

**FORTIVA™**

EfficienZ®

Optimize your feed efficiency and performance.

When margins tighten, dairy producers seek opportunities to reduce costs without sacrificing production. EfficienZ® Fermentation Product is a solution that supports operational success by:

- Optimizing milk production.
- Setting up fresh cows for higher peak milk performance.
- More efficient breakdown of starch and fiber to help increase milk yield from each feed unit.
- Reducing your herd but maintaining total milk volume supplied to the processor.



EfficienZ® helps optimize feed efficiency and performance in three ways:

1 Increased milk response.

Field demo observations conducted across 41 farms demonstrated a +2.2 lb milk response on average with EfficienZ®. Average results showed a +2.2 lb increase in overall herd milk volume with a +2.6 lb average response at 150 days.

2 Higher peak milk response.

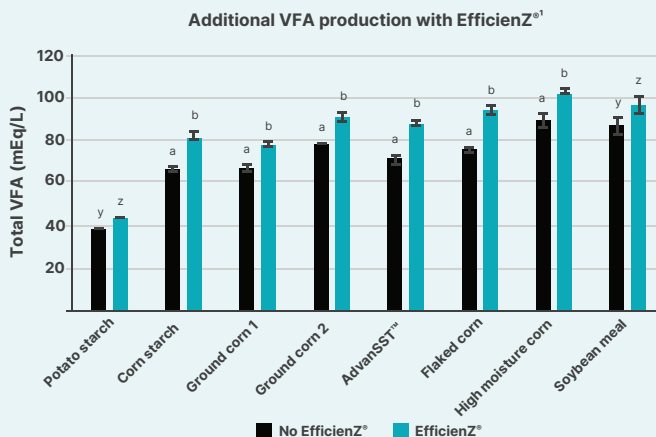
Field demo observations showed a +3.8 lb milk response on average peak milk per head per day when using EfficienZ®.

3 Aiding more efficient breakdown of starch and fiber to help you get more milk out of each unit of feed.

Based on ruminal *in vitro* fermentation observations evaluating the effects of EfficienZ® with several different diet ingredients, results indicated that inclusion of EfficienZ® in the diet supports digestion, total VFA production and a beneficial profile of VFAs with a wide range of ingredients.

**Field demo observations were conducted on 41 dairy farms.
Results are not guaranteed.*

ab Means with different subscripts within a feed are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).
yz Means with different subscripts within a feed tend to be different ($0.05 < P < 0.2$).



How EfficienZ[®] supports rumen function and milk production

EfficienZ[®] is a fermentation product that supports optimal rumen digestion, which drives increased volatile fatty acid (VFA) production. This activity is a primary driver for milk volume.



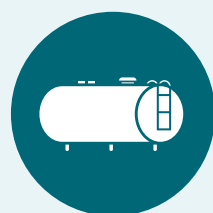
The cow's diet is the driver of rumen function.



Rumen microbes produce VFAs: acetate, butyrate and propionate from starch and fiber.



The liver converts propionate to glucose, which is a primary precursor for milk lactose synthesis.



Milk lactose drives milk volume and yield of milk components.



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