and the second s	Dark skin coloration	Support nervous system function		
y, انνe <sub>r,</sub> intestine)	Growth retardation     Fatty liver     Hemorrhage     Organ pathological changes (pancreas, kidne	Phospholipids component     Fat transport and metabolism in the liver     Building and maintenance cell wall structure	• aunour	
<ul> <li>Lethargy</li> <li>Loss of equilibrium</li> <li>Organ pathological changes (pancreas, kidney, liver, intestine)</li> <li>Loss of appetite: anorexia</li> <li>Reduced bone collagen, Scoliosis</li> <li>Skin: depigmentation, dark skin coloration, loss of scale</li> <li>coloration, loss of scale</li> <li>coloration, loss of scale</li> <li>coloration esistance to stress</li> <li>Lower resistance to stress</li> </ul>	Abnormal swimming (ataxia)     Ascites     Black death syndrome (shrimp)     Deformities (spinal, jaws), lordosis, twisted gill opercula     Eve pathology: cataract     Eve pathological changes     Gill pathological changes     Gill perhological changes     dill perhological changes     dill pathological changes     dill pathological changes	Intracellular antioxidant     Immune system modulation     Collagen synthesis     Formation of connective tissues, cartilage and bones     Synthesis of conticosteroids     Synthesis of cuticosteroids     Conversion of vitamin D to its active form	O nimođiV	
аешіа	Hematological index changes : macrocytic an     Lethargy     Lethargy     Skin: damage, dark skin coloration	Coenzyme in the synthesis of nucleic acids (DNA and RNA)     and proteins (methyl groups)     Stimulates hematopoietic system     With vitamin B <sub>12</sub> it converts homocysteine into methionine	Folic acid or Vitamin B9	
Lethargy     Loss of appetite up to anorexia     Loss of appetite up to anorexia     Organ parthological changes     (pancreas, kidney, liver, intestine): fatty     degeneration of the liver     Skin disorders     Tetany     Tetany     Reduced antibody formation	Functional disorders of nervous system     Erosion     Gill pathological changes: swelling of the gills     Reduced growth     Hematological index changes     Hematological index changes	Present in Coenzyme A (CoA) and Acyl Carrier Protein (ACP)     Involved in carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism     CoA is essential in the citric acid cycle     Biosynthesis of long-chain fatty acids	d-Pantoth- enic acid or Vitamin B <sub>5</sub>	
Loss of appetite up to anorexia     Organ pathological changes (pancreas, kidney, liver, intestine)     Skin: increase in dermal mucous cells, loss of skin mucosa, skin depigmentation, dark skin coloration     Tetany	Fatty liver     Gill pathological changes     Retarded growth     Hemorrhage     Hopeirritability     Lesions     Letions	Coenzyme in protein, fat and carbohydrates metabolism     Mormal blood glucose level     Synthesis of fatty acids, nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) and     proteins (keratin)	Biotin or Vitamin B <sub>7</sub>	
Lethargy     Increase of disease in stress conditions     Muscle dystrophy     membranes     membranes	Mervous system disorders     Deformities (spinal, jaws)     Edema     Growth retardation     Hematological index changes     Hemorrhage     Lesions	Coenzyme, in the active forms MAD and MADP, in aminoacids, fot and corbohydrate metabolism     Involved in glycolysis, citric acid cycle, oxidation of fatty     acids and fatty acids synthesis and gluconeogenesis	Niacin or Vitamin B <sub>3</sub>	
	Reduced production of DNA and RNA     Growth retardation     Hematological index changes: anaemia     Loss of appetite up to anorexia	Synthesis of red blood cells and growth     Involved in methionine metabolism     Coenzyme in nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) and protein metabolism     Metabolism of fats and carbohydrates	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	
Lethargy     Loss of appetite up to anorexia     Organ pathological changes (pancreas, kidney, liver, intestine)     Tetany     Tetany	Malfunction of central and     peripheral nervous system     Haematological index changes     Haperirritability     Lesions	Aminoacids, fats and carbohydrate metabolism     Essential for DNA and RNA synthesis     Involved in the synthesis of niacin from tryptophan	98 nimatiV	
Hemorrhage     Hyperirritability     Lesions of tissues and mucous     Lethargy     Lethargy     Organ pathological changes (pancreas, kidney, liver, intestine)     Skin: depigmentation, dark skin coloration	Abnormal swimming (ataxia)     Deformities (spinal, jaws, snout, short-body dwarfism)     Snout erosion     Growth retardation     Emaciation     Erosion     Evesion     Evesion     Evesion	Fat and protein metabolism     Fature (FMV and FAD) essential for energy production (respiratory chain)     Involved in synthesis of steroids, red blood cells and glycogen     Integrity of mucosa membranes and antioxidant system     Integrity of mucosa membranes and antioxidant system	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub>	
<ul> <li>Hyperirritability</li> <li>Loss of equilibrium</li> <li>Skin: depigmentation, dark skin coloration</li> <li>Tetany</li> </ul>	Growth retardation     Loss of appetite up to anorexia     Peripheral and central neuropathies     Muscle weakness     Hemorrhage	Coenzyme in about 25 enzymatic reactions     Carbohydrate metabolism (conversion of glucose into energy)     Involved in ATF, DNA and RNA production     Synthesis of acetylcholine, essential in transmission of     Synthesis of acetylcholine, essential in transmission of	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	
əmit gni.	Hematological index changes: Increased clott     Hemorrhage	Blood clotting and coagulation     Coenzyme in metabolic process related to bone     mineralization and protein formation	Vitamin K3	
Hemorrhage     Muscular dystrophy     Organ pathological changes (pancreas, kidney, liver, intestine)     Skin: depigmentation, dark skin coloration	Ascites     Deformities: Lordosis, twisted gill opercula     Exudative diathesis     Fatty liver     Hematological index changes	Most powerful fat-soluble antioxidant     Insue protection     Fertility     Meat quality     Flesh quality	3 nimotiV	
U	Defects of mineralization     Deformities: soft and deformed bones     Fatty liver     Growth retardation and worse feed conversion     Loss of appetite up to anorexia     Tetany	Absorption, fixing and homeostasis of calcium and phosphorus from the small intestine     Regulation of calcification of bones     Mobilization of immune cells     Regulation of immune cells	Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	
Hemorrhage     Lesions     Lesions     Lestargy     Loss of apperite up to anorexia     Loss of apperite up to anorexia	Deformities (spinal, jaws, twisted gill opercula)     Etosion     Etosion     Every pathology: cataract, degeneration of retina	Essential for growth, