



AGRIFOOD

15 years of experience

FEED ADDITIVES

and silage additives

PRODUCT CATALOGUE
from 2014

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AGRIFOOD is a Polish company with a market presence since 1998. Based on over 15 years' experience in the food and agricultural industries, we have developed a range of products supplementing the nutrition of farm animals. We are sure that our products will satisfy the requirements of the most demanding pig, cattle and poultry producers.

Thanks to successful cooperation with exacting customers, a carefully selected team of professionals, appropriate technologies and our keen interest in food chemistry, we expand our range of feed and silage additives, and acidifiers year by year.

Thanks to hard work and meticulous testing we are proud to be able to satisfy the needs of the agricultural market. Products offered by **AGRIFOOD** support livestock production in nine categories, contributing to a greater economy and efficiency of livestock keeping and breeding. Our product portfolio consists of complementary feeds; products preventing diarrhoea, supporting weaning, reproduction and digestive function as well as premixes protecting livestock from stress, ketosis, acidosis, abomasal displacement and downer cow syndrome.

Our product range is complemented by silage additives which support the storage of feed materials, protecting them from adverse physical and chemical changes.

Please feel welcome to browse our portfolio. We have made every effort to ensure that the catalogue is a reliable and detailed source of information about feed and silage additives produced by AGRIFOOD.



DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea in young farm animals may be caused by bacterial or viral infections, inadequate nutrition or insufficient care of newly born piglets and hatchlings.

The most effective way of eliminating diarrhoea is prevention. It is the most efficient and financially viable course of action in pig and poultry production.

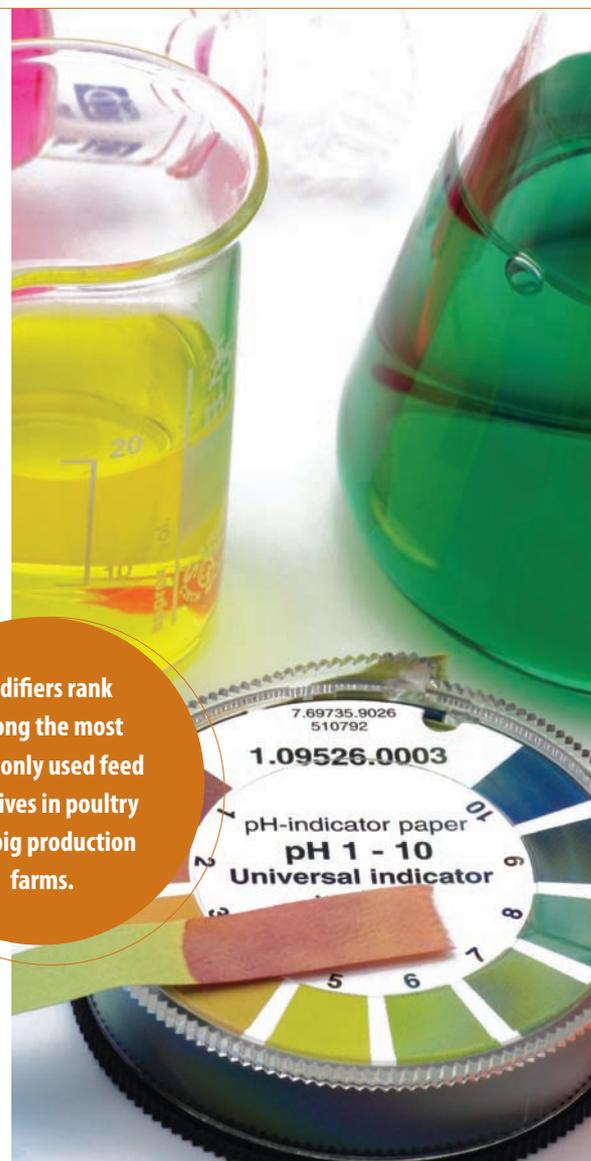
Carefully selected acids regulate the pH level in the entire digestive tract. Feed acidifiers thus make it possible to reduce the incidence of diarrhoea in young livestock, and low acidity of the digestive tract stabilizes the body's bacterial flora. In this way, the growth of diarrhoea-causing E. coli bacteria is stopped. In addition to a better health status, acids used in the form of acidifiers also help achieve better feed conversion rates and higher body weight gains.

Main benefits of acidifying additives:

- ▶ reduce the incidence of diarrhoea
- ▶ regulate the pH level along the entire digestive tract
- ▶ stabilize gut microflora
- ▶ activate gastric enzymes
- ▶ improve the health condition of young animals
- ▶ increase body weight gain
- ▶ sanitize feed or water

DIARRHOEA

Acidifiers rank among the most commonly used feed additives in poultry and pig production farms.



AGRO-CID FORMIC

feed acidifier, complementary feed

COMPOSITION ▶

formic acid -

inhibits the growth of diarrhoea-causing E-coli bacteria; improves production performance

lactic acid -

natural acidifier of the entire digestive tract; supports regeneration of gut flora

orthophosphoric acid -

stimulates the secretion of saliva and gastric acids; activates metabolic processes

citric acid -

improves palatability of feed; ensures better feed intake and conversion

silica carrier

DOSAGE ▶

piglets up to the 6th week of life - 3-4 kg t/feed

piglets above the 6th week of life - 2-3

weaners - 2

sows - 2

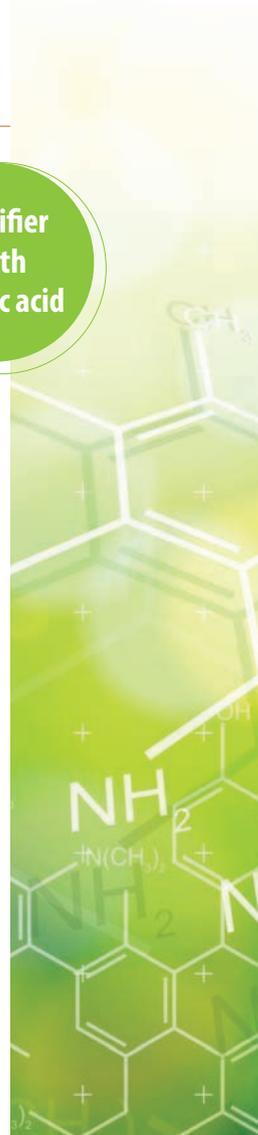
growers/finishers - 2

poultry - 2

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 4 and 20 kg

Acidifier
with
formic acid



DIARRHOEA

AGRO-CID SORBIC

feed acidifier, complementary feed

◀ COMPOSITION

orthophosphoric acid -

stimulates the secretion of saliva and gastric acids; activates metabolic processes

lactic acid -

natural acidifier of the entire digestive tract; supports regeneration of gut flora

citric acid -

improves palatability of feed; ensures better feed intake and conversion

sorbic acid -

reduces pathogenic bacteria; improves secretory function

silica carrier

◀ DOSAGE

piglets up to the 6th week of life - 3 kg t/feed

piglets above the 6th week of life - 2.5-3

weaners - 2.5

sows - 2

growers/finishers - 2

poultry - 2

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 3 and 20 kg



AGRO-CID FARM

feed acidifier, complementary feed

COMPOSITION ▶

lactic acid -

natural acidifier of the entire digestive tract; supports regeneration of gut flora

orthophosphoric acid -

stimulates the secretion of saliva and gastric acid; activates metabolic processes

citric acid -

improves palatability of feed; ensures better feed intake and conversion

benzoic acid -

wards off the growth of yeast and selected bacteria

malic acid -

prevents gastrointestinal infections and regulates bacterial flora

tartaric acid -

powerful prebiotic; stimulates regeneration of gut epithelium

fatty acids, calcium formate, monocalcium phosphate, silica carrier

DOSAGE ▶

piglets up to the 6th week of life - 4-5 kg t/feed

piglets above the 6th week of life - 3-4

weaners - 3

sows and growers/finishers - 2

poultry - 2

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 5 and 20 kg



DIARRHOEA

AGRO-BASTER

premix for sows

◀ COMPOSITION

mixture of organic and inorganic acids
(lactic, phosphoric, citric, sorbic, benzoic acids)

copper sulphate
potassium chloride
zinc oxide
acid sodium carbonate

◀ DOSAGE

piglets - 3-4 kg t/feed

weaners - 2-3

growers/finishers - 2

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 3 kg



AGRO-BIOTIK

complementary feed

COMPOSITION ▶

orthophosphoric acid -

stimulates the secretion of saliva and gastric acids; activates metabolic processes

lactic acid -

natural acidifier of the entire digestive tract; supports regeneration of gut flora

citric acid -

improves palatability of feed; ensures better feed intake and conversion

benzoic acid

volatile oils

copper sulphate

silica carrier

DOSAGE ▶

for prevention:

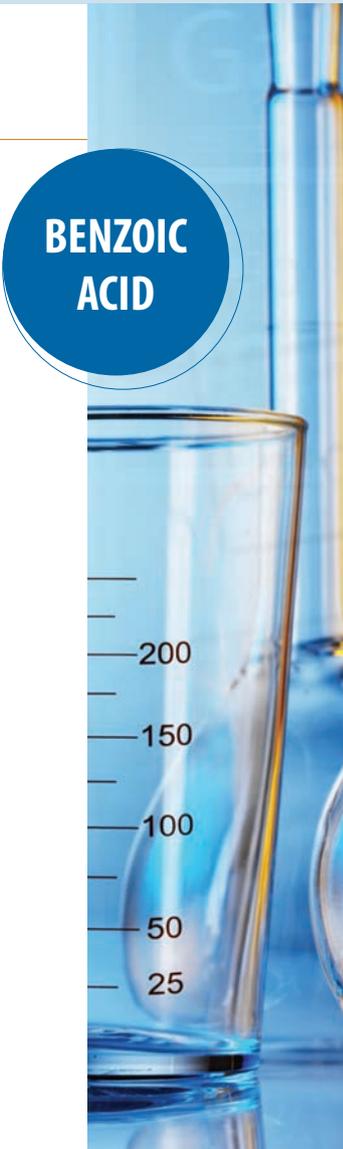
1-2 kg/ton of complete feed

for treatment of acute symptoms:

