



IRON PIG PLUS



Premixture for animal feed

High amount of bioavailable trace minerals essential for reproductive functions and growth

POWDER
READY TO USE

- Provides a good bioavailability of trace minerals in pigs thanks to the organic form (chelates)
- Used in piglets at weaning to support immune system, skin health status and growth rate, helping to prevent anaemia.
- Designed for pig breeders, due to the positive effects supporting the fertility in boar and sow according to the requirements for breeding animals

MAIN COMPOUNDS & ACTIONS

Chelated forms

Fe & Zn

Both minerals in chelate organic form and inorganic salts.

Zinc is part of many enzymes systems. It helps in increasing the growth rate.

Iron helps early growth and prevents anaemia in piglets. When administered to sows, an increase in iron transfer across the placenta has been reported.



Trace elements

Mg, Cu, Mn & Iodine

Magnesium is important in enzyme production and in bone development. It is also required for normal reproductive function. Its deficiencies are reported to be associated with lameness, irregular oestrus, delayed sexual maturity and weak pigs at birth.

Copper is needed for haemoglobin synthesis.

Manganese is important for reproductive performances, and it is readily transferred through placenta.

Iodine is necessary to produce thyroxine hormone by the thyroid gland.

Iodine deficiency should be considered where large numbers of litters with weak and hairless piglets are present.



RECOMMENDATION FOR USE

Category	Quantity	Use
Piglets	0.5-1 g/kg mixed with the final feed	Use routinely from the starter period.
Boars (♂)	1.5 g/kg mixed with the final feed	From 10 days before mating throughout the whole period of mating.
Sows (♀) (Standard use)	0.7 g/kg mixed with the final feed	From 10 days before mating up until the end of lactation.
Sows (♀) (Intensive use)	1.5 g/kg mixed with the final feed	From 1 month before partum until 15 days post-partum.



Packaging

1 kg & 25kg multilayer pet-al-pe bag carton box

Chelation results in stable complexes that could overcome the problem of negative interaction between minerals; moreover, chelates show greater relative bioavailability (up to 40-50% more than inorganic forms).

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