

BEM-VINDOS!

Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos (USDA) em parceria com a Associação Americana da Indústria de Alimentação Animal (AFIA)

ADITIVOS DOS EUA NA ALIMENTAÇÃO ANIMAL: Agregando Valor e Gerando Resultados





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Bom dia! Good morning!

Bem-vindos ao webinar: Aditivos Dos Eua Na Alimentação Animal: Agregando Valor E Gerando Resultados organizado pelo Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos (USDA) em parceria com a Associação Americana da Indústria de

Alimentação Animal (AFIA)









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SP1

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Gina Tumbarello, Diretora Senior de Comércio e Políticas Internacionais AFIA









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PhD Cathy Bandyk Gerente Técnico de Ruminantes AB Vista



www.abvista.com





PI

Enquete 1 Poll 1

Você já trabalhou com ingredientes e/ou aditivos dos EUA para alimentação animal?

Have you ever worked with U.S. feed ingredients and/or additives?







Quais são os aditivos que você tem mais interesse em utilizar?

Which feed additives are you most interested in utilizing?







Adding Value With Additives

Cathy Bandyk, PhD, PAS 🔶 Ruminant Technical Manager, AB Vista





Could you and your customers get excited about...

12% increase in weight gains for beef cattle on pasture?

4% increase in fat-corrected milk production, with less acidosis?

49-day nursery pig improvements of 2.9 kg extra gain, 12% increase in intake, and 5% improvement in G:F ?

> **35-day broiler increases** in live weight (17%) and tibia ash (53.6%)?



What's a "feed additive"

- Added to diet in (sometimes very) small amounts
- Expected benefits often based on biologic impacts or actions, not direct supply of required nutrients
- May or may not qualify as a "drug"



Why Consider Additives?

Commercial

- Adds value to feeds
- Opportunity for differentiation
- Progressive image
- May support sales in new markets or seasons





Why Consider Additives?

Commercial

- Fresh marketing messaging
- Direct margin opportunity
- Positive response to direct requests
 - Customers
 - Consultants



Why Consider Additives?

Production

- Improve performance
- Support animal health
- Improve efficiency
- Reduce environmental impact
- Address specific problems



-- Mask bad management



Feed Additive Delivery

- As a branded product feature
- As a "menu" item
- In special custom formulas
- Incorporated on-farm

Different routes provide different values to different segments of the feed industry



Additives are a BIG DEAL!



Source: Mike Hutjens, U of Illinois



Additive Types: Non-medicated

- Vitamins, minerals
- Amino acids, analogs
- Anionic salts
- Acidifiers
- Buffers
- Anti-oxidants
- Sweeteners/flavors

- Probiotics
- Prebiotics
- Enzymes (and fungal extracts)
- Phytogenics
- Methyl-donors



Probiotics

- Viable (naturally occurring) microorganisms
 - Live yeast, bacteria "DFM"
- Beneficial effect in prevention and/or treatment of certain pathologic conditions
- Need to maintain viability until they reach target site in the animal
- Products vary in species, strain, concentration, physical form (impact)



Probiotics – Research Results

- Live yeast for sows
- 10-trial meta-analysis
 - Feed intake ↑ 4.5%
- Live yeast for artificially raised calves
- 16-study summary
 - Daily gains 19.5% (.55 vs .46 kg/hd/d)



Prebiotics

- Selectively stimulate growth/activity of beneficial gut microorganisms
- Often non-digestible
- Induce targeted metabolic processes
 - Oligosaccharides (fructans, galactans)
 - Non-starch polysaccharides (fiber)

Synbiotic: Probiotic + Prebiotic Stimbiotic: Prebiotic + Fiber-degrading enzyme



Prebiotics – Research Results

- Yeast culture for feedlot cattle
- 18-trial meta-analysis

	Prebiotic Advantage	Percent Improvement
Average daily gain	0.9 kg	6.5%
Dry matter intake	.08 kg 1.0%	
Gain:Feed ratio		2.6%



Enzymes

- Supplement native enzymes
 - Fiber, starch, protein
 - Direct and indirect action
- Encourage lower gut fermentation of fiber
- Break down physical barriers to nutrients

 Fiber, phytate
- Break down viscous gels in GIT
- Degrade mycotoxins





Enzymes – Research Results

- NSP-ase in broilers (*Non-Starch Polysaccharides*)
- 17-trial meta-analysis

	Control	NSPase	Change
ADG, g	38.0	41.1	↑ 8.1%
FCR	1.44	1.52	↑ 5.3%



Phytogenics

- Plant extracts, "essential oils"
- Range of biologically active compounds
 - Sensory & metabolic modes of action (palatability; antimicrobial, anti-oxidant, rumen modification, enzyme inhibition, altered intake or partitioning)
- Often sold as blends
- Examples: yucca, garlic, oregano, cinnamon, peppers, coriander....and many more





