HAMLET PROTEIN

Balancing feed for optimal weaning and growth

Lars Sangill Andersen, HAMLET PROTEIN

Early feed intake and gut physiology.

Issues at weaning

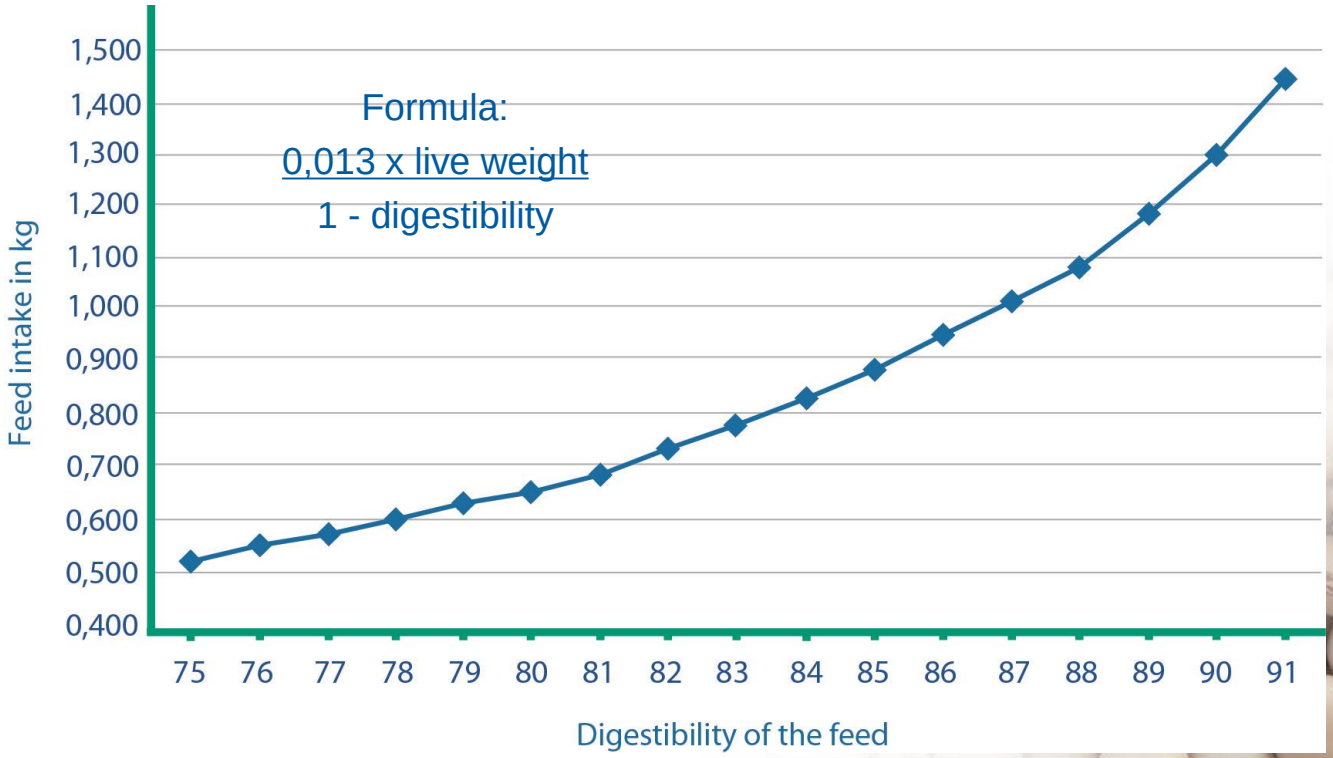
Feed intake

Gut health

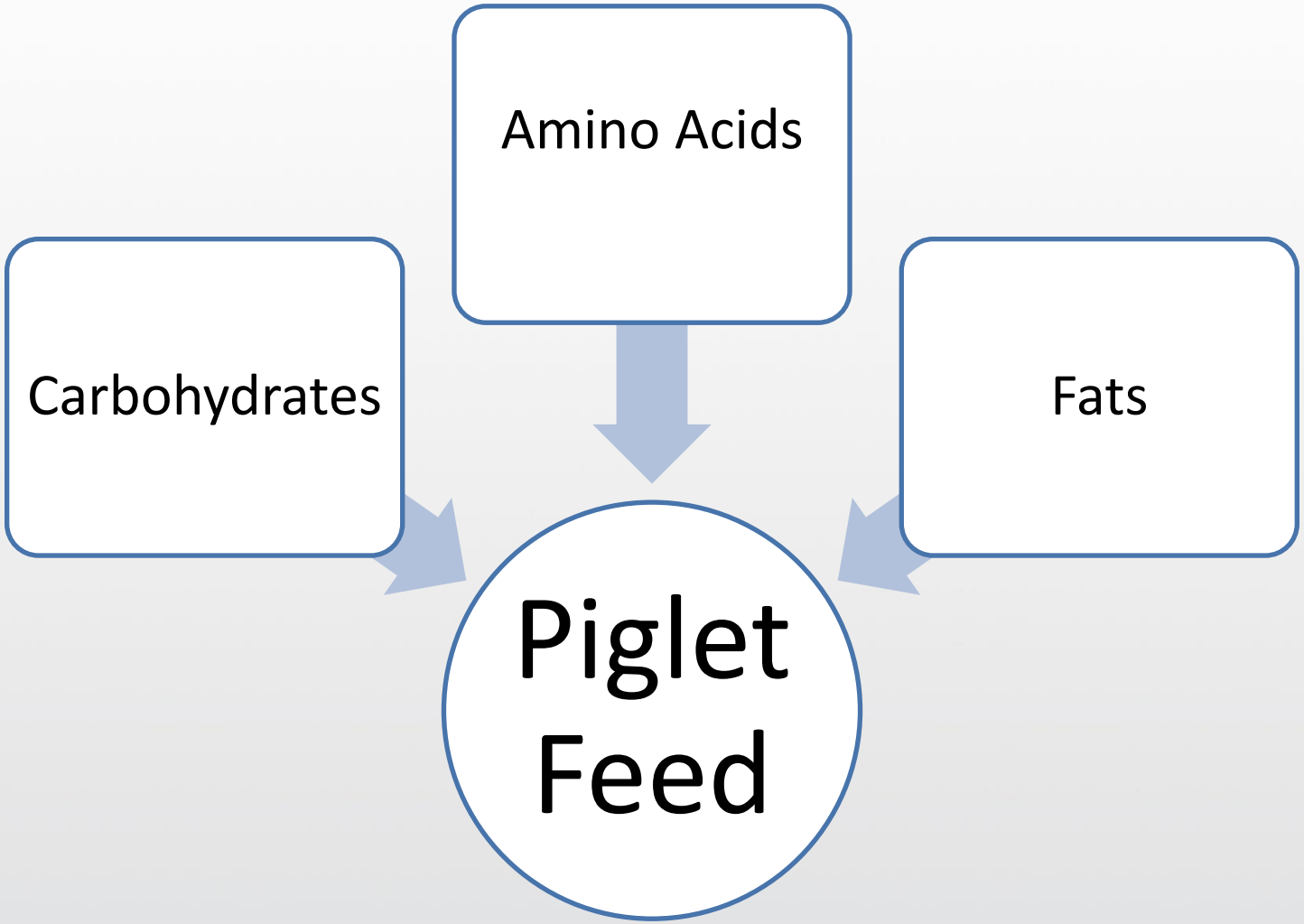
Growth

Feed intake as function of digestibility