3-4 kg/ton of complete feed

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 3 kg



BENZOIC ACID

DIARRHOEA

AGRO-SAL

premix, water acidifier

◀ COMPOSITION

propionic acid

formic acid

lactic acid

phosphoric acid

ammonium propionate

ammonium formate

carrier

◀ DOSAGE

poultry - 1-2 kg/1,000 l of water

piglets and weaners - 1-2 kg/1,000 l of water

growers/finishers - 1-1.5 kg/1,000 l of water

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

containers of 5, 25 and 1,000 kg



FARMER'S ACID

premix, water acidifier

COMPOSITION ▶

orthophosphoric acid -

stimulates the secretion of saliva and gastric acids;
activates metabolic processes

lactic acid -

natural acidifier of the entire digestive tract;
supports regeneration of gut flora

formic acid -

inhibits the growth of diarrhoea-causing E-coli
bacteria; improves production performance

DOSAGE ▶

piglets - (for diarrhoea prevention)

a 2% drinking solution = 1 kg of FARMER'S ACID
50% + 25 l of water

(40 kg of FARMER'S ACID 50% per 1,000 l of water)

growers/finishers – (for prophylaxis during fattening) a

1% drinking solution = 1 kg of FARMER'S ACID

50% + 50 l of water

(20 kg of FARMER'S ACID 50% per 1,000 l of water)

Use in piglet drinking troughs or add to the pig
facility's water supply system.

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 5, 25 and 1,000 kg



DIARRHOEA

DIA-STOP

dietary complementary feed for calves

The immune system of calves is initially underdeveloped and thus incapable of neutralizing diarrhoea-causing microorganisms. The product contains natural immunoglobulins derived from hen eggs. Specific antibodies isolated from egg powder boost the immune system of newly born calves and provide them with necessary microelements. DIA-STOP makes up for electrolyte loss caused by diarrhoea.

◀ COMPOSITION

dextrose, sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen carbonate, yeast, whole egg powder, vitamins (A, D3, E)

◀ DOSAGE

during digestive disorders - diarrhoea: add 25 g to milk or milk replacer twice a day

for acute diarrhoea: withdraw milk and instead use 2 l of DIA STOP (25 g per 1 l of water of a temperature of 35°C) twice a day.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

buckets of 0.5 kg and 2 kg

**STOP
DIARRHOEA
IN CALVES!**



WEANING

The period around weaning is one of the critical moments in pig production because piglets are more susceptible to health problems including diarrhoea.

A good supplement formulated especially for the period around weaning is a cheaper solution than disease treatment and losses due to mortality.

During weaning, piglets are under strong stress caused by the lack of sow's milk providing them with antibodies, and the transition to solid feed. The gastrointestinal system of piglets is not sufficiently functional in that it does not produce an adequate amount of enzymes digesting carbohydrates and plant proteins. To eliminate problems resulting from the change in nutrition scheme, feed additives should be used.

Supplementary mixtures Agro-zinc and Carbo-cid contain acidifiers, probiotics, enzymes, prebiotics, minerals and herbs which stabilize bacterial balance in the gut, elevate the activity of digestive enzymes, stimulate the growth of beneficial gut microflora and increase feed intake by weaners. Using products formulated specifically for the weaning period minimizes losses and efficiently eliminates the adverse effects of weaning stress.



WEANING

AGRO-ZINC

premix for piglets

COMPOSITION ▶

zinc oxide -

reduces the incidence of diarrhoea; maintains proper structure of intestinal epithelium.

calcium formate -

natural gastrointestinal stabilizer; therapeutic agent supporting regeneration of gut flora

fumaric acid -

improves digestibility of nutrients; inhibits bacterial and fungal growth

citric acid -

improves the palatability of feed; ensures better feed intake and conversion

DOSAGE ▶

Use in piglets for 1-2 weeks in the period around weaning.

The quantity of the product used must not exceed the maximum level of microelements in complete feed (e.g. zinc 150 mg/kg).

1 kg of the product supplements feed with 300 g of zinc.

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 3 and 10 kg



Reduces
the risk of diarrhoea
caused by
the change in
nutrition.

