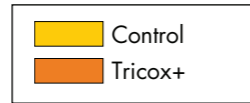


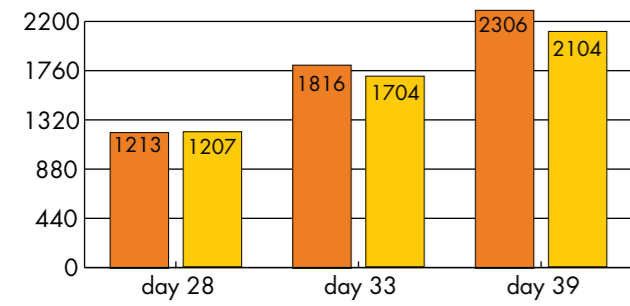


Trial results

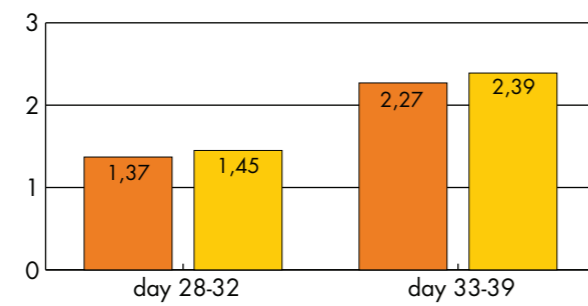
- floor pen trial in broilers (ROSS 308)
- birds taken from commercial farm (day 28)
- **2 treatment groups**, with 5 replicates and 10 birds/pen:
 - **Control**
 - **Tricox+** : 2 mL/ drinking water, **5 days, (d28-d32)**
- ad libitum feed & water, no coccidiostats, no medication



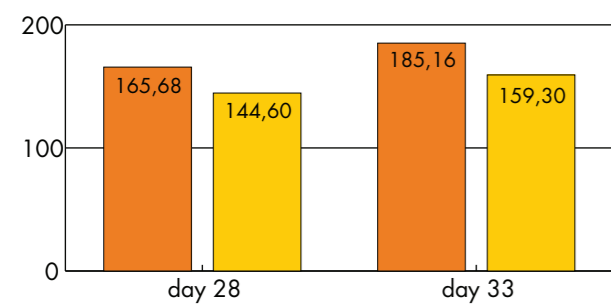
BODY WEIGHT (g)



FCR

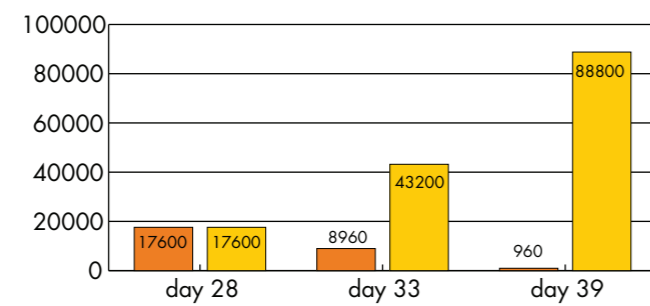


daily feed intake (g/bird/day)



AgriVite

OPG (oocysts per g)



Tricox+, 2 mL/Litre drinking water, 5 days (d28-d32)

	after test	1 week after test
Body weight (g)	+112 *	+ 202 **
Daily feed intake (g/bird/day)	+ 21 **	+ 26 **
FCR	- 0,07 *	- 0,12 *
OPG count	decrease **	decrease**

*statistically different with p<0.05
**statistically different with p<0.01

Tricox+ group has a much lower OPG count, reflecting the protective action on the gastro-intestinal tract, resulting in a higher feed intake, lower FCR and increased weight gain



Tricox+

For a better **gut performance**

Tricox+, an innovative solution to outsmart gut health problems

Coccidiosis outbreaks are an important threat for the profitability of commercial poultry farms

It's no secret that (sub)clinical coccidiosis can decrease the overall production performance and losses are in general estimated at 8 to 10 eurocent per bird. All over the world, in-feed coccidiostats are common practice to control coccidiosis. However, due to continuous overuse, more and more drug-resistant coccidian strains are reported and for many decades now, no new molecule has come to the market. Synthetical coccidiostats have a short life cycle and are expensive. Ionophores are under heavy regulatory pressure and depress the feed consumption. Vaccines are not always effective or available and can cause performance dips as well. Infestations with *Eimeria* parasites will impair the gastro-intestinal tract and will affect the feed intake & digestion in a negative way. So, in practice, many poultry operations will suffer from coccidiosis related performance drops.

