

IRELAND

Nutrition Based Health



GrowForte

✓ Electrolytes ✓ Probiotic ✓ Amino Acids ✓ Vitamins ✓ Organic Acids







GrowForte

A water soluble blend of Vitamins, Electrolytes, Amino Acids, Organic Acids and Probiotic for feeding to poultry and other livestock to support growth and performance



Benefits:

The use of GrowForte administered via drinking water produces positive benefits in a variety of situations. In regions of high climatic temperatures these have long been recognised. Birds will quite frequently reduce feed intake when placed under stress — thus no matter how good the feed is, if it is not eaten performance will suffer. However, birds under stress will almost always continue to drink. It is also long recognised that the loses of activity of probiotics and vitamins occur as a result of high temperatures during the pelleting of poultry feed. The targeted feeding of GrowForte via drinking water avoids this problem.

Feeding Instructions:

150g per 205 litres of drinking water. Feed for 5-6 consecutive days. Recommended to clean service pipe before and after use



When to use:

- ✓ To support improved performance & growth
- To support increased immunity
- During periods of stress such as after vaccination
- ✓ In situations of challenge
- ✓ Before and after the movement of stock
- ✓ For higher than normal stocking densities
- ✓ As a support during and after a disease outbreak or treatment
- In situations when feed or feed storage areas may be contaminated by moulds or mycotoxins
- ✓ When breeding or laying stock are at peak production

18 Active Ingredients:

GrowForte Probiotic

- A water soluble powder blend of probiotics including Enterococcus faecium. Various stress factors such as changes in feed, husbandry or veterinary treatment, have an impact on gut microflora. Digestive disorders can occur as a result which lead to a drop in in performance. For this reason it is important to maintain a healthy gut flora.
- GrowForte probiotic supports the health status and improves performance
- Boosting gut health. Colonizing the gut and synthesizing protective substances such as L-lactic acid and short chain fatty acids
- Competitively excluding harmful bacteria
- Promoting the restoration of gut flora after a disturbance of intestinal equilibrium
- Improving weight gain
- Improving feed conversion ratio

Vitamin A

- Essential for optimum immune function
- Essential for appetite, growth and reproduction
- Supports egg production and hatchability

Note: Feed will lose a large quantity of Vitamin A very quickly in hot temparatures

Vitamin D3

- Supports against rickets
- Supports grow rates
- Supports egg shell quality & hatchability

Vitamin E

- Powerful antioxidant
- Essential for optimum immune response and disease resistance
- Support against 'nutritional muscular dystrophy' weakened legs and muscles
- Supports hatchability

Vitamin K

- Anti-haemorrhagic vitamin
- Supports against gizzard erosion
- Supports hatchability and egg quality
- Supports against bruising
- Supports eggshell formation

Note: Anti-microbial agents that suppress intestinal bacteria can lead to vitamin K deficiency



Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)

- Necessary for the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids and fats
- Promotes growth, food conversion and fertility
- Supports against curled toe paralysis
- Supports against retard growth, diarrhoea after 8 days and high mortality after approximately 3 weeks

Vitamin B6 (Pyrodoxine)

- An essential vitamin involved in many enzyme systems.
- Important for energy production and immune systems.
- Supports appetite and growth
- Supports egg production and hatchability

Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin)

- Essential to basic metabolic functions, most importantly protein metabolism but also fat and carbohydrate metabolism
- Supports feathering, leg and gizzard
- Supports hatchability and egg size

Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid)

- Natural antioxidant
- Improved resistance to infection
- Improved growth rates
- Improved egg production and eggshell strength

Niacin (Nicotinamide)

- Essential for energy release from proteins, fats and carbohydrates
- Essential for growth
- Improved egg production

Note: It is important to remember that certain anti-bacterial products may interfere with intestinal micro flora, and thus interfere with the biosynthesis of folic acid.

Panthothenic Acid

- Promotes performance
- Required for egg production and hatchability (approximately 80% is stored in the yolk)
- Important in health and increased resistance to pathogens

Magnesium

Supports grow rates and egg production

Copper

- Supports bone structure
- Supports egg production and hatchability
- Important for production of red blood cells and general wellbeing of poultry

Zinc

- Largely involved in the synthesis and metabolism of proteins and carbohydrates
- Essential role in the immune system and immune response
- Needed for bone calcification

Manganese

- Maintains bone mineralization
- Supports egg production and shell quality
- In chicks supports against nervous signs characterized by head retraction 'star gazing'

Lysine

- Lysine is a key amino acid that animals need to optimize their genetic potential.
- Many feedstuffs are low in lysine and may require lysine supplementation to make up for the deficiency.
- Lysine has no intermediary precursors and so 100% must be supplied in the diet. In broiler chicken nutrition, there is a direct link between the daily lysine intake and the development of certain muscles such as breasts. Therefore, adjusting dietary lysine content enhances the value of meat cuts in case of further processing.

Methionine

 In practical poultry diets methionine is the first limiting amino acid.

Electrolytes

- Water is the most important nutrient for Poultry. Heat stress can increase water consumption by at least five times the normal level.
- Exposure to heat stress for long periods suppresses the responsiveness of the immune system. Increased levels of corticosteroids in the blood reduce the activity and population of lymphocytes in the blood.
- Electrolytes sodium, chloride, potassium, phosphate, citrate and dextrose can be used for recovery of electrolyte and acid/base imbalances. Loss of electrolyte balance is perhaps the most serious outcome. All the body systems are affected when Dietary Electrolyte Balance (DEB) is lost. Poultry stop eating and there are various behavioral responses such as squatting and wing spreading. Lost electrolyte balance results in the loss of potassium, sodium and bicarbonate in an increasing urine output. Grow Forte provides essential electrolytes for broilers and layers to support maxiumum performance in challenging conditions.

Storage: Store in a cool dry place below 25°C in original container. Keep out of direct sunlight.







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