++++	+++++

# Synergistic antibacterial effect of blends

### In vitro lab testing

- Single ingredients
- Blends or acids
- --> Compare measured result with calculated result

Lab results show a synergistic antibacterial effect of blends of organic acids

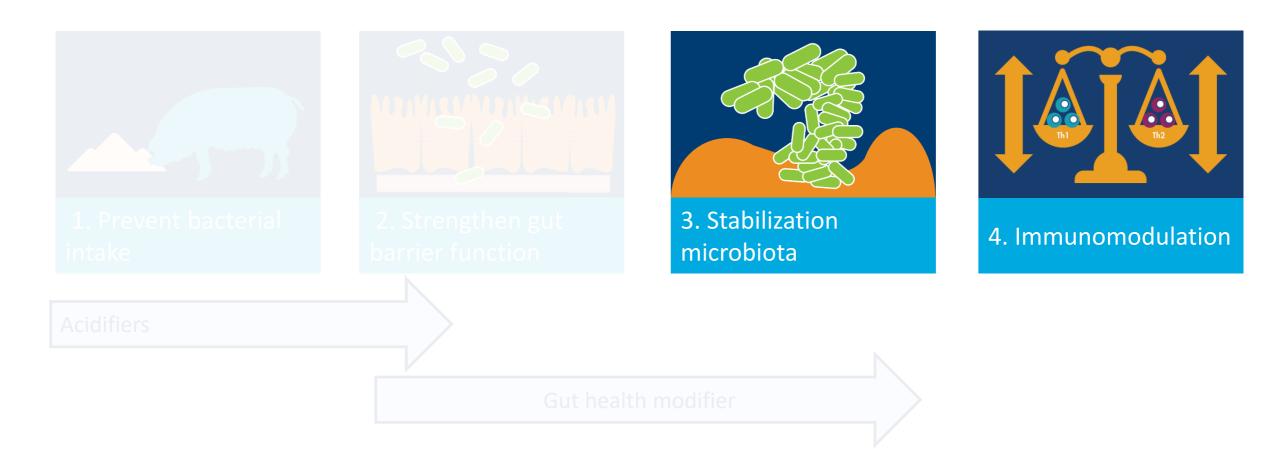


																													type II (IB		
		Voor resetie	na reactie (final product	MIC %	MIC	(T=240 0.5	0.5 0.5	HC (T=4 0.5	<b>50 (T=4</b> 0.5	HC (T=24) 0.25	.50 (T=2- 0.25	0.25	50 (T=2 0.25	0.25	0.25	C (T=2 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0 (T= <b>2</b> ) 0.25	0.25	0 (T=20 0.25	0.25	0 (T=2) 0.25	0.25	50 (T=2 0.25	0.25	0.125	IC (T=2	50 (T= 0.25
	Acetic sold 80% Liq	11.8	3.44			7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93					3.93				3.93			3.83	3.93	3.93	3.93	1.97	3.93	3.93
	Ammonia 25% Liq Formic acid 85% Liq	27.2																													
	Formic sold 93% Liq	4.7		_																											
	Lactic acid 80% Liq Food Propeless alecol 33% Liq	0.3	0.8			0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.22
HP Fysal Liq	Propionic acid 33% Liq	15.5	15.35	5		10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	2.58	5.16	5.16
	IHP Sorbic scid	0.5	0.5			0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.11
	Water IHP Citric Ascorbic Acid I	0.5 0.2	29.61																												
	an cital riscordic ricid i		0.01																												
	Vrije formic acid Ammonium formate		18.83 25.17			20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45	10.23	10.23	10.23	10.23		10.23	10.23	10.23	10.23	10.23		10.23	10.23			10.23	10.23	10.23	10.23	5.11 4.99	10.23	10.23
	Anmonus rormate		100			53.47	59.47	59.47		29.74	29.74					29.74	29.74	29.74						29.74		23.74		29.74	14.87	29.74	23.
					Conver	99.10	99.10	33.10	33.10	128.83	128.83	****	2222	****	2222	****	2222	****	2222	****	2222	****	8888	****	8888	****	2222	****	143.70	****	128.8
						obscill	er nisers	ree (IRC	-MC00	his coli -	FA (IRC-	coli - F	sei m	Fateriti	as och		riam (II	ratunki	R ises	Heidelb	era (III)	Infanti	e and	nerfrine	ese (II	nerfrine	nens (III	can cain	type II (IR	a ania t	tene D
					MIC	(T=240	C50 (T=24	HIC (T=4	50 (T=4	IIC (T=24	50 (T=2	IC (T=2	50 (T=2	C (T=25	60 (T=2	C (T=2	50 (T=2	IC (T=2	50 (T=2	C (T=2	60 (T=20	C (T=2	0 (T=20	C (T=2	0 (T=2	C (T=2	50 (T=2	IC (T=2	C50 (T=24)	IC (T=2	50 (T:
	Acetic scid 80% Liq	Voor reactie	na reactie (final product) 9	MIC %		0.5 7.49	0.25	7,49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25 3.75	3.75	0.25	3.75	3.75	0.25 3.75	0.25 3.75	3.75	0.25	0.25 3.75	3.75	0.25	0.125	1.87	0.125	0.125	0.25 3.75	0.125	0.25	0.125
	Ammonio 25% Liq	22	Ť																												
	Benzoic Acid 33% Flakes Copper sulphate 5ag 25%	0.5 0.88	0.5 0.22			0.20	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05
	Formic acid 85% Liq	26.21	0.22	Σ		0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
