UNICOM LOGISTICS

FOR POULTRY MEAT DIRECTION

TASKS

Obtaining high-quality products at a low production costs providing an acceptable level of profit.

In egg farming, each farmer strives to sell as many high-quality commercial eggs as possible at a low cost price for a certain productive period from the poultry stock.

CHALLENGES

For The Growing Period (0-17 Weeks)

Feed conversion

The ratio of the weight of the spent feed to the live weight of the chicken before slaughter, there is a real possibility of spending less than 1.6 kg of feed per 1 kg of live weight gain

Weight gain

Average daily weight gain for 42 days of rearing is not less than 62g

Safety

Chick mortality and culling during the rearing period is no more than 5% of the planted number of day-old chicks

Flock homogeneity

No chicks are too large or too small in the batch for slaugther

Meat quality

Chicken meat producers struggle to maintain consistent quality while reducing antibiotics, managing animal health, and meeting rising consumer demands for safe, uniform, and affordable products.

INTESTINAL DISORDERS

one of the most important reasons for the decrease in productivity of broiler chickens

The digestive tractac counts for up to 70% of the body's immune responses, making it critical in maintaining self-regulation and the health of the bird

Long-term inflammation leads to decreased productivity of the flock, changes in feed intake, digestion, absorption and utilization of nutrients by a bird

Up to 30% of the bird's energy reserves are spent on processes occurring in the organism affected by enteritis. Losses are characterized by reduced feed consumption, low sorption capacity and weight loss. In the case of the most sensitive individuals, this can lead to death.

FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTIVITY

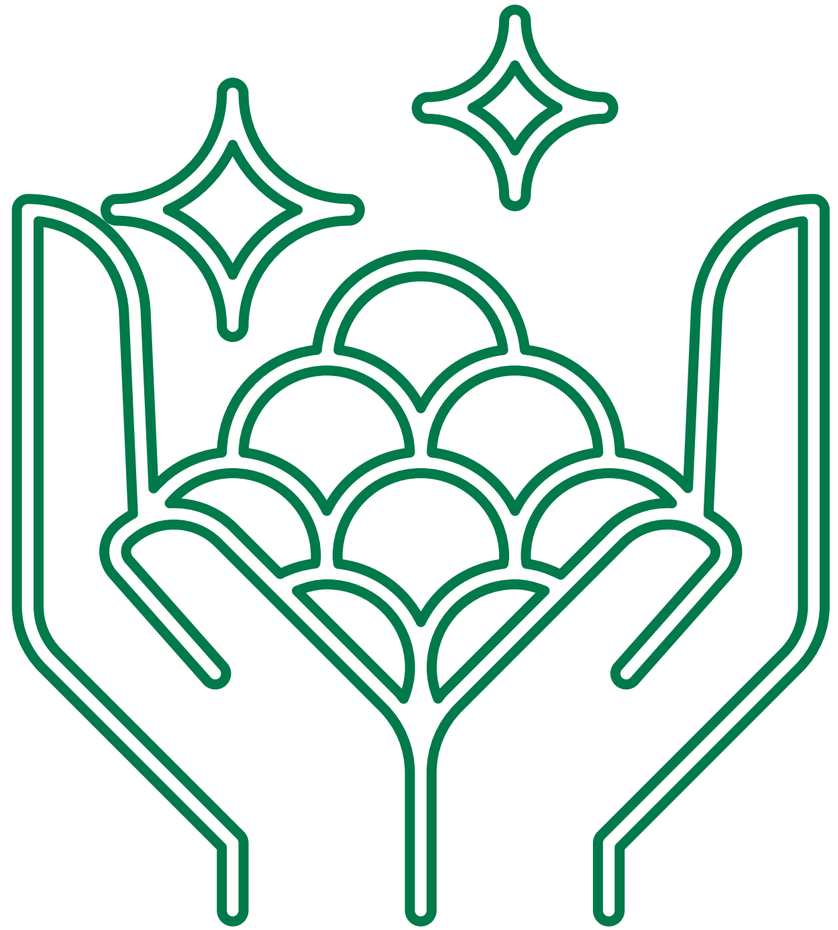
- Proportional growth and development of the skeleton, internal organs and muscle mass of broilers
- Reducing the immunotoxic effect of mycotoxins on the bird's body
- Immunity or resistance of birds to adverse environmental factors (stress, microbes, viruses)
- Digestive activation
- Regulation of the composition of intestinal microflora (reduction of the content of pathological microorganisms that form toxins and serve as competitors of normal physiological microflora)

FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTIVITY

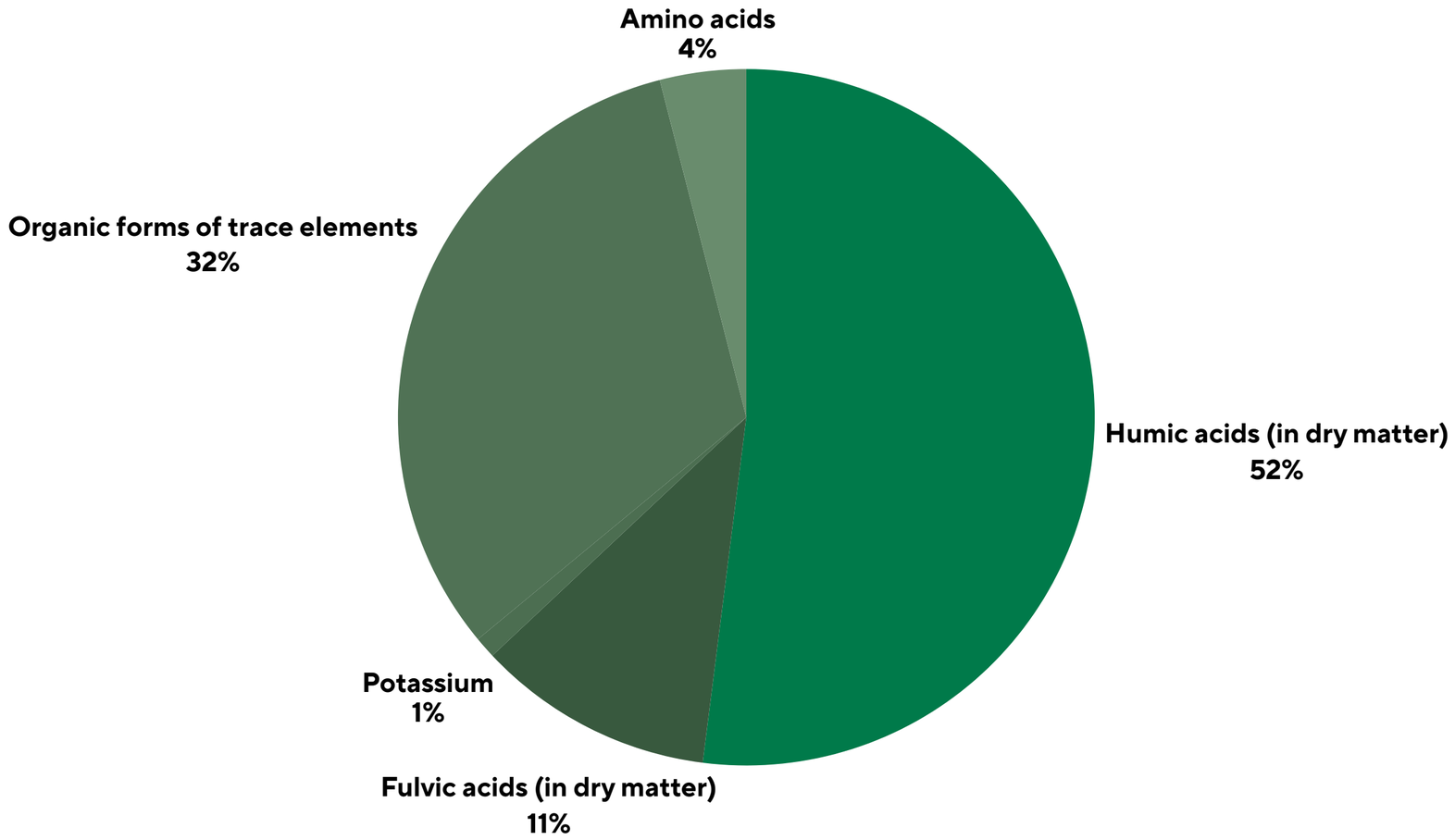
- Activation of the functional activity of the digestive organs and hormonal system
- Efficient metabolism (high digestibility and assimilation of feed nutrients)
- Protection of the liver from damage, strong antioxidant activity, protection of cells from lipid peroxidation and the synthesis of toxic free radicals

