



Bio Eko Humat Feed Additive

*for introduction into the diet of
boars, sows, and fattening piglets*



CHALLENGES



It is important for producers to increase the efficiency of raising and maintaining boars, sows, and fattening piglets, ensure maximum feed digestibility, increase weight gain, and improve the quality of the resulting meat.

Improving the efficiency of feed utilization and, on this basis, striving to achieve the fullest possible realization of the animals' genetically determined potential in order to increase their productivity.

CHALLENGES FACING PRODUCTION

WEIGHT GAINS

The average daily weight gain per head during fattening, after one month of using the feed additive, ranges from 1.0 to 2.2 kg, depending on the piglet's age and the breed's genetic potential.



FEED CONVERSION

By maintaining an optimal ratio of feed consumed to daily weight gain, fattening piglets can achieve at least 1.5–2 kg of live weight increase with the addition of only 3–4 kg of feed per head per day.



MEAT QUALITY

Key indicators include carcass weight, fat and protein content, color of subcutaneous fat, pH level, water-holding capacity of the meat, color intensity, cooking loss of meat juice, and subcutaneous fat thickness.



CHALLENGES FACING PRODUCTION

SURVIVABILITY

Survival of piglets during farrowing and fattening, increase in the number and motility of boar sperm, improvement of quality.



BALANCED FEEDING

Capable of ensuring high animal productivity with lower labor and material costs per unit of production.



INTESTINAL DISORDERS

one of the main causes of reduced productivity in turkey rearing

72% of immune responses in the body are associated with the digestive tract, highlighting its critical role in maintaining self-regulation and health of fattened animals.

38% of the energy reserves in fattening piglets are consumed by the body's response to enteritis. These losses are characterized by reduced feed consumption, impaired absorptive capacity, and body weight decline, which in the most susceptible individuals may lead to mortality.

Prolonged inflammation leads to reduced flock productivity, changes in feed intake, digestion, absorption, and nutrient utilization by the birds.

FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTIVITY

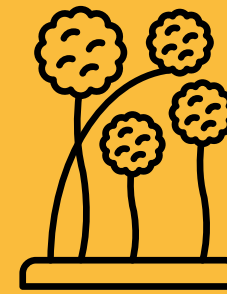


- Immunity – the resistance of fattening animals to adverse environmental factors such as mycotoxins, microbes, and viruses.
- Regulation of intestinal microflora composition – reducing the presence of pathogenic microorganisms that produce toxins and compete with normal physiological microflora.
- Activation of digestive and hormonal system functions.
- Efficient metabolism – high digestibility and absorption of feed nutrients.
- Liver protection – protection from damage, strong antioxidant activity, and defense of cells against lipid peroxidation and the synthesis of toxic free radicals.

KEY BENEFITS



Improved stress and environmental **resilience** make seasonal transitions easier for fattening animal



Mitigation of negative effects caused by **mycotoxins**



Reduced feed **conversion** ratio (better feed efficiency)



The number and motility of boar sperm **increase**.



Improved meat **quality**

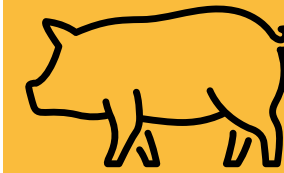


Daily weight **gains** increase.

KEY BENEFITS



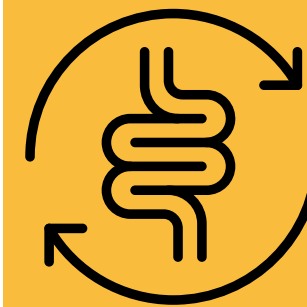
Enhanced **immune** response to vaccinations



The **number of piglets** per farrowing in sows increases.



Inflammatory processes in the gastrointestinal tract are **eliminated**.



The **digestion** process is activated.



Increased **economic** efficiency of pig meat production



Metabolism in the body improves.

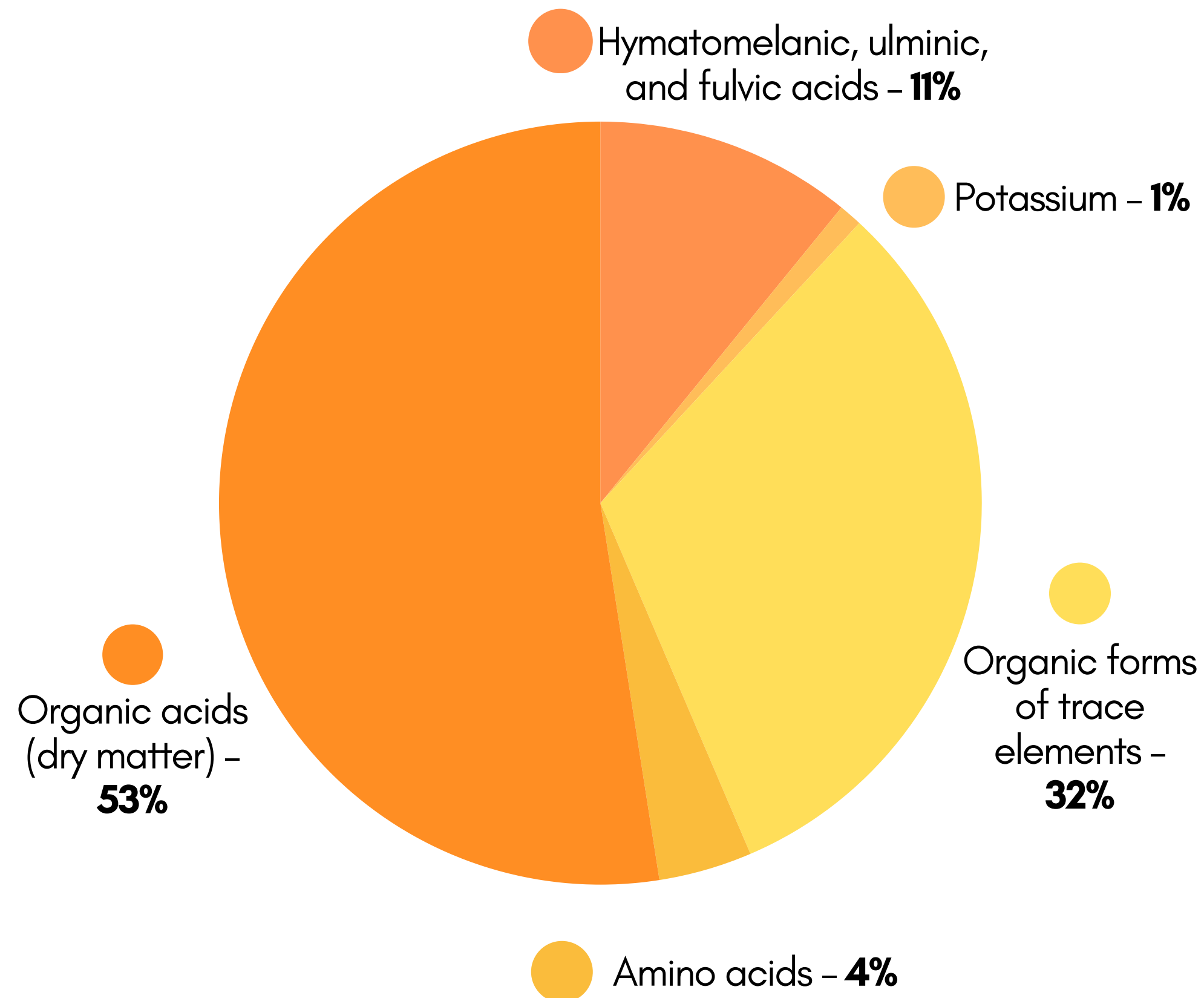
Absolutely safe for PIGS, HUMANS, and the ENVIROMENT

➤ Eco Humate has no carcinogenic, allergenic, anaphylactoid, teratogenic, or embryotoxic properties.

