

DPP

Dawe's Poultry Probiotic

A source of live (viable) naturally occurring microorganisms for poultry

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Minimum of 1×10^8 C.F.U. per gram total (Lactobacillus acidophilus, L. casei, L. reuteri, Bifidobacterium bifidum, B. thermophilum, B. animalis, B. infantis, Enterococcus faecium, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus licheniformis).

INGREDIENTS

Fermentation Products from Lctobacillus acidophilus, L. casei, L. reuteri, Bifidobacterium bifidum, Bifidobacterium thermophilum, Bifidobacterium animalis, Bifidobacterium infantis, Enterococcus faecium, Bacillus subtilis, and Bacillus licheniformis, Dextrose, Dried Skim Milk.

DIRECTIONS

For drinking water: Mix fresh daily. Use non-chlorinated water if possible.

For large flocks, mix one 3-ounce (85 g) pack per 128 gallons of water, or 3 one ounce scoops.

For small flocks, use 1 teaspoon (3.3 g) per 5 gallons of drinking water.

Use at day of age through day 5, then 3-4 days per month, or during periods of stress, or after antibiotic therapy to establish or replenish intestinal flora (see instructions on rear panel).

For feed mixing: Mix one 3-ounce (85 g) pack per ton of complete feed

Seal container after each use. Store in a cool, dry area. For animal use only. Keep out of reach of children.

Contact Dawe's Technical Service Department for more specific recommendations.

Manufactured by
Dawe's Laboratories
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
(800) 323-4317
CODE 5110



Contents 20 lbs

DPP is a proprietary blend of probiotic bacteria selected to establish and maintain a healthy, normal gut microflora in poultry. These poultry-specific strains were selected for colonizing ability, stability, and their beneficial effects on bird performance and health. They are proven strains that have been tested under commercial conditions for up to 14 years and in over 200 million birds. In many cases, antibiotic use has been eliminated.

HOW WERE BACTERIAL STRAINS SELECTED FOR DPP?

Poultry Specific. Strains selected were isolated from normal healthy poultry and re-tested in poultry.

Colonizing ability. Especially in day-olds it is important to establish normal gut microflora before potential pathogenic bacteria like Salmonella can get established. In older birds it may become necessary to re-establish gut microflora after they have been disrupted by antibiotic therapy, feed toxins, diet changes, heat or cold stress, physical exertion or parasites.

Bile tolerance, acid tolerance. To grow and reproduce in the gut, beneficial bacteria must be able to survive exposure to stomach acid and intestinal bile. Less hardy bacteria are digested and provide no further service.

Heat stable. Most of the strains in **DPP** can withstand pelleting temperatures of up to 140-158 degrees F. Some strains remain viable at temperatures as high as 200 F (95 C).

Storage stability. To remain viable until consumed, bacteria must withstand exposure to air and harsh handling. The strains in **DPP** remain viable for at least 2 years when kept cool and dry.

Enzyme & VFA production. These bacteria produce enzymes (amylase, protease) that help digest nutrients and improve performance. Many also produce volatile fatty acids (VFA) like lactic acid, propionic acid and butyric acid that can discourage pathogens and provide energy.

Compatibility with common antibiotics. Although these strains may make growth promoting antibiotics unnecessary, they are unaffected by most common in-feed antibiotics.

Antagonistic to pathogens. Rapid growth, colonization ability and production of bacterial anti-metabolites (like VFA's) help them out-compete and inhibit pathogens (competitive exclusion).

Improved bird performance. Improved bird weight, feed conversion, reduced mortality and improved litter conditions result from the enzyme production, VFA production, immune stimulation and antagonism or exclusion of pathogens.

Concentrated product. Over 10^8 cfu per gram of product; 85 g treats 128 gallons of water.

Ease of delivery. In drinking water or in the feed; either mash, pelleted or post pelleted.

Convenient packaging. Packs of 15 g, 85 g or 5 and 20 pound pail are available for any size of operation.

It is much easier to prevent bacterial diseases than to treat them. Provide **DPP** at: day-of-age, during times of stress, after antibiotic therapy, monthly or continuously. At day-of-age when the gut is sterile, **DPP** populates the gut with beneficial bacteria before pathogens can establish themselves. Later, during periods of stress, gut microflora numbers are also reduced. If antibiotic therapy is used, beneficial bacteria will be killed along with the targeted pathogens. **DPP** repopulates the gut before pathogens have a chance to reestablish. Monthly re-treatment may be beneficial for birds under stress.

Contact Dawe's Technical Service for more information (800-323-4317).