EFFECTS OF ECO HUMATE WHEN INTRODUCED INTO THE DIET

- Positive therapeutic effect on poultry
- Activation of the bird's vital forces
- Rapid adaptation of birds to changing environmental conditions
- Growth-promoting action
- Immunomodulatory action
- Acceleration of feed fermentation due to the development of beneficial microflora in the gastrointestinal tract



COMPOSITION OF FEED ADDITIVE “ECO HUMATE”



HUMIC AND FULVIC ACIDS

The essence of the interaction of epithelial cells with humic acids is that intact molecules of humic acids are localized on the cell walls of enterocytes and epithelial cells of the mucous membrane of the small intestine or in the layer directly adjacent to the cytoplasmic membrane.

As a result, a kind of active filter appears on the surface of cells, which binds heavy metal ions into stable chelate-type complexes, intercepts molecules of pesticides and organic xenobiotics, and binds free radicals formed in the cytoplasmic membrane as a result of lipid peroxidation.

This interaction results in the release of energy, which, instead of being spent on compensating for the adverse effects of the external environment, is used by the cell itself for growth and reproduction, which ultimately leads to an increase in its competitiveness and that of the organism as a whole.

HUMIC AND FULVIC ACIDS

They have all the main properties of colloidal surface-active compounds:

- They are produced for the “own needs” of living organisms and play an important role in biological processes
- They have the ability to dissolve substances insoluble in water (solubilization), which ensures the transport of various substances through the circulatory system between different parts of the body.
- They increase the efficiency of transporting nutrients through membrane walls.

- ✓ *Being a powerful natural electrolyte, they restore the electrochemical balance and the immune system of the body, increase immunity, have anti-cancer properties, and prevent the growth of cancer cells.*
- ✓ *They restore damaged blood cells and body tissues.*
- ✓ *They protect the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract and prevent the formation of ulcers.*
- ✓ *They regulate the acid-base balance of the body.*

HUMIC AND FULVIC ACIDS

They contribute to:
a) growth of red blood cells and transfer of oxygen through red blood cells
b) removal of end products of decay from the blood, improvement of blood circulation, and reduction of blood viscosity
c) metabolism of liver tissue

- They support liver function and enhance its detoxification.
- They eliminate toxic heavy metals such as lead, mercury, and chromium.
- They are a catalyst for the absorption of trace elements and supplement the body with chelated forms of trace elements.
- They increase the bioavailability of amino acids.

HUMIC AND FULVIC ACIDS

They are capable of forming a protective film on the mucous epithelium of the gastrointestinal tract, which protects against infections and toxins. The macrocolloidal structure of humic acids exhibits an astringent effect, which is a protective agent for the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract.

They have the ability to influence the metabolism of proteins and carbohydrates of microorganisms. This leads to the direct destruction of bacterial cells or viral particles.