WEANING

CARBO-CID

premix for sows

◀ COMPOSITION

activated carbon -

binds fungal and bacterial toxins in the gastrointestinal tract; strongly absorbs water from the gastrointestinal tract

zinc oxide -

reduces the incidence of diarrhoea; maintains proper structure of intestinal epithelium

citric acid -

improves the palatability of feed; ensures better feed intake and conversion

lactic acid -

natural acidifier of the entire digestive tract; supports regeneration of gut flora

clinoptylolite -

natural detoxicant

◀ DOSAGE

piglets during weaning - 2-3 kg/ton of feed

weaners - 2 kg/ton of feed

For gastrointestinal disorders, use the product for 5-7 days.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 2 kg



DIGESTION

Digestive problems and loss of appetite occur as a result of inadequate nutrition schemes, nutritional diseases, deficiencies of macro- and microelements, and vitamins.

Young animals which do not receive appropriate nutrition develop deficiencies of basic dietary nutrients. The deficiencies, in turn, result in multiple dysfunctions.

There is an important group of nutritional supplements which have a favourable effect on the health status of livestock. The group includes: feed yeast, sodium butyrate and mycotoxin-binding additives. They are valuable natural materials which:

- ▶ deliver active nutrients,
- ▶ are a source of good-quality protein and energy,
- ▶ supply vitamins and biologically active substances,
- ▶ mineral components.

Nutritional additives should be highly digestible and stimulate appetite.



DIGESTION

FEED YEAST

feed material

COMPOSITION ▶

protein 45%

crude ash 4-5%

crude fibre 6-7%

DOSAGE ▶

dairy cows - 100-200 g

bulls - 50-100 g

calves - 20-50 g

sows - 50-100 g (20-30 kg/ton of feed)

piglets - 20-30 g

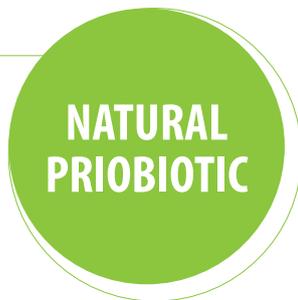
horses - 100-200 g

pigeons - 15-20 g (twice a week)

rabbits - 20 kg/ton of feed

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 25 kg



DIGESTION

TOXIN REDUCER

complementary feed

The product has a very high mycotoxin-binding capacity. The most powerful binding effect is observed for aflatoxins regardless of the pH level and duration of contact with the product. Ochratoxin A is adsorbed in 85% in the acidic environment (pH 2). Zearalenone is bound over a wide range of pH values, though to a varying extent (acidic environment: 52%, basic environment: 39%).

The product also has a high capacity for ammonia removal by ion exchange (25 g of NH₄ per 1 kg of the product). Highly toxic ammonia compounds in the animals' gastrointestinal tract put a considerable load on the liver and other vital body organs and systems.

The structurally conditioned "molecular sieve effect" which is characteristic for zeolites prevents the binding of larger molecules such as amino acids and vitamins. In this way, they can be fully used up by the body.

◀ COMPOSITION

mixture of aluminosilicates and volatile oils

◀ DOSAGE

4-5 kg/ton of grain or complete feed

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 5 kg



YEAST-VIT

selenium-enriched feed yeast

COMPOSITION ▶

feed yeast

calcium propionate

magnesium oxide

sodium selenite

DOSAGE ▶

dairy cows - 150-250 g (40-50 kg/ton of feed)

calves - 50-70 g

sows - 70-150 g (20-30 kg/ton of feed)

growers/finishers - 40-80 g

piglets - 20-40 g

horses - 100-150 g

pigeons - 15-20 g (twice a week)

rabbits - 20 kg/ton of feed

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 5 and 25 kg



**SOURCE OF
SELENIUM**



DIGESTION

AGRO-BUTYRATE

complementary feed

Sodium butyrate contained in the product increases the size of intestinal villi by up to 30%, which enlarges the area of nutrient absorption and thus improves feed conversion.

In addition, sodium butyrate supports the growth of beneficial gut microflora populations, especially *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacteria* spp.

◀ COMPOSITION

sodium butyrate

lactic acid

carrier

◀ DOSAGE

piglets from weaning to the body weight

of 12 kg - 2-4 kg/ton of feed

piglets from 12 to 25 kg - 2-3 kg/ton of feed

growers/finishers from 25 to 100 kg -

0.5-2 kg/ton of feed

sows - 1-2 kg/ton of feed

broilers - 1-2 kg/ton of feed

laying hens 2 kg - 1-3 kg/ton of feed

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 2 kg



AGRO-FLUSH

complementary feed

Flushing is a product formulated for intensive sow feeding after piglet weaning. The formula boosts the sow's health, which increases the number of ova released during oestrus and may in this way contribute to an increase in litter size.