IHP Salko PH	Formic acid 99% Liq Emulsifier Polysorbate 80	23,41	0.3			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
EU EU	Propionic acid 33% Liq	0.3 15.3	15.15			10.23	5.11	10.23	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.11	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	5.11	2.56	5.11	2.56
	Zinc acetate 2aq 30%	0.2	0.2	Σ		0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
	IHP Citric Ascorbic Acid I water	0.1	0.1 23.49																												
	Phije formic sold Ammonium formate		30.59 20.36			33.23 16.14	16.61	33.23 16.14	16.61	16.61 8.07	16.61	16.61 8.07	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61 8.07	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	16.61	8.31 4.04	8.31	8.31 4.04	8.31 4.04	16.61	8.31 4.04	16.61	8.31 4.04
			100		SUM	67.40	33.70 124.87	67.40		33.70 124.87		33.70		33.70		33.70		33.70		33.70		33.70		16.85		16.85		33.70	16.85	33.70	16.8
					Conver	91.17	124.87	91.17	2222	124.81	124.81		2222	****	2222		2222		3333				8888	61.72	161.72	141.72	161.72		141.72		161.1
					ec.	tobacil	lles plants	erem (IR	C-MC00	:hia coli -	F4 (IRC	coli -	ESBL (I	Enterit	tidis (IF	Typhin	grism (I	Iratyphi	Вјата	Heidell	berg (IA	la Infan	tis (IRC	perfri	gens (II	perfri	gens (	liccus sui:	s type II (II	Rus suis	type
		Voor reactie	na reactie (final product	E MIC 2	MIC	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	O.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	#C (T=2 0.25	0.25	IC (T=2 0.25	0.25	0.125	0.125	0.125		<b>#C (T=2</b> 0.0625	0.03125	0.0625	2 50 (T 0.06
	Acetic scid 80% Liq	9.85	7.88	В		3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.82	0.41	0.82	0.8
	Ammonis 25% Liq Emulsifier Bredol 65	9.5	17.5																												
	Formic acid 85% Liq	15.6																													
	Formic scid 99% Liq MCFA C8C10	13.1	C8 7.2	ΣE		1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	125	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	125	125	1.25	1.25	125	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.31	0.16	0.31	0.2
			C10 5.8	Ε.		0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.2
P Selko 4 Heal	MCFA C8C10C12	7.5	C12 1.8			0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.0
	Propylene glycol 99% Liq Propionic scid 99% Liq	18,9	18.7			6.31	6,31	6.31	6,31	6.31	6,31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	3.16	3.16	3.16	3.16	1.58	0.79	1.58	1.5
	IHP Sorbic soid	0.45	0.45			0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.0
	water		11.76	5																											
	Phije formic scid		19.81			10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	10.76	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	2.69	1.34	2.69	2.6
	Ammonium formate		8.75			26,31	26,3	3.49		3,49 26,31		3,49	3.49	3.49 26.31		3,49	3.49	3.49		3,49		3,49		13.16	1.74	1.74	1.74	0.87 6.58	0.44	0.87	
		C8	7.2		Conver 1	32.26	132.20	132.26	2222	132.26	132.26		2222		8888	****	2222		2222		2222	****	2222	145.41	145.41	145.41	145.41	151.99	155.28	8 151.99	151.
