

# jbs schweinehefe

## Highly concentrated, probiotic live yeast

**jbs schweinehefe** contains a highly concentrated probiotic live yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), which can be used in every area of pig farming. It is protected by a special coat of inactive yeast, so the full effect reaches the intestine. **jbs schweinehefe** stabilises the intestinal flora and thus optimises nutrient absorption in the intestine. This reduces weight loss in the sows and increases the quantity and quality of colostrum. The lignocellulose contained prolongs the feeling of satiety and thus reduces the risk of constipation in the period around farrowing.

The seaweed meal contained in **jbs schweinehefe** has an anti-inflammatory effect and reduces irritation of the mucous membranes. A mycotoxin binder made from bentonite and yeast cell walls completes the mode of action of **jbs schweinehefe**. Harmful germs and mould toxins are rendered harmless and simply expelled from the pig.

### Feeding

**jbs schweinehefe** is applied as non-pelletized supplementary feedstuff using 10 kg per tonne of feed.

#### Areas of application:

- sows (1 - 2 weeks before farrowing until the end of the suckling phase)
- weaners up to 30 kg
- fattening pigs

### Composition

live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, lignocellulose, sodium chloride, seaweed meal, mycotoxin-binder

### Storage and shelf life

shelf life: 12 months from date of manufacture if stored in a cool and dry place, close bucket and bag securely after opening

### Packaging

20 kg bag



### At a glance

- stabilises the intestinal flora
- improves colostrum quantity and quality
- prevents constipation
- mycotoxin binder
- organically bound minerals



## Feeding trials with the live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

### Trial 1: Content of immunoglobulin in the colostrum

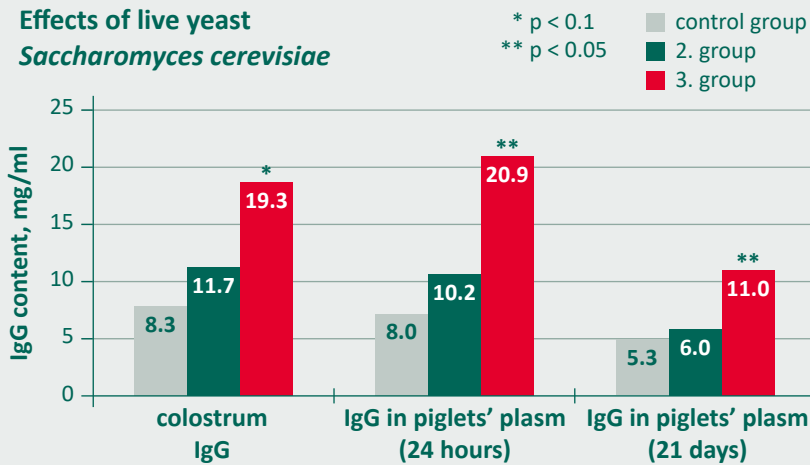
In a feeding trial with the live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 30 sows were divided into three groups of 10 sows each.

**Group 1** was the control group and received no live yeast during the trial. **Group 2** received the live yeast during lactation. And **group 3** received the live yeast during pregnancy and lactation.

The control group 1 performed the worst.

The greatest effect occurred in group 3: The highest IgG content was measured in the colostrum as well as in the blood plasma of the piglets. This was almost twice as high as in the other two groups even after weaning (day 21).

#### Effects of live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*



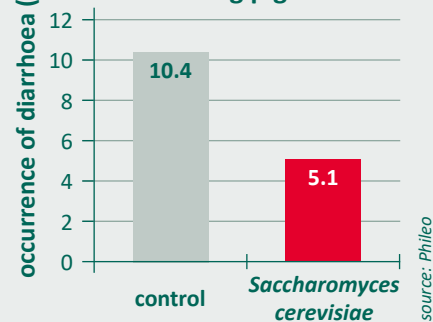
### Trial 2: Occurrence of diarrhoea in suckling piglets

The live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* also has an effect on diarrhoea in suckling piglets. This was tested in a trial with 165 sows:

For 16 days, until farrowing, 1 kg of the live yeast was mixed per t of feed. In addition, each sow was fed with 10 g of live yeast per day as top dressing from 12 days before until 7 days after farrowing.

The diarrhoea rate in suckling piglets was reduced by a good half.

#### Occurrence of diarrhoea in suckling piglets



### Conclusion

Feeding the live yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* already during pregnancy has a positive influence on the immunoglobulin content in the colostrum and thus also on the immune status of the piglets. There is also significantly more immunoglobulin G in the blood plasma.

In addition, the live yeast also supports the intestinal health of the piglets: diarrhoeal diseases can be reduced and piglet losses minimised.



**For healthy piglet rearing and a strong immune system!**