Maximum feed intake by a 10 kg piglet compared to the digestibility of the feed



Major Nutrients



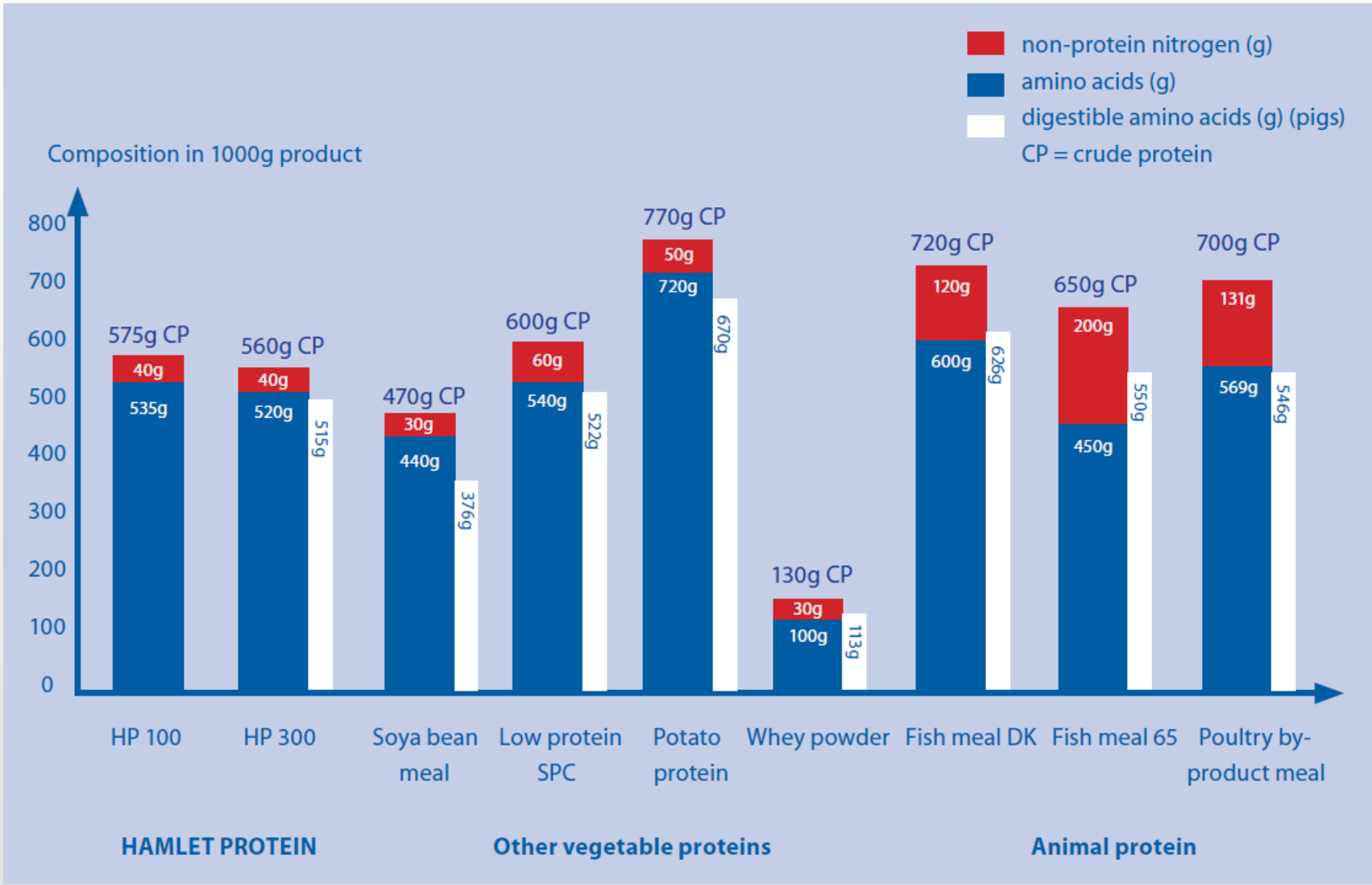
Amino Acid sources – past and future

- Skimmed Milk Powder
- Fish Meal
- Spray Dried Porcine Plasma
- Potato Protein Concentrate
- Specialised Soy Proteins
- Ordinary Soy Products
- Other Vegetable Proteins
- Other Animal Proteins?

The most important soya products

	% protein
Full Fat Soya	36 - 38
Soya bean meal, HiPro	47 - 48
Fermented Soya	50 - 53
HAMLET PROTEIN	53 - 57.5
Soya Protein Concentrates	65 -68

Non-Protein Nitrogen



Why specialised proteins?

Soya – a blessing in disguise?