		C10	5.8 1.8																												
																								-							
					MIG	<i>tobacii</i> C (T=24	C50 (T=2	even (IR edilC (T=4	C-MC00	AIC (T=24	F4 (IRC C50 (T=2	Coli -	ESBL (I	Esterit	50 (T=2	Typhin IC (T=2	SO (T=	iratypai aC (T=2	B java	Heidell	50 (T=2	IC (T=2	50 [T=2	perfrie	gens (II 50 (T=2	perfrii	gens (	CCUS SUI	s type II (II IC50 (T=24	Rus suis IC (T=2	2 50 T
			na reactie (final product			1	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.0625	0.063	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.031
	Acetic seid 80% Liq Ammonis 25% Liq	12.95	10.36	5		22.25	11.12	22.25	22.25	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	2.78	2.78	1.39	1.39	11.12	2.78	2.78	0.7
	Citric acid Anh	0.3	0.3	3		0.16	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.0
	Formic scid 85% Liq	17.8		_																											
	Formic scid 99% Liq MCFA C8C10	7.5	C8 7,2	ΣE		4,99	2.50	4,99	4.99	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.62	0.62	0.31	0.31	2.50	0.62	0.62	0.1
			C10 5.8	E		3.42	1.71	3.42	3.42	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.43	0.43	0.21	0.21	1.71	0.43	0.43	0.1
		7.5	C12 1.8			0.95	0.47	0.35	0.35	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.47	0.12	0.12	0.0
Selacid GG L		13.9	13.76			18.57	9.29	18.57	18.57	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	3.23	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	9.29	2.32	2.32	1.16	1.16	3.23	2.32	2.32	0.5
Selacid GG L	Propylene glycol 99% Liq Propionic scid 99% Liq	0.55	0.55			0.49	0.25	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.0
' Selacid GG L	Propionic sold 39% Liq IHP Sorbic sold	0.55		3																											
Selacid GG L	Propionic scid 99% Liq	0.55	23.13				15.47	32.34	32.94	16.47	15.47	16.47	15.47	16.47	16.47	16.47	15.47	16.47	16.47	16.47	15.47	16.47	16.47	4.12	4.12	2.06	2.06	16.47	4.12	4.12	1.0
Selacid GG L	Propionic acid 39% Liq IHP Sorbic acid water Philip formic acid	0.55	15.16			32.94																									
Selacid GG L	Propionic acid 39% Liq IHP Sorbic acid water	0.55				32.94 34.33	17.17	34.33		17.17 59.05	17.17	17.17 59.05	17.17	17.17	59.05	59.05				59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05			7.38	2.15	17.17	4.23	4.29	
Selacid GG L	Propionic acid 39% Liq IHP Sorbic acid water Italia formic acid chamonium formate	C8	15.16 21.65 7.2	8	SUM	34.33			118.10		17.17 59.05 99.52		59.05		59.05 99.52		59.05	59.05 99.52	59.05		59.05 99.52		59.05	14.76 143.81	14.76		7.38 151.19		4.29 14.70 143.8		3.
Selacid GG L	Propionic seid 99% Liq IHP Sorbic seid water byjo formic seid Ammonium formate		15.16 21.65	2	SUM	34.33 118.10		5 118.10	118.10	59.05	17.17 59.05 99.52	59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05 99.52	59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05 99.52	59.05	59.05	14.76	14.76	7.38	7,38 151,18	59.05	14.70	5 14.76	3.

