

Mycotoxins are chemical compounds produced by moulds as a defensive mechanism to stress or competition with other microorganisms. These compounds are toxic to animals and humans and can impact health and production. Mycotoxins can be produced in the field during plant growth (mostly *Fusarium* type moulds) or after harvest during storage (mostly *Aspergillus* or *Penicillium* type moulds).

Negative effects resulting from the ingestion of mycotoxins can be caused by:

- An acute/ high dose of mycotoxins being consumed.
- Moderate doses of mycotoxins consumed over prolonged periods resulting in chronic effects.
- Rate at which mycotoxins are metabolized and excreted.
- Interactions resulting from multiple mycotoxin contamination.
- Interactions between mycotoxins and gut pathogens.

Factors affecting impact of mycotoxins:

- Health and stress level of the animal.
- Age and production stage of the animal.
- Rumen function and passage rate of feed.
- Duration for how long are mycotoxins consumed?

Type of Mycotoxin	Impacts		
Aflatoxins	Liver function and abscessesImmune function	Membrane integrity Carcinogenic	 Aflatoxins in milk Mastitis Poor intake & production
Ochratoxin	Kidney and liver functionPoor energy metabolism	Impaired immunity Carcinogenic	
Deoxynivalenol (DON)	Rumen fermentation & enzyme f Intestinal inflammation & diarrhe		
Trichothecenes (T-2/HT-2)	Lining of digestive tractPoor intake	Diarrhea Low immunity	
Zearalenone	Low conceptionAbnormal oestrus	AbortionsProlapses	
Fumonisins	Poor digestion and intakeLethargy	Nervousness Paralysis	Liver and kidney function

Managing mycotoxins

- Preventing mould growth and mycotoxin development.
- Formulating to dilute mycotoxin concentrations.
- Strategic and preventative use of mycotoxin binders.
- Supporting rumen, intestinal health and immunity.

Please consult with your Kemin Account Manager, Kemin Technical Manager, veterinarian or nutritionist for any further information/ assistance.