Phytogenics – Research Results

- Various commercial products, dairy cows
- 7-study summary

INCREASE, kg/cow/day

✓ Feed intake, 4.4
✓ Milk yield, 0.9
✓ FCM yield, 1.4
✓ Milk fat, 0.07
✓ Milk protein, 0.03



Methyl Donors

- Methionine, choline, betaine
- Related, but not fully interchangeable
- Wide-ranging impacts
 - Protein nutrition
 - Fat metabolism
 - Immune modulation
 - Liver metabolism
 - Neurotransmitters

- Antioxidants
- Gene expression
- Developmental programming
- Osmotic balance
- Rumen activity



Methyl Donor – Research Results

- Protected choline, transition dairy cows
- 13-study meta-analysis

□Post-partum DMI ↑ 0.73 kg/day
□Milk yield ↑ 2.23 kg/day
□Milk fat yield ↑ 0.12 kg/day
□Milk protein yield ↑ 0.08 kg/day



Additive Types: Medicated

- Antimicrobials
 - Antibiotics
 - Ionophores
- Anticoccidial
- Antiparasitic
 - Internal
 - External

- Sulfonamidics
- Hormonal
- Beta-agonists
- Anti-bloating





Meet nutrient requirements

- Provided in forms or concentrations that offer advantages over conventional ingredients, i.e., more bioavailable
- In ruminants, may support microbial growth/activity to then support animals
- Sparing action

Example: methyl donors for methionine





- Enhance feed intake
 - Sensory properties
 Aroma
 - ○Palatability
 - Speed rate of passage
- Restrict intake of self-fed supplements



Increase Digestibility

- Increase physical access
 - Direct degradation
 - o Barrier removal
- Support/complement endogenous enzyme activity
- Support microbial digestive activity
 More beneficial, fewer antagonistic



Modify Digestion

- Alter metabolic pathways

 More protein production
 More glucose availability
 Fewer 'waste' products
- Alter site of digestion
- Impact insulin metabolism





Impact the GIT/gut

- Health and function of lining
- Support desirable microflora
- Inhibit undesirable, pathogenic microflora
- Encourage digestive activities
- Reduce barriers to digestion & absorption
- Break down gels, froth



Impacting the GIT/gut

Modify pH with buffers or acidifiers

 Avoid acidosis; stimulate pancreatic secretions, possibly enhance phytase activity; selective impacts on bacteria

 Alter populations with (+) nutrients, growth factors, (-) selective antimicrobials
 ACIDIC
 ALKALIN





Improving Efficiency

- More complete digestion
- Better nutrient absorption
 Sweeteners, NSP-ases
- Improved retention (energy, protein)

 Ionophores
- Via increased feed intake



Enhancing Health

- Support immune function
- Support stress responses
- Modulate inflammatory responses





Health-enhancing Activity

- Osmolyte
- Anti-oxidant
- Anti-microbial
- Anti-pathogenic

 Compete for binding sites
 Compete for nutrients
 Direct antagonism





Control Parasites

Internal

 Anthelmintics
 Coccidiostats

 External

 Hormonal
 Pesticides







Mitigate Mycotoxins

- Adsorbents
 - Yeast-based
 - \circ Clays
 - Silicates
 - o Activated charcoal
- Enzymes





Enhancing Products

- Flavor
- Shelf life
- Composition

 Leanness
 Milk fat, milk protein
 Fatty acid profile





- Manage Waste Products
 - Inhibit urease
 - Less ammonia release
 - Reduce pathogen shedding
 - Reduce moisture and nutrients in poultry litter
 Restrict pathogen growth





Maintain Feed Quality

- Minimize spoilage and loss throughout processing, storage, and in the bunk
 - Acidifiers
 - Antioxidants
 - Silage innoculants





Farm-Level Additive Decisions

Need to be able to address:

- Response
 - How much, under my conditions?
- Returns
 - \circ What is the ROI? (\geq 2:1)
 - What would be the "cost" of not using?

Source: Mike Hutjens, U of Illinois





Farm-Level Additive Decisions

Need to be able to address:

- Research
 - o Quantity
 - o Quality
- Records

○ Can we quantify the response on my farm?

Source: Mike Hutjens, U of Illinois





Farm-Level Additive Decisions

Need to be able to address:

Realistic

- Practical delivery options
- Compatible with carrier feed
- Compatible with expected conditions
- Reasonable expectations of needed intake



Questions?





More Questions? Email: trade@afia.org



Dr. Cathy Bandyk

AFIA

Perguntas & Respostas Questions & Answers



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Enquete 3 Poll 3

Como você avalia este webinar? How would you evaluate this webinar?





Obrigado por participar! Thank you for attending!



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