COMPOSITION ▶

glucose, yeast
propylene glycol
citric acid
fish fat
calcium butyrate
lysine
vitamin A
vitamin E
selenium

DOSAGE ▶

sows - 150 g a day from piglet weaning until mating
breeding gilts - 150 g/head/day,
for 14 days before the planned first mating

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 3 kg

FLUSHING-
FEEDING IN
SOWS



REPRODUCTION

REPRODUCTION

Oestrus stimulation is a crucial element of pig reproduction. Effective handling of this element of sow and gilt management should be a goal of every producer.

Piglet production in fact begins with sow fertilization because the nutrition scheme used in sows before oestrus and then during gestation has a decisive influence on embryonic and foetal mortality.

It is of vital importance to provide post-weaning sows with a nutritional stimulus to achieve the so-called flushing effect.

After weaning, sows have a poor health status and suffer from a negative energy balance. In order to efficiently improve their nutritional state in the period after weaning and before the next insemination, flushing is recommended.

Increasing the sows' feed intake several days before mating has a favourable effect on ovulation.

The flushing method (increase in energy intake) consists of supplementing the daily feed ration with a special feed mix 10-14 days before the expected oestrus. The method makes it possible to increase the litter size by 1-2 piglets. It must be noted that in terms of the number of embryos flushing is a more effective method than a fixed low or a fixed high feed dosage regimen used in sows during piglet rearing.



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Herbs exert multiple beneficial effects on livestock condition depending on the type and concentrations of biologically active substances which they contain, including tannins, volatile oils, organic acids, terpenes, flavonoids, alkaloids, glycosides, saponins and phytosterols.

The substances produce antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative effects. In addition, they improve appetite, regulate digestive and metabolic processes, prevent diarrhoea, and stimulate the hormone and immune systems.

They may also enhance the functioning of specific body organs such as the liver, pancreas and stomach, increasing their secretory capacity.

In addition, they improve the flavour and odour qualities of feed, and step up feed intake.

Herbs can either be used individually or in the form of herbal mixtures, which usually demonstrate higher efficacy. They can also be used in the form of herbal extracts. For example, there are oil and water extracts of plants containing biologically active substances, many of which act as plant-based growth stimulators. These chemical compounds have a stable and beneficial effect on livestock productivity and health status indicators.



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

AGRO-RESPIROL

respiratory system booster

COMPOSITION ▶

mixture of active ingredients, oils and extracts from:
eucalyptus,
pine,
garlic,
oregano,
cloves,
vitamin C,
benzoic acid,
mineral carrier

INDICATIONS ▶

An adjunctive agent in the treatment of respiratory disorders (coughing, respiratory congestion), to counteract the effects of unfavourable environmental conditions in livestock facilities.

DOSAGE ▶

piglets - 3-4 kg/1,000 kg of complete feed
weaners, growers/finishers - 2-3 kg/1,000 kg of complete feed
poultry - 2-3 kg/1,000 kg of complete feed

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 3 kg



PREVENTS
COUGHING

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

AGRO-CID HERBAL

feed acidifier, complementary feed

COMPOSITION

natural garlic and oregano extracts
lactic acid
orthophosphoric acid
citric acid
malic acid
tartaric acid
silica carrier

DOSAGE

piglets up to the 6th week of life - 4-5 kg t/feed
piglets above the 6th week of life - 3-4
weaners - 3
sows - 2
growers/finishers - 2
poultry - 2

PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 5 kg



STRESS

Young animals, piglets in particular, experience several types of stress:

- ▶ environmental stress – caused by a radical change in living conditions accompanied by combining piglets from different litters,
- ▶ social stress – caused by separation from the sow and fighting for dominance in a new environment,
- ▶ nutritional stress – caused by the lack of sow's milk supplying piglets with antibodies, and the transition to solid feed,
- ▶ thermal stress – occurs in animals kept in facilities with an elevated temperature and inadequate zoohygienic conditions.

Thermal stress reduces the animals' feed intake, which extends the fattening stage. Prolonged stress can lead to animal death.



STRESS

ANTI-STRESS

complementary feed

COMPOSITION ▶

vitamin B1

vitamin B3

vitamin B6

vitamin B12

vitamin C

calcium pantothenate

glucose

DOSAGE ▶

The product is suitable
for all livestock groups.

Dosage: 1-2.5 kg per ton of feed
or 1,000 l of water

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 2 and 5 kg

ŁAGODZI
SKUTKI
UPAŁÓW



STRESS

ANTI-CANNIBAL

complementary feed

ANTI-CANNIBAL is a balanced formula containing ingredients which reduce the level of aggressiveness among farm animals. The combined effect of magnesium and sodium compounds, glucose and vitamins helps suppress aggressive behaviours in pigs and poultry.

◀ COMPOSITION

magnesium oxide

glucose

sodium chloride

detoxicant

vitamin C

B-group vitamins

◀ DOSAGE

As prevention,
use the product for 3-5 days before combining
animals into larger groups,
at a dose of 5 kg/ton of feed.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 5 kg



KETOSIS

Ketosis is a major problem in cattle production worldwide. The condition brings serious financial losses as a result of reduced milk yield, reproductive disorders and increased livestock susceptibility to infections.