Tricox+

A 100% natural phytogetic feed additive based on a careful selection of nature's best.

Tricox+ has been developed as a powerful tool in coccidiosis control management during the most sensitive time window of the production cycle.

It will support an optimal gut health, improve the feed intake, digestion and production performance.

Tricox+ is harmless for the environment, birds and humans, has no withdrawal time and is easy to administer.

Agrivite offers with Tricox+ an innovative solution to boost the profitability of the modern poultry industry.

When to use Tricox+?

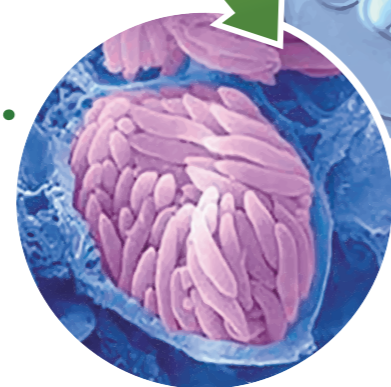
- ✔ Support of coccidiosis treatment programs
- ✔ Prevention of coccidiosis outbreaks
- ✔ Gut health issues
- ✔ Changes in diet composition or coccidiostat
- ✔ Under performance of weight gain
- ✔ Under performance of feed or water intake
- ✔ Bad litter quality

How to use Tricox+?

Tricox+

Dose rate: 1L per 1000L of clean drinking water.

Broilers: Use on days 19-23 for 12 hours a day.



Tricox+ will disrupt the parasitic life cycle



For a better **gut performance**.

- Prevention and reduction of coccidiosis outbreaks
- Supports an optimal gut health
- Improves feed intake & digestion
- Enhances profitability



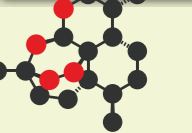
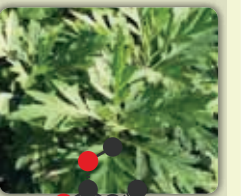
Tricox+ components

Tricox+ consists out of a carefully selected mixture of phytogetic components that will enhance the gut health and disrupt the reproduction of the parasite.

Artemisinin (*Artemisia absinthium*)

Used in traditional and modern medicine for malaria treatment. Artemisinin has a proven efficacy against *Eimeria* sp. in chickens* by reducing the sporulation and cell wall formation. It will slow down the **reproduction rate of the parasite**. *Artemisia absinthium* contains lots of flavonoid and phenolic compounds which can help birds maintain their **commensal microflora** and enhance digestion of feed and absorption of nutrients. These components will also improve the innate and acquired **immune response** in poultry.

* del Cacho et al. (2010). Effect of artemisinin on oocyst wall formation and sporulation during *Eimeria tenella* infection



Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*)

The major bio-active compounds are **curcumines**, known for its antioxidative, antimutagenic and immunomodulatory capacities. Turmeric helps to maintain the **intestinal barrier function** of the gut. Provision of turmeric was found to increase **weight gain and feed efficiency** in broilers infected with *Eimeria* sp.*

* Candra et al. (2013). The efficacy of turmeric extract against experimentally induced *Eimeria maxima* infection in broiler.



Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum graecum*)

Contains high levels of **diosgenin** (phytosteroid sapogenin) which is a known gut health promotor.



Garlic (*Allium sativum*)

Contains **allicin** and other sulphur compounds. These have an anticoccidial activity by inhibiting the sporulation of *Eimeria* sp.*. Garlic interacts with the gut endocrine system and causes enlargement of intestinal villi in the duodenum, with a resulting increase of the absorptive capacity.

*Kim et al. (2013). Improved resistance to *Eimeria acervulina* infection in chickens due to dietary supplementation with garlic metabolites.

