

TALKING FEED INGREDIENTS



NEWS FROM ALIPHOS

JUNE 2019



Aliphos welcomes Sales Director.

On March 18th Guillaume Milochau started as sales director at Aliphos.

Guillaume has more than 18 years of experience as Sales Manager and Business Development Manager in the feed industry, in Europe and in other continents, developing new markets and/or new geographic zones.

Guillaume will lead the Aliphos sales team and will further develop our business, with focus on new products like Windmill® Aquaphos, Aliphos® Dical+ and our new product, Aliphos® Sodiphos (monosodium phosphate, see also page 2).



Mr Guillaume Milochau

Aliphos® Rumi N, slow release urea source for the rumen.

Urea is a NPN (Non Protein Nitrogen) source. NPN sources are recognized to be useful sources of nitrogen for ruminants. The most important interest of urea is the economic advantage of using it instead of traditional protein sources. The bacteria in the rumen convert the urea into ammonia.

Ammonia can then be used as a nitrogen source by the rumen bacteria for the synthesis of microbial protein, thereby improving the supply of protein for the animals.

It should be said that most ruminal bacteria prefer ammonia for the synthesis of microbial protein. These microbial proteins can provide more than a half of the total amino acids absorbed by the ruminants.

Urea utilization depends widely on the energy available in the rumen. Indeed, the main factor influencing the synthesis of microbial proteins is the simultaneous availability of fermentable carbohydrate (=energy).

Aliphos® Rumi N has quite some advantages to urea such as synchronization with energy sources and a constant supply of N for the bacteria. The release of nitrogen in the rumen from urea is nearly instantaneous while the energy coming from the diet is not as readily available. This can create an imbalance of ruminal ammonia and digestible energy in the rumen. Rumen bacteria can't use therefore, the ammonia efficiently. In Aliphos® Rumi N, urea is protected in a fatty acid matrix. This coating allows a slow release of urea in the rumen. So matching the release of nitrogen (from urea) with the release of energy from the diet will provide a more consistent supply of digestible nutrients in the rumen, avoiding sharp peaks of a single nutrient and improving diet utilization efficiency.

The use of Aliphos® Rumi N will create a constant supply of N for the rumen contrary to urea in situ which creates a shock of nitrogen for a very short period. The use of Aliphos® Rumi N avoids the risk of ammonia accumulation.

Aliphos® Rumi N results in an improved efficiency of nitrogen utilization and potentially reduces the excretion of nitrogen in the environment.

ALIPHOS® SODIPHOS: A NEW SHOOT AT THE TRUNK OF ALIPHOS FEED PHOSPHATES.

After initial laboratory testing and real scale pilot plant testing, Aliphos will bring to the market Aliphos® SodiPhos, a monosodium phosphate which will be produced in our factory in Varna, Bulgaria with a content of 24% P and 18% Na.

Monosodium phosphate (MSP) is characterized by the fact that the phosphorus (P) is bound to sodium (Na) delivering a product which is almost completely water soluble.

Solubility of phosphorus of an inorganic feed phosphate is highly correlated with its availability or better digestible phosphorus content. The higher the solubility the higher the digestibility. However, this relation is not always very strict and to assess exact phosphorus digestibility values we still have to rely on animal trials. From literature it's known that MSP has one of the highest digestible P-content amongst the feed phosphates on the market. See for example the summary of the values given by the CVB-table:

Phosphate	aP% poultry	dP% pigs
DCP.2H2O	79	78
DCP.0H2O	65	55
MDCP.H2O	82	79
MCP.H2O	83	85
MSP.H2O	89	91

Because of the fact that SodiPhos contains sodium, it has special application features. SodiPhos can (partially) replace salt or sodium (bi)carbonate in feed formulations; this can play a role in the production of broiler feeds, in which the chlorine content should be limited. For milk cows before calving, SodiPhos can be used as a Ca-free phosphorus source. The phosphorus is instantly available for the rumen microbes, because of the high solubility, by this preventing any imbalance in rumen fermentation (see table 2).

Feed phosphate	Rumen	Ruminal fluid
	<i>In vivo</i>	<i>In vitro</i>
DCP	61.5	29.7
M(D)CP	87.6	55.9
MSP	100	100
DFP	39.7	1.3

Other uses for SodiPhos are in baby piglet feeds, pet and horse food and not at least, as a highly digestible P-source for aquatic feeds. Certainly for shrimp, SodiPhos (MSP) is often the product of choice, replacing MCP in the formulations because there is no demand for Ca by shrimp raised in brackish and salt water. A high Ca-level acts even as an antagonist and decreases the P-digestibility for shrimp.



Aliphos Bulgaria factory in Devnya

Please contact your regional sales responsible, who can give you more information about Aliphos® Sodiphos.

ALIPHOS MEETING ITS CUSTOMERS

Also in the past months Aliphos was present at several events to meet customers and to present results of trials with our products.

- Aliphos participated with a booth at the **VIV ASIA** in Bangkok in March where the latest trial results with **Windmill® Aquaphos** in shrimp feed were presented.

- In June we presented these results at the **Asian-Pacific Aquaculture Conference** in Chennai, India.
- Aliphos will have a booth at the **SPACE in Rennes** from 10th till 13th September. Come and visit us in hall 9, booth B32.

- In October you will find us at the **EAS conference** in Berlin and at the **Agrena exhibition** in Cairo.

More information about these events in our next newsletter.

MORE INFORMATION ON ALIPHOS AND ECOPHOS CAN BE FOUND ON WWW.ALIPHOS.COM AND WWW.ECOPHOS.COM



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