Type of blend	Factor synergistic effect
Single ingredient	0
Blend of 2 acids	1.1
Blend of > 2 acids	1.8

## **Our Swine Health strategy**

different mechanism for achieving gut health



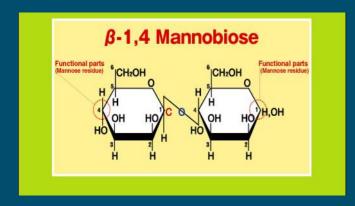


Block attachment & mucosal immune support

### Hydrolyzed copra meal (MCM)

#### **Contains Mannobiose**

- Indigestible Disaccharide of Mannose
- *In vitro* binding affinity to Salmonella
- Supports a functional immune system



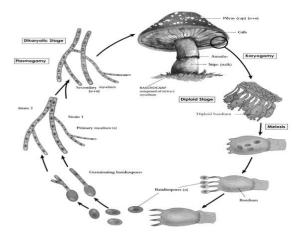
#### Fermented Rye (FR)

Rye overgrown with mycelium of Agaricus subrufescens

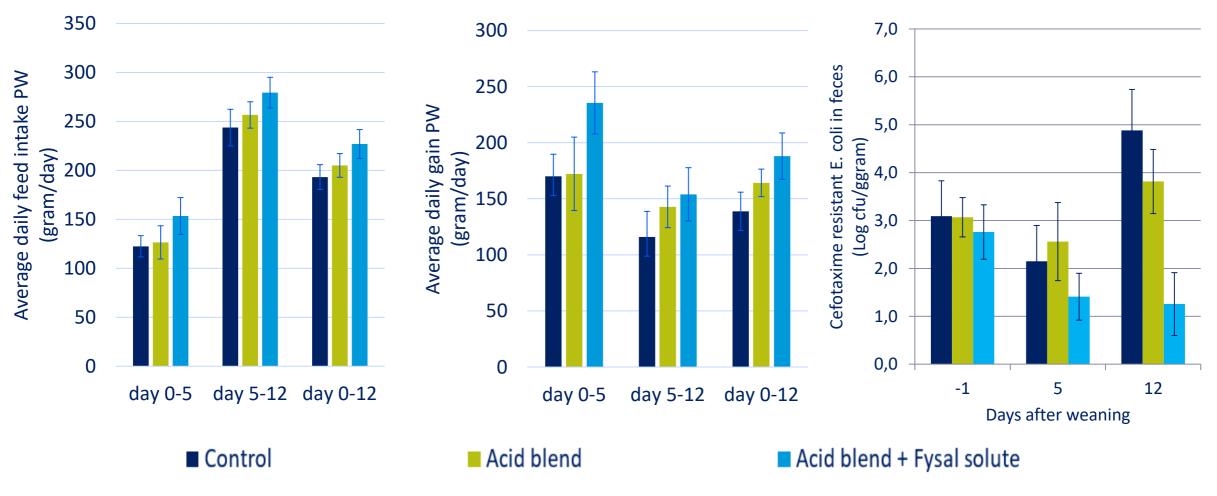
Contains: beta glucans, glycoproteins, bioactive peptides, prebiotics, phenolic compounds

- In vitro binding affinity to Salmonella and E.coli
- Supports a functional immune system
- Supports the growth beneficial bacteria





## A better performance during *E.coli* challenged conditions



Conclusion: The acid blend + fysal Solute numerically increase feed intake and growth under E. coli challenged conditions.

