



AMAFERM®



Amaferm® is a precision-based prebiotic designed to enhance digestibility by amplifying nutrient supply for maximum performance.

Amaferm, produced from a select strain of *Aspergillus oryzae*, was developed to stimulate resident microbiota and increase nutrient absorption.

- Promotes feed **INTAKE**
- Increases feed **DIGESTIBILITY**
- Maximizes nutrient **ABSORPTION**

INTAKE

Intake is controlled by many factors including physical fill and energy requirements. Amaferm increases digestion, which would allow the cow to eat more feed in a day.

3% MORE DRY MATTER INTAKE

Research	DMI Control (kgs)	DMI Amaferm (kgs)	Change (kg)	Change (lb)
Chiou et al.	16.0	17.2	1.2	2.6
Chiou et al.	16.0	16.8	0.8	1.8
Gomez et al.	25.1	25.6	0.5	1.1
Baumgard et al.	19.7	19.9	0.2	0.4
Chiou et al.	16.0	16.1	0.1	0.2
Wallentine et al.	21.1	21.1	0.0	0.0

Overall Average **+1.0 lbs**

Source: Ignacio R. Ipharraguerre, PhD
Institute of Human Nutrition and Food Science,
Christian-Albrechts University, Kiel

DIGESTIBILITY

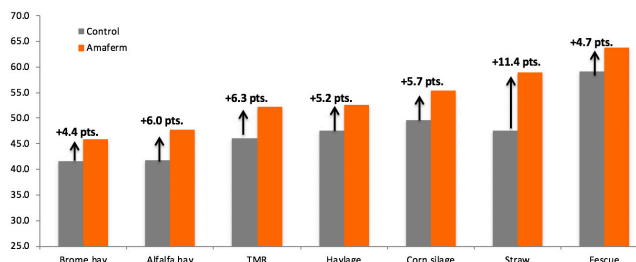
The digestibility of feed determines the amount that is used by the animal for growth, reproduction, etc. Essential nutrients in the form of energy, proteins, minerals, vitamins and water (above those necessary for maintenance of normal body functions) must be not only provided to the animal, but digested if the animal is expected to maximize performance.

	Control	Amaferm	Change
DMI, % of BW	3.95	4.20*	6.3%
Digestibility, %			
DM	64.0	71.9*	12.3%
OM	65.3	72.9*	11.6%
CP	70.5	77.6*	10.1%
NDF	50.7	57.1*	12.6%
ADF	40.3	48.6*	20.6%

Source: Gomez-Alarcon et al., 1991. J. of An. Sci. 69:1733-1740

10% MORE CRUDE PROTEIN DIGESTIBILITY

17% MORE FORAGE FIBER DIGESTIBILITY

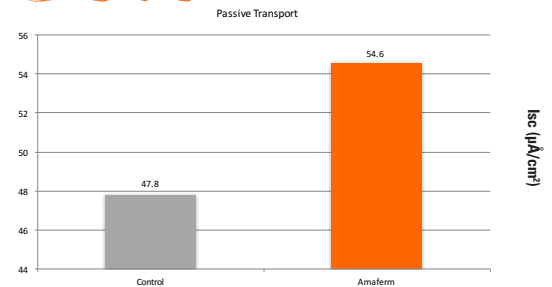


Sources: Beharka and Nagaraja, 1993, Campos et al., 1990, Chen et al., 2004, Chiou et al., 2000, Gomez et al., 1990, 1991, Nocek and Jensen, 2009, 2011, Varel et al., 1993, Westvig et al., 1991.

ABSORPTION

Absorption is the movement of molecules across the gastrointestinal (GI) tract into the circulatory system. Most of the end-products of digestion, along with vitamins, minerals and water are absorbed in the small intestinal lumen by four mechanisms for absorption: (1) active transport, (2) passive diffusion, (3) endocytosis and (4) facilitative diffusion.

30% MORE ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY WITHOUT NEEDING ENERGY TO DO SO



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