➤ It is also classified as an eco-friendly, natural feed additive for young and adult pigs

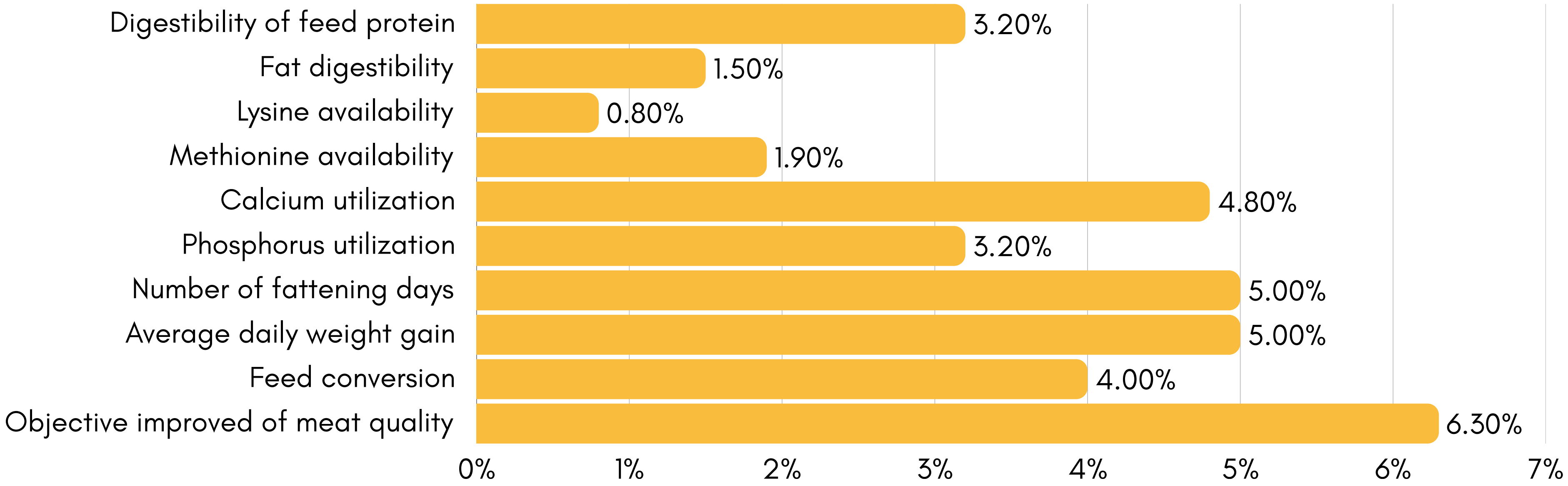
➤ Making it harmless for both animals and humans, providing significant advantages compared to conventional medicinal products.

COMPOSITION (IN DRY MATTER):



EFFECT OF "ECO HUMATE" ON FATTENING PIGLETS

● Improvement (%)



RESULTS OF LIVE EXPERIMENT

+ 4.1%

Total protein content

+ 11.9%

Daily weight gain

-5.2%

Cost of feed per 1 kg of weight gain per head

+ 9.2%

Increase in production **profitability**

experiment description

- Two groups of fattening piglets were selected for the study, one experimental and one control, with 40 animals in each group
- The trial lasted 40 days.
- Both groups were fed an identical diet.
- The average initial weight in the control group was 8.9 kilograms, while in the experimental group it was 9.0 kilograms.
- The piglets were 28 days old at the start of the trial and were kept in the same facility, housed in adjacent units.
- The experimental group received the feed additive "Eco Humate."



- Feed samples were collected at the beginning and end of the trial.
- Blood samples were taken from 10 animals in each group to determine erythrocyte and leukocyte counts, levels of total protein, glucose, urea, total calcium, and inorganic phosphorus, with a total of 22 parameters analyzed.
- The live weight of the animals was recorded at the beginning and end of the trial.

RESULTS ON WHITE BREEDS

+ 4.8%

Faster piglet growth up

+ 5.3%

Increase in piglet survival

+15.7%

Fertility of sows by insemination

+ 9.5%

Increase in sperm vitality

experiment description

- Two groups of boars were formed – an experimental and a control group, with 5 animals in each.
- The control group was fed the basic diet for 40 days, while the experimental group received, in addition to the basic diet, 75 ml of the feed additive per head daily.
- Two groups of sows were also formed – an experimental and a control group, with 30 animals in each.
- The sows in the experimental group were given the feed additive at a dose of 50 ml per head per day, starting 40 days before farrowing and continuing for 20 days after farrowing.