Ketosis usually affects cows between the 3rd and 6th week of lactation. The condition is caused by an imbalance between the demand for energy required for milk production and the capacity to satisfy that demand with feed intake (negative energy balance).

As a result of the imbalance, the animal uses up fat reserves stored in the body.

The symptoms of ketosis are sometimes difficult to notice. In the postpartum period, up to several weeks after calving, cows may develop a range of symptoms including loss of appetite, mucus in faeces, visible weight loss, reduced milk yield (3-5 kg daily), smell of acetone from the nostrils and oral cavity. The condition can also be accompanied by signs of nervous dysfunction, staggering gait, circling, bellowing, pressing forward. Considerable amounts of ketone bodies are excreted in milk and urine.

Prevention is based primarily on the proper balancing of the feed ration and the supply of feed of the highest quality and palatability. During the first weeks after calving, cows should be given additives to reduce adverse effects of negative energy balance (propylene glycol, sodium propionate, plant glycerine).



KETOSIS

AGRO-GLYCONA SWEET

complementary feed

COMPOSITION ▶

propylene glycol
propane-1,2,3-triol
sodium propionate
vitamins B1, B3, B6, B12
vitamin E
selenium
calcium pantothenate

DOSAGE ▶

before calving: for one week,
150-200 g/day/head
after calving: for two weeks,
250-300 g/day/head
Administer straight to the mouth, add to
drinking water or to concentrated feed or
silage.

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

canisters of 5, 25 and 1,200 kg



ENERGY
VALUE
16.8 MJ NEL

FOR
TMR

AGRO-GLYCONA DRY

complementary feed

◀ COMPOSITION

propylene glycol
calcium propionate
carrier

◀ DOSAGE

before calving: for one week,
300 g/day/head
after calving: for two weeks,
500 g/day/head
Mix thoroughly with the feed.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 5 and 20 kg

KETOSIS



FEED GLYCERINE

complementary feed

COMPOSITION ▶

plant glycerine
sodium propionate
propylene glycol
carrier

DOSAGE ▶

before calving: (for approx. 2 weeks)
250-300 g/day/head
after calving: (for approx. 100 lactation
days) 300-350 g/day/head

Add to the allocated feed ration or to the feed mixing wagon. To treat strong symptoms of ketosis (loss of appetite, energy deficiency), administer directly into the mouth.

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

containers of 5 and 25 kg



**REDUCES
THE RISK OF
KETOSIS**

KETOSIS

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

feed material

An organic chemical compound from the group of alcohols. At room temperature, it has the form of a colourless and odourless oily liquid with a bitter taste and high viscosity. It has a wide range of applications in livestock nutrition as a glucoplastic agent.

◀ PROPERTIES

Density and physical form: 1.036 g/cm³; liquid
completely soluble in water
Propylene glycol is widely used in many industries, e.g. food and chemical production (e.g. hygiene products, cosmetics), medicine and pharmacy.

◀ DOSAGE

before calving: (for approx. 2 weeks)
250-300 g/day/head

To treat strong symptoms of ketosis (loss of appetite, energy deficiency), administer directly into the mouth.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

canisters of 5 and 20 kg
pallet containers of 1,000 kg



SODIUM PROPIONATE

feed additive

The additive corrects energy deficiency during the first weeks of lactation, reduces body weight loss after calving and prevents excessive utilization of fat reserves, which is necessary for effective prophylaxis in the peripartum period. It has a mild flavour and odour.

COMPOSITION ▶
sodium propionate

DOSAGE ▶
250 g/day/head
dissolve in water
administer directly into the mouth

PACKAGE SIZES ▶
bags of 25 kg

**VERY GOOD
SOLUBILITY
IN WATER**

**REDUCES
SYMPTOMS
OF KETOSIS**

CALCIUM PROPIONATE

energy-rich feed additive

The additive stimulates increased synthesis of glucose in the liver, and elevates glucose concentration in blood serum. In addition to high energy concentration, it has a beneficial effect on rumen metabolism and on the quality of milk yield. It triggers an increased dry feed intake and improves the digestibility of nutrients.

◀ COMPOSITION
calcium propionate

◀ DOSAGE
150-250 g/day/head

◀ PACKAGE SIZES
bags of 25 kg

KETOSIS



ACIDOSIS

Acidosis is a major problem faced by cattle producers. Depending on the severity of the condition, it may cause damage to the rumen wall epithelium and disorders adversely affecting mastication and ruminal motor function. Furthermore, it may considerably increase dry matter intake from feed, compromise immunity and normal metabolic function, reduce milk yield and milk fat content.

For prevention purposes, buffering and alkalizing additives are also recommended. These include, among others, acid sodium carbonate and magnesium oxide. Another group of additives consists of products based on yeast.

