

## Description

Salmate® is a refined source of EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid) and DHA (docosahexaenoic acid), 2 essential unsaturated fatty acids. Both EPA and DHA play an important role in reproduction, especially in the reduction of embryo deaths.

## Features

- Salmate is a standardized source of EPA (5.5%) and DHA (4.9%) in powder form.
- Salmate is manufactured from refined fish oils and are emulsified to improve absorption of the fatty acids by 33 - 44%.
- Salmate is high in omega 3 and low in omega 6 fatty acids.
- Salmate is coated with a specialized starch matrix to increase rumen bypass properties, improve palatability of the product, to reduce the risk of rancidity in the feed and to improve the mixing ability of the product.
- Antioxidants in Salmate reduce the risk of oxidation.
- Salmate is FAMI-QS Certified and are manufactured in USA.
- Shelf life of 18 months.
- Registration number in accordance with Act 36 of 1947:  
⇒ **Salmate Dry Fat - V 23026**

## Benefits

- Secretion of prostaglandin F<sub>2α</sub> (PGF<sub>2α</sub>) in the uterus could lead to dissociation of the corpus luteum, which is responsible for the survival of the embryo during the first 21 days of pregnancy.
- EPA and DHA in Salmate reduce the secretion of (PGF<sub>2α</sub>) in the uterus.
- Therefore, the reduction on PGF<sub>2α</sub> secretion could lead to improved survival rate of embryo's and therefore an improved reproduction rate.
- EPA and DHA improve the membrane fluidity (integrity) of cell membranes. This plays an important role in i.e. sperm cell wall quality.
- Improvement in sperm cell wall fluidity increases the revival rate of frozen semen.
- Supplementation of Salmate reduced the percentage of embryo deaths, which can be as high as 40%.
- Salmate supplementation to dairy cows could improve the percentage of animals that gets pregnant of total bred up to 10 percentage units.
- When embryo flushing is done, Salmate could increase the number of embryos.
- The most ideal time to feed Salmate is one week before breeding up to 4 weeks after breeding.

## Applications

Target Feeds	Recommended intakes of Salmate / head / day
Cattle diets	50 g/h/d (Day 50 – 90 post partum) 30 g/h/d (Day 1 – 90 post partum)
Swine diets	Boars: 40-60g/h/d for 42 days (60g for hard working boars) Sows: 2.3kg/ton of dry or lactating feed
Sheep diets	6 - 10 g/h/d

## Supplier

The Ballard Group

## Link

