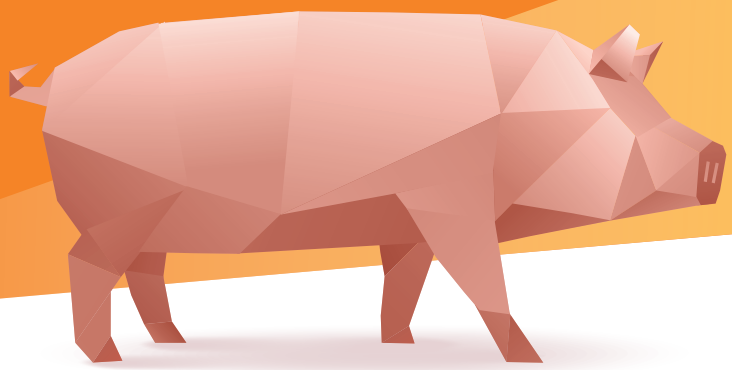
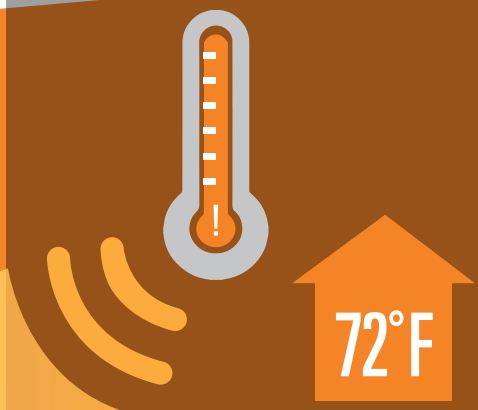
HEAT STRESS: **SWINE**

KemTRACE® CHROMIUM
Essential to you and your operation.

Heat stress significantly reduces feed intake, therefore directly impacting growth performance of pigs and profitability.[1]





Temperatures as low as 72 degrees can cause stress on pigs.

Heat stress in swine has consistently been associated with:[1]

- Reduced feed intake
- Reduced growth rate
- Increased sow mortality
- Reduced fertility
- Increased non-productive sow days

Average exposure to heat stress[2] (hrs/yr)

	SOWS	GROWING-FINISHING PIGS
North Carolina	1,126	1,461
Illinois	938	1,204
Indiana	792	1,052
Iowa	789	1,010
Minnesota	455	623

Increase in average sow days open[2]

North Carolina	7.2
Illinois	6.2
Iowa	5.2
Indiana	4.7
Minnesota	2.6

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Heat stress is one of the **costliest issues** facing pork producers.[1]

Day open loss ($/d) =
$3.00+
Price of one non-productive sow day

Reduced average daily feed intake value ($/lb) =
$0.12+
Unit price of intake

Weight gain loss ($/head) =
$2.50+

Death due to heat stress
1 in 1,000 pigs

Evidence suggests insulin action is a key component of heat stress response.[2]

Chromium improves insulin function and results in efficient clearance of glucose from the bloodstream. Increased glucose uptake may improve thermal tolerance in heat-stressed animals.

1. Rhoads. 2013. Nutritional Interventions to Alleviate the Negative Consequences of Heat Stress. Adv. Nutr. 4: 267-276.
2. St-Pierre, N.R., B. Cobanov, and G. Schnitkey. 2003. Economic Losses from Heat Stress by US Livestock Industries. Journal of Dairy Science. 86: E52–E77.

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20.00388
BR-2014-00121
Rev. March 2020