Grade A for more eggs.

Catosal®

The power for success.

CATOSAL INCREASES LAYING PERFORMANCE AND MAKES FOR BETTER SHELL QUALITY.

Notable improvement in performance and profitability throughout laying, growing and reproduction.

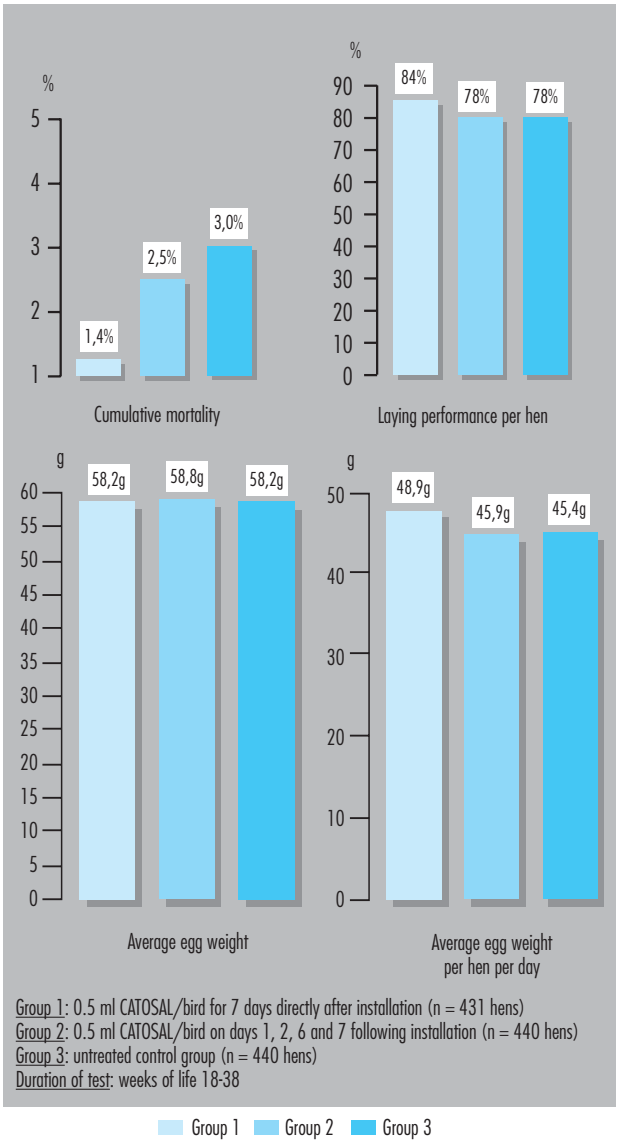
Catosal is indicated to stimulate metabolism, improve feed utilization and rapid growth in young fowl and boost resistance during periods of heightened stress (Neuhauser, 1970; Halama, 1971).

Catosal effectively improves vitality and laying performance in young battery-farm hens (Halama, 1971)

After around 2 weeks of laying activity (23rd week of life), Group 1 birds had already achieved a performance target of around 90%, while the other two groups only managed about 80%. Group 1 maintained this lead until the end of the test period (38th week of life). Check of shell quality confirmed the success of a 7-day course of Catosal (Group 1). Far fewer eggs showed fractures or hairline cracks.

Findings from this investigation, as well as a similar test carried out by von Trott and Santos (1995), show that condition, development and overall health among hens in both groups treated with Catosal were far superior to those in the control groups. In the light of the resultant success, treatment costs are economically justified.

Test findings after treatment with Catosal in varying dosages with the aim of improving laying performance in young hens (Halama, 1971).



Catosal's positive impact on reproduction.

All four parameters (see table) rose significantly ($P<0.01$) following administration of Catosal (3 ml in drinking water from day 0 - 16th week of life). These findings conclusively demonstrated Catosal's positive effect on testicular activity and capacity, and on body weight gain, right through to marketability of Fayoumi cockerels at week 16 (Osman et al., 1976).

Use of Catosal in Cockerels (Osman et al., 1978)

Parameter	Control Group	Catosal (3 ml/l water)
Live weight	717 ± 28.8	862 ± 4.3
Total testis weight (g)	4.5 ± 0.61	7.9 ± 0.72
Sperm per gram of testis tissue (x 10^6)	31.0 ± 2.9	41.7 ± 3.6
Total sperm from both testes (x 10^6)	131.2 ± 14.4	329.0 ± 36.8

(Source: Osman et al., 1976)

Catosal improves broiler performance

Feed intake disorders sometimes occurring in broilers, through the changeover from initial to finisher feed, were eliminated by dosing with 0.37 ml Catosal per bird in drinking water over a 5-day period. By the end of the growing period at day 60, the Catosal group had gained a definite advantage over the control group. The following table documents these impressive results (Halama, 1971).

Catosal can prove very successful in indications over and above those already listed. These include:

- Preventing cannibalism and feather picking, (Neuhauser, 1970; Ambronn, 1973).
- Shortening the moulting period (Ambronn, 1973).

Final weight + 8.62%	feed conversion + 7.7% Savings of 3,120 tons feed/ 10,000 broilers with a final weight of 2 kg
Economic assessment: Yield up by around 119% after deduction of Catosal costs.	

Indication	Dosage (in drinking water)
Laying performance in hens	0.5 ml per bird per day for 2 to 7 days
Growth performance in broilers	0.3 ml per bird per day for up to 5 days

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