

Selko®-pH

Recommended use and Acidification Protocol

Water is the most crucial nutrient for an animal, with many biological functions relying upon it, such as:

Temperature control

Nutrient transport

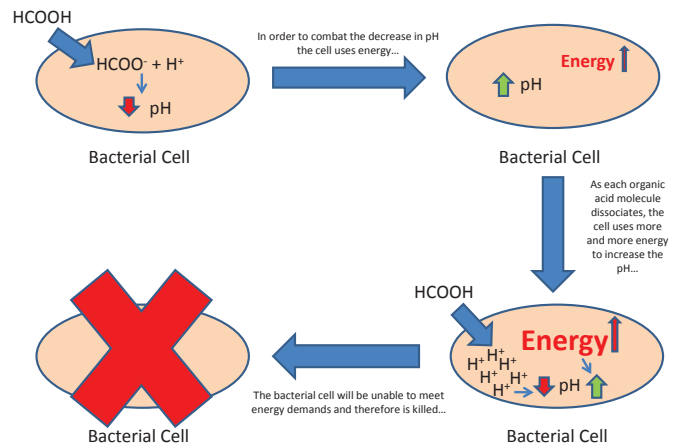
Waste and digestive processes

Selko-pH contains a combination of free and buffered organic acids. Once these acids have dissociated from their H⁺ ion they are “used up”.

The free organic acids in Selko-pH reduce and stabilise the pH of drinking water to 3.6-3.8 (depending on species and recommendation). Reducing the pH of the water can reduce microbial content and prevent biofilm build-up in water lines.

The buffered acids are “protected” from dissociation in the drinking water and will remain active after ingestion. This reduces the pH in the early part of the gut, thereby supporting digestive functions and helping maintain an optimal intestinal microbiota, targeting harmful bacteria, such as Salmonella and E.coli.

<Mode of Action



Expected Effects: Poultry

Production Type	Value Proposition
Breeder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved peak performance Decreased mortality Improved hatchability
Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved laying performance Salmonella control/reduction Support gut health status
Broiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved growth performance Salmonella control/reduction Support gut health status

Expected Effects: Swine

Production Type	Value Proposition
Sow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support body condition Improved microbiota balance
Piglet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved technical performance Reduced need for antibiotics Support gut health status
Grower/ Finisher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved technical performance Reduced need for antibiotics Support gut health status Improved carcass value

Cleaning of the lines before dosing with Selko-pH

Acidification of water can loosen any biofilm present in the water lines and this can lead to the blockage of nipples. It is therefore suggested that flushing of the water lines is undertaken before use of Selko-pH.

Without animals present, this is conducted by following these steps:

- Flush the system with clean water.
- Flush with 1L of peroxide solution per 1000L of water.
- Flush the system with clean water.
- Fill the lines with a 1% Selko-pH solution and leave for a day.
- Flush the system with clean water.
- Dose Selko-pH as per titration

With animals present, this is conducted by following these steps:

- Flush the system with clean water.
- Flush with 1-2ml of peroxide per 1000L of water.
- Flush the system with clean water.
- Apply the titrated dose of Selko-pH per 1000L water for 2 days.
- Flush the system with clean water.
- Dose Selko-pH as per titration

Dosage of Selko-pH

The recommended dosage of Selko-pH is determined by a Selko-pH titration. However the typical dosage of Selko-pH will be between 1-2ml (0.1%-0.2%) per 1000ml water.

- Over-dosing can lead to reduced water intake.
- Under-dosing can provide a nutrient source for bacteria, meaning that they can thrive.

The pH of the water should be monitored closely using a pH meter, which must be calibrated before every use to ensure accurate recording. A pH of around 7 is normal for untreated water. However, water treated with Selko-pH should have a pH of between 3.6-3.8, depending on the dosage recommendation made as a result of the Selko-pH titration.

Water intakes should be monitored closely over the first few days of Selko-pH treatment in order to ensure they remain stable due to changes in taste.

It is also recommended that the use of Selko-pH is suspended 24 hours before, and resumed 24 hours after, the administration of medication and vaccines to the drinking water.

It is important to note that if copper or iron water lines are present, Selko-pH is not a suitable option and Forticoat should be recommended.

