The Seven Benefits of Lacteolus

Lacteolus stands out because it tackles Candida and Clostridia in multiple ways. The benefits are:

1. PBC activates quinones, which helps protect proteins.
2. Protein breakdown is significantly reduced, and natural proteins are preserved.
3. Protecting these proteins suppresses Clostridia.
4. The quinones also have antifungal properties, and this helps ensure controlled fermentation.
5. Improved silage stability is possible from storage through to distribution.
6. Improved nitrogen efficiency in ruminants.
7. **In short: Lacteolus protects the silage harvest and thereby enables more efficient milk production.**





Composition and Application

Lacteolus consists of PBC, glucose, lactic acid bacteria, and acetic acid-producing bacteria. This makes Lacteolus suitable for use as a silage additive.

For grass, the recommended dosage is 30–35 grams per ton of fresh forage. The granules are dissolved in water and applied using a dosing unit.

About VisscherHolland

As forage specialists, we have a unique perspective on forage. It forms the foundation of a dairy farm.
We believe that the power of good forage has a significant impact on animal health and the lifespan of dairy cattle. It ensures good milk production and efficiency, which benefits both farmers and the environment.

Products closely linked to high-quality forage include our agricultural films, our selection of grass and corn seeds, as well as our approach to effective silage management.

Also in our product range

- Grass and corn seeds
- Clover, herb, and flower mixes
- Various types and sizes of agricultural film (including MegaOne and MegaBarrier underlay film)
- Wrapping film
- Cover film and net wrapping
- Pusher ropes and tow ropes
- Silage additives and (buffered) acids
- Dosing equipment
- Landscape fabric, drainage, pond liner, etc.
- Minerals during the transition period for dairy cows (more information at www.thetransitioncompany.eu)

The Transition Company

GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance

DEELNEMER SecureFeed

VisscherHolland

VisscherHolland
Korte Venen 7
8331 TG Steenwijk
Nederland

T 0521 - 513 042
E info@visscherholland.com
W www.visscherholland.com

VisscherHolland



Lacteolus

Silage preservative that contributes to animal health and high-quality milk production

More information

www.visscherholland.com

How healthy is your silage?





In recent years, there has been a clear trend toward increased fungal and bacterial pressure in the country. This translates into a higher presence of fungi in silage. A silage pit may look fine at first glance, but it may not be performing well in the barn without anyone noticing. In other cases, white spots may be visible in the silage, indicating the presence of Candida. Additionally, due to changing manure management practices, there has been a clear increase in Clostridium-related issues in cows.

Conventional silage additives can do little to address this, partly because Clostridia thrive (and grow) at a pH of 4–4.5. These Clostridia cause animal health issues and remain in the cycle through manure. Lacteolus offers the solution here.

Dual action with Lacteolus

Lacteolus is a biologically driven fermentation system with a unique dual action. This silage preservative does not merely treat symptoms; rather, it provides control over the entire system and inhibits/neutralizes Clostridia.

On the one hand, it functions as an effective silage additive based on selected lactic acid bacteria. However, this product does more! By activating quinones, it actively inhibits molds and Clostridia while preserving proteins.

By protecting proteins, Clostridia have fewer opportunities to grow. Thanks to this combined approach, Lacteolus represents an innovative step forward in silage preservation. Clostridia are suppressed, the preservation process becomes more efficient and stable, and the feed value is maximized!

High-quality protection for silage

Clostridium bacteria that affect the gastrointestinal tract are commonly found in ruminants. When these bacteria multiply rapidly, they disrupt the balance of the intestinal flora by displacing beneficial bacteria. As a result, the toxins produced by these bacteria can enter the bloodstream and cause damage to organs.

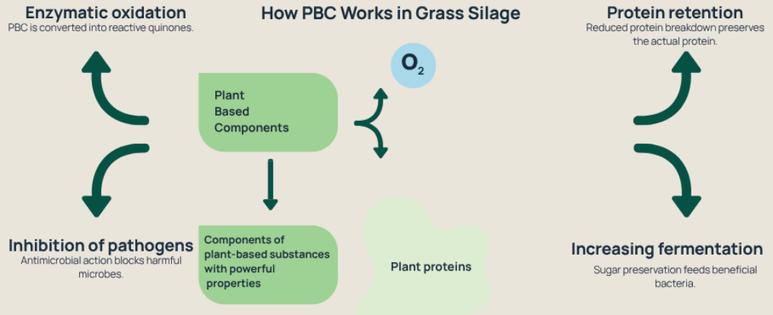
PBCs (Plant-Based Components) are found in certain plants and provide natural protection against Candida and Clostridia. These quinones possess beneficial and anti-inflammatory properties and help protect essential proteins. Thus, the activation of quinones protects proteins, thereby improving the cow's health.

In short: harmful bacteria are actively inhibited, the microbial balance is controlled, and this directly contributes to healthier animals and better performance.



How PBC Works in Grass Silage

Lacteolus contains ingredients that actively combat fungi and Clostridia in the silage.



Practical experience

"The grass doesn't get warm anymore, and there's no more heat buildup: to me, it's a world of difference!"

Peter van Beest, dairy farmer in Lienden.

Peter explains: "I add Lacteolus using the dispenser on the forage wagon, and I drive the wagon empty along the entire length of the trench silo. I've fed the silage where I used Lacteolus without discarding a single handful of grass. Whereas I used to spend a lot of time sorting out the grass by hand, feeding is now so much easier. When you're used to pulling everything apart, this is a world of difference and a real relief!"

The silage blocks that the dairy farmer cuts for the Vector sometimes sit in the feed room for up to 2 days. They're still fresh; the farmer doesn't feel any warm spots and doesn't see any mold forming either. Peter concludes enthusiastically:
"I also feed my sheep from the silage pits; they're even more susceptible to Clostridium symptoms. Sheep can abort or give birth to weak lambs—you don't want that. I still haven't seen any noticeable symptoms in the sheep either!"

Lacteolus results:

- **Activation of quinones** = reduced Clostridium pressure
- **Less proteolysis** = better protein quality in the silage
- **Lower ammonia formation** = improved nitrogen efficiency
- **Better utilization of crude protein** = higher dry matter intake
- **More available nutrients** = more milk