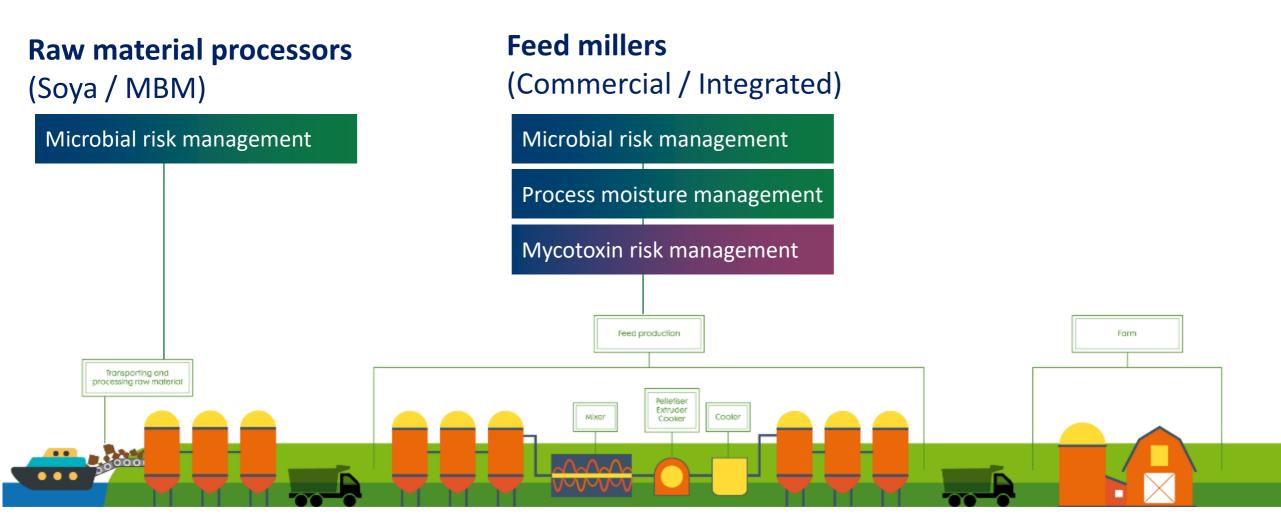


## Selection, monitoring and treatment of raw materials





## Feed safety overview





## Water





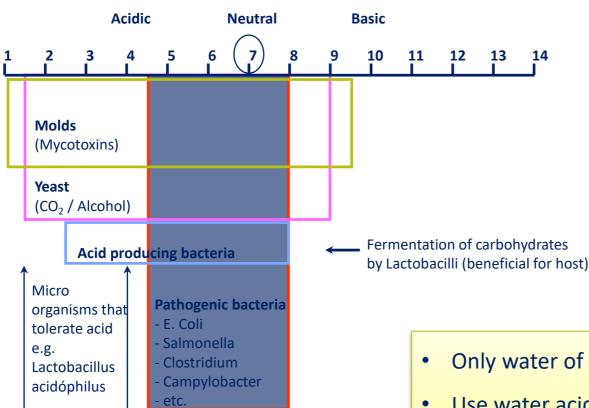
# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Water







# Milkiwean Vital Start: feed solutions Water



Gram negative bacteria (Salmonella, E.coli) struggle to survive at a pH below 4.

- Only water of drinking quality
- Use water acidification to support the weaned piglet stomach



# **MKW Vital Start in practice**







#### Phase 0

Less than 14 days 1 g – 2 g/piglet



#### Phase 1

Less than 24 days 200 g – 1 kg/piglet



#### Phase 2

14-23 days Less than 5 kg/piglet



#### Phase 3

32-70 days Less than 20 kg/pig

## Milk replacer

**Creep Feed** 

### **Weaner Diet**

LINK/Grower Diet

#### Concentrates

**Vario Taste** 

**Vario Protein** 

**Vario Fiber** 

**Vario Health** 



# Thank you

