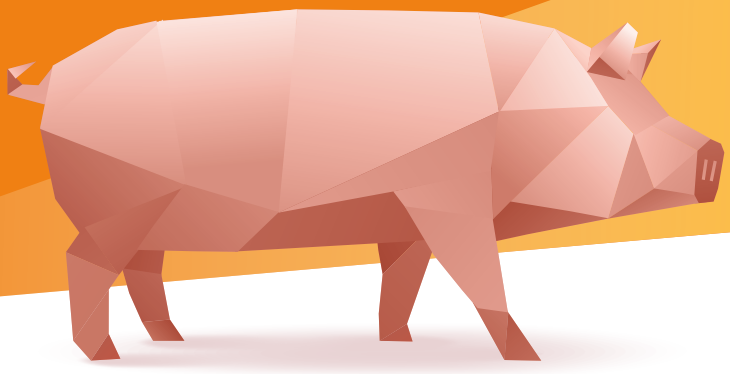
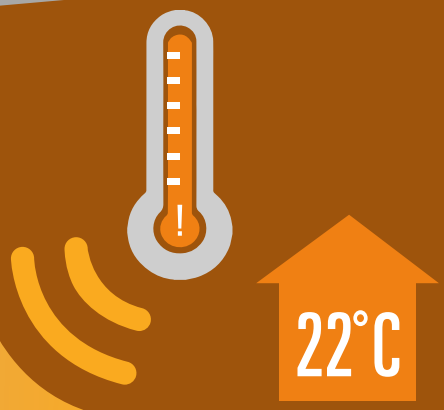
HEAT STRESS: SWINE

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 22 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 summer days projected in next 25 years:[2]

British Columbia	19 days
Alberta	40 days
Saskatchewan	50 days
Manitoba	38 days
Ontario	47 days
Quebec	19 days

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

Day open loss ($/d) =
$2.80+
Price of one non-productive sow day

Reduced average daily feed intake value ($/lb) =
$0.34+
Unit price of intake

Weight gain loss ($/head) =
$3.25+

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. Climate Atlas of Canada. Climate Atlas Report: Number of Summer Days. https://climateatlas.ca (Accessed April 9, 2021).
3. Pollmann, D. S. Seasonal effects on sow herds: industry experience and management strategies. J Anim Sci. 2010;88(Suppl. 3):9 (Abstr).

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