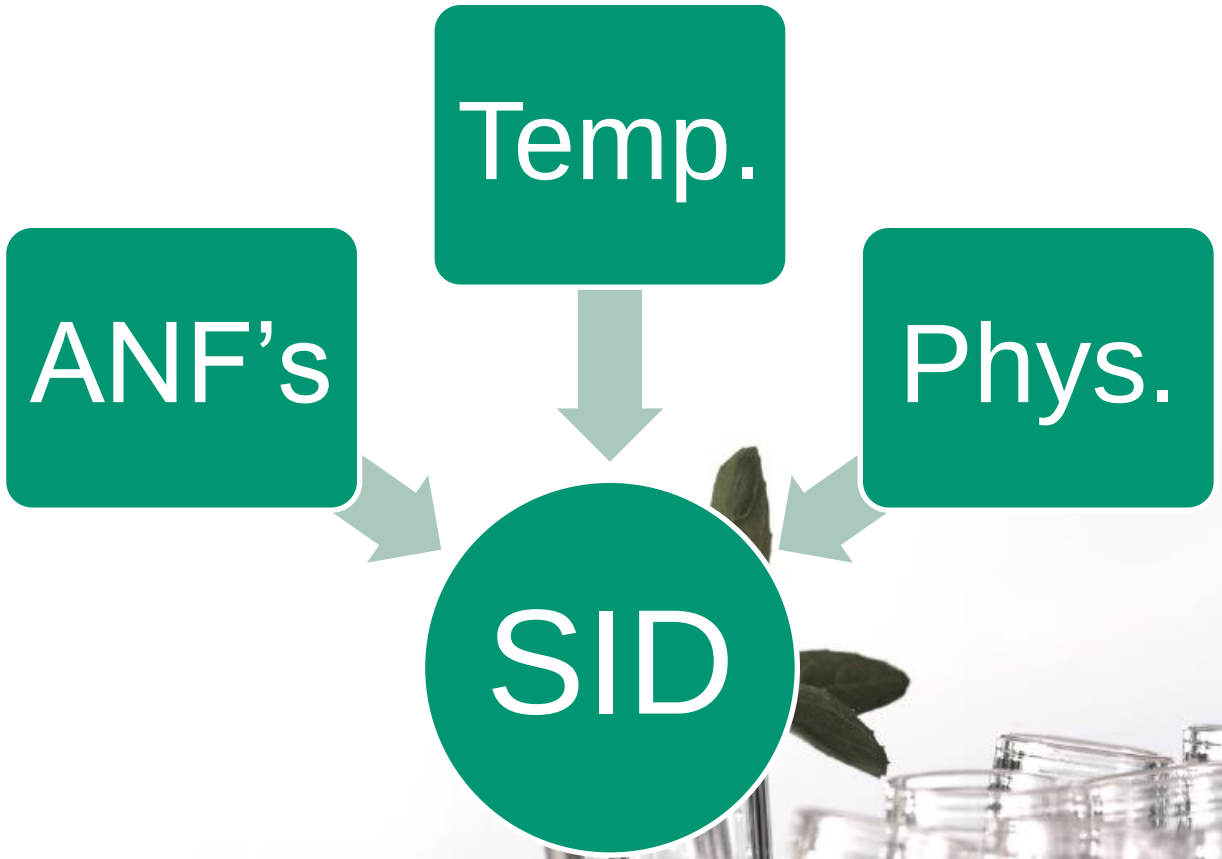
- Soya is the most cost efficient protein source
- Abundant supply
- Favourable amino acid profile

But

- From nature soya contains a number of anti-nutritional factors (ANF) that significantly decrease the applicability
- HAMLET reduces ANF to a perfectly safe level without compromising protein quality
- Allowing FULL exploitation of the growth potential in soya!

Soy products in piglet nutrition

Why all these efforts?



Important Anti-nutritional factors

	Fullfat soya	High Pro soybean meal	Fermented soybean meal	**HAMLET PROTEIN HP 300**	Soya protein concen-trates
Trypsin inhibited mg/g protein	10 - 25	4 - 8	3 - 8	2 - 3	2 - 3
B-conglycinin mg/g	50 - 100	10 - 50	1 - 10	0.002	< 0.002
Stachyose (%)	4-4.5	4.5-5	1-5	< 0.5	1 - 3
Raffinose (%)	0.8-1	1-1.2	0.2-1.2	< 0.1	< 0.2
Phytic acid (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6

HAMLET PROTEIN A/S

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THANK YOU