Ruminal acidosis usually affects high-yielding dairy cows during the transition period (3 weeks before and 2 weeks after calving) or in the early lactation phase.

Risk factors for the condition also include sudden changes in feed ration and excessive fineness of carbohydrate feeds (in TMR-fed herds).



ACIDOSIS

**GREATER
BUFFERING
POWER**

AGRO-SODA

complementary feed

◀ COMPOSITION

acid sodium carbonate -

commonly used to prevent ruminal acidosis due to its very high buffering capacity

magnesium oxide -

ruminal pH stabilizer and source of easily available magnesium; reduces the risk of tetany (pasture feeding) and postpartum paraplegia.

natural aluminosilicates -

have a very high mycotoxin-binding capacity and supply the body with natural minerals, thickening the contents of the gut.

dried sea algae -

specialist material with top buffering qualities; source of natural calcium

◀ DOSAGE

130-150 g/day/head

For cows with a milk yield of up to 7000 kg the recommended dosage of the additive is 80-100 g/head.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bags of 10 kg



DOWNER COW SYNDROME

Postpartum paraplegia affects cows before or immediately after calving.

The trigger of postpartum paraplegia is reduced calcium concentration or inappropriate calcium-to-phosphorus ratio in the blood of cows affected by the condition. High calcium deficiency, which is usually accompanied by phosphorus deficiency, leads to the clinical form of postpartum paraplegia: an affected animal remains in a characteristic position in sternal recumbency, pulling the head, extending the neck and gritting the teeth. The oral cavity is partially open, with the tongue sticking out. The body surface feels cool to the touch.

Only a very small proportion of cases of postpartum paraplegia is caused by reduced calcium levels in blood serum. In the majority of cases the condition is triggered by a decrease in phosphorus concentration.

The first action to be taken is oral administration of a calcium and phosphorus supplement several hours before calving, and repeat the procedure after 6-12 hours.

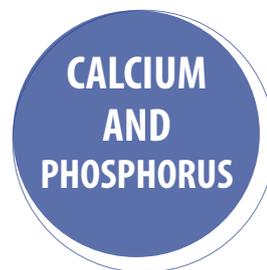
DOWNER COW SYNDROME

CALCIUM-FOS DRINK

dietary feed

CALCIUM-FOS DRINK is formulated specifically for application at times of increased demand for phosphorus and calcium in cows. It is particularly beneficial for high-yielding dairy cows in the period before and after calving. Used as a nutritional supplement, it reduces the postpartum period and lowers the risk of postpartum paraplegia.

- highly concentrated calcium and phosphorus ◀
- easy intake by animals ◀
- no bitter or burning chlorides ◀
- does not damage gastrointestinal mucosa ◀



◀ COMPOSITION

dicalcium phosphate, sodium hydrogen phosphate,
calcium 9.20 % (11.80 g/100 ml), phosphorus 6.90% (9.00 g/100 ml)

◀ DOSAGE

- Use to make up for calcium deficiency in hypocalcaemia:
- 1st bottle 24 hours before calving; in the case of strong milk secretion also earlier.
 - 2nd bottle directly after calving.
 - 3rd bottle 12 hours after calving.
 - 4th bottle 24 hours after calving.

A livestock nutrition expert should preferably be consulted before product administration. CALCIUM-FOS DRINK may not be administered to animals already suffering from downer cow syndrome.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bottles of 500 g, canisters of 5 kg



ABOMASAL DISPLACEMENT

The basis for the prevention of abomasal displacement is two-fold: elimination of errors in the transition period and correction of negative energy balance.

Risk factors for the disease include broadly understood nutritional errors. The fundamental rule for preventing abomasal displacement is ensuring an adequate filling of the rumen before and after calving, because ruminal volume stabilizes the abomasum in its normal position.

In the postpartum period cows should be fed with energy-rich feeds and receive an appropriate quantity of fibre. It is also important to provide animals with an adequate volume of water directly after calving.

In high-performance herds, cows receive specially formulated drinking solutions after calving. They fill the rumen, and hence eliminate free space in the abdominal cavity, and provide the animals with necessary energy and vitamins.

Another important note is to reduce the postpartum energy loss by feeding animals with glucoplastic agents.

ABOMASAL DISPLACEMENT

LACTO-START DRINK

drinking solution for postpartum cows, complementary feed

◀ COMPOSITION

glycerol

sodium chloride

vitamins (A, D3, E, K, B1, B2, B6, B12, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid)

microelements (selenium, manganese, copper, zinc)

◀ DOSAGE

Directly after calving, mix the contents of the LACTO START DRINK (440 g) bottle in 20-30 litres of lukewarm water and immediately give to the cow. Shake the bottle well before use.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

bottles of 440 g



AGRO-SOMATIC

complementary feed – somatic cell reduction agent

COMPOSITION ▶

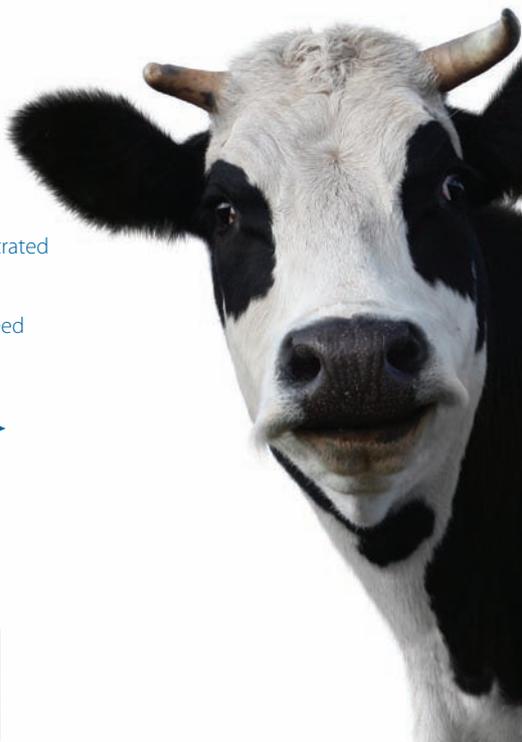
dried yeast
magnesium oxide
copper chelate
zinc chelate
vitamin E
sodium selenite

DOSAGE ▶

50-100
g/day/head
Mix the product
well with concentrated
feed or feed
prepared in the feed
mixing wagon.

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 5 kg



SOMATIC CELLS

SOMATIC CELLS

Somatic cells are dead cells from the udder tissue and leukocytes which are passed into milk during milking. The Somatic Cell Count (SCC) is the main indicator of milk quality. Compliance with requirements with respect to somatic cell count is a major problem faced by milk producers. The somatic cell count is directly linked to the health status of the udder.

In inflammatory conditions the number of somatic cells can reach from several to several dozen million per millilitre. An excessive somatic cell count in milk is an indicator of mastitis, or inflammation of the udder.

Appropriate feeding regimen and good health condition increase the immunity of cows to infection and prevents pathologies. Elevated somatic cell counts in milk can be a consequence of energy deficiency and excessive protein levels.

The health of the udder is crucially dependent on the initial two weeks of the dry period and the initial two weeks of the peripartum period. Consequently, cows before drying and primiparous cows before calving should have their feed ration supplemented with vitamin E and selenium.

The substances boost the immune system of cows, provided that vitamin A and other nutrients are supplied in feed in appropriate quantities.



SILAGE ADDITIVES

Silage additives are mainly chemical products that protect feed from spoilage and ensure that silages preserve all the good qualities of fresh feed. Added to the silaged material, they exhibit selective antimicrobial activity and protect silage against adverse chemical changes.

An immediate goal of using preservatives for silages is to reduce, as rapidly as possible, their pH level, which inhibits the process of plant respiration and protein decomposition by tissue enzymes, and restricts the activity of Clostridium bacteria that cause increased ammonia levels.

It must be noted that preservatives, both chemical and biological, are effective if the silaging process is carried out properly.



SILAGE ADDITIVES

AGRO-SIL PLUS

premix, silage additives

◀ COMPOSITION

propionic acid

formic acid

lactic acid

ammonium formate

ammonium propionate

anticorrosive substances

carrier

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

containers of 5, 20 and 1,000 kg

FARMER'S SILAGE ACID

premix, silage additive

◀ COMPOSITION

lactic acid

formic acid

orthophosphoric acid

anticorrosive substances

carrier

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

containers of 5, 25 and 1,000 kg

BACTERIO-SIL

biological silage additive

COMPOSITION ▶

Pediococcus acidilactici, Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus casei, Enterococcus faecium

One package of BACTERIO-SIL contains (per 1 g) 5.0x10¹⁰ CFU of lactic fermentation bacteria (500,000/g of silaged material).

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

sachets of 100 and 500 g

ANTI-MOULD

feed additive inhibiting mould and fungal growth

COMPOSITION ▶

**sodium benzoate
potassium sorbate**

PACKAGE SIZES ▶

bags of 2 kg



THERMO-SIL

silage additive inhibiting silage heating

To reduce the heating of maize silage, specialist silage additives are recommended. Feed additives (preservatives) contain chemical compounds with fungicidal properties reducing yeast and mould growth. Out of available chemical compounds, the highest activity of this type is exhibited by propionic acid.

◀ COMPOSITION

**propionic acid
formic acid
ammonium propionate
lignosulphonate
carrier**

◀ DOSAGE

Spray a selected wall in the heap with the product at a dose of 0.5-1 kg/m³.

◀ PACKAGE SIZES

canisters of 5 and 20 kg

SILAGE ADDITIVES



AGRIFOOD

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GOOD ADDITIVES

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