They lead to inhibition of inflammation

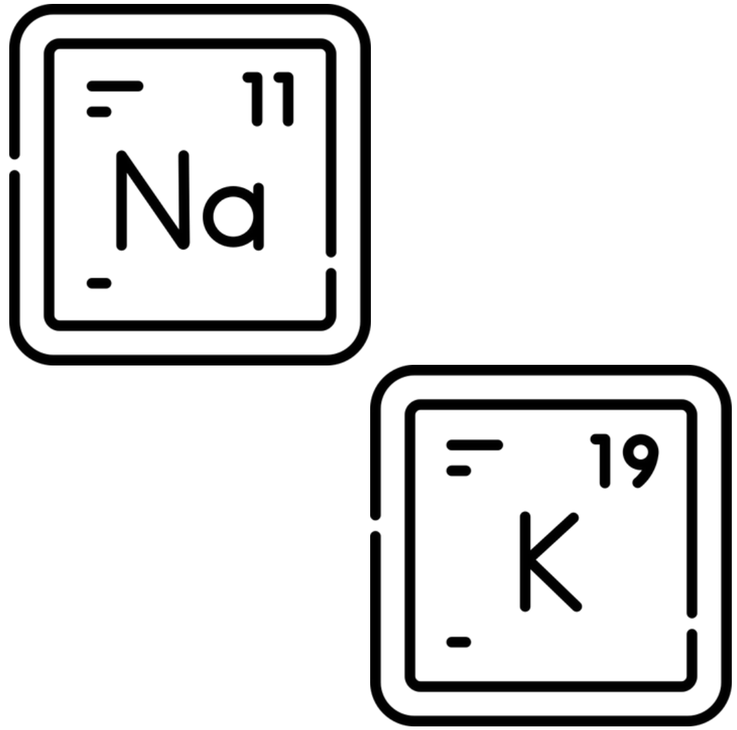
They adsorb and remove heavy metals, nitrates, fluorides, organic phosphates, and insecticides from the body.

They stimulate immune system receptors in the intestinal mucosa to protect against pathogens.

potassium and sodium

Play an important role in:

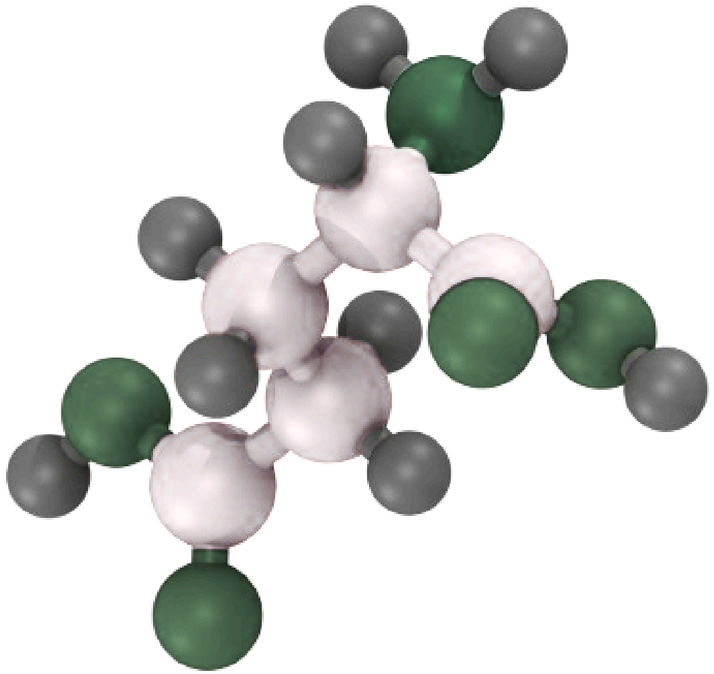
- Bone tissue
- Nervous system
- Muscle function
- Heart functions
- Electrolyte balance and metabolism



amino acids

Play an important role in:

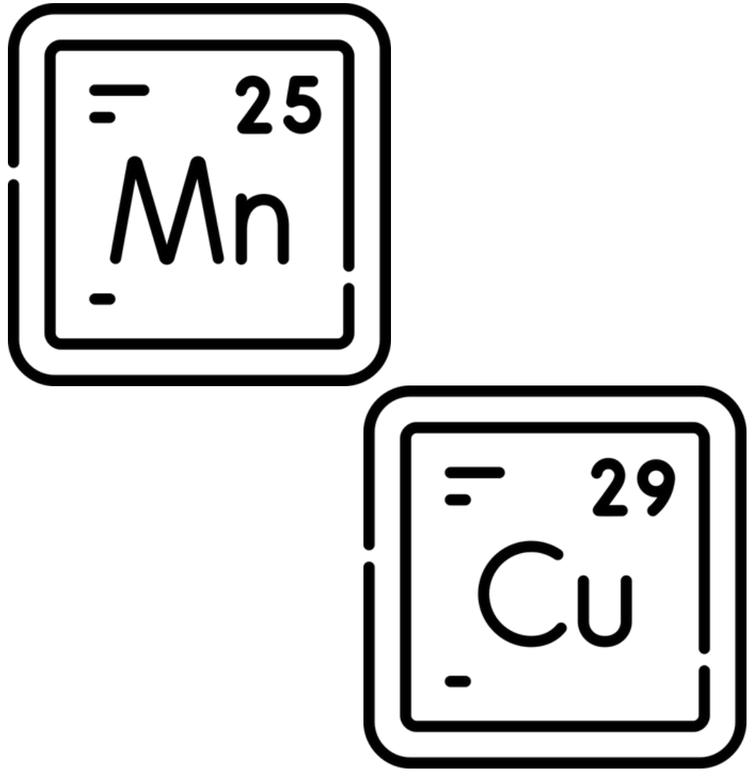
- Protein synthesis
- Hormone release
- Immune response
- Tissue nitrogen balance
- Feed conversions
- Energy production



Copper and manganese

- ✓It improves the development of strong bone tissue
- ✓It needs for high reproduction rate
- ✓It is a key micronutrient for achieving record egg production and incubation rates

- ✓It improves reproduction
- ✓It increases resistance to various diseases
- ✓It fights diarrhea



eco humate is absolutely safe

for farm poultry, people and environment

It has been found to have no carcinogenic, allergenic, anaphylactoid, teratogenic, or embryotoxic properties.

This allows the preparation to be classified as harmless for animals and humans. It gives significant advantages in comparison with traditional medicines.

Eco Humate is an environmentally friendly natural feed supplement for broiler chickens.

RESULT OF USING FEED ADDITIVE

01 Poultry safety increases

02 Weight gain of broiler chickens increases

03 The required live body weight and herd uniformity are achieved

04 Meat quality improves

05 Feed conversion reduces

06 The poultry’s body’s resistance to adverse environmental influences and stress increases

07 Metabolism in the body improves

08 The digestion process activates

09 The bird's immune response to vaccinations develops better

10 Negative effects of mycotoxicosis are reduced.

11 The economic efficiency of poultry meat production increases.

eco humate influence

ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF YOUNG EGG POULTRY

Input throughout the growing period or with a break:

- 1–7 weeks and 15–17 weeks with input of Eco humate
- 8-14 weeks without input of Eco humate

Parameter	Value
Feed protein digestibility	2.0 – 2.5 %
Fat digestibility	1.00%
Lysine availability	0.50%
Methionine availability	1.50%
Calcium usage	3.5 – 4.0 %
Phosphorus usage	3.50%
Safety	1 – 3 %
Daily average weight gain	3 – 4 %
Feed conversion (kg feed/kg weight gain)	2 – 4 %

eco humate(powder)
for broiler chickens

Dosage: 3.0–4.0 kg of feed additive per 1 ton of feed

Calculate the dose to be added to feed, taking into account the feeding of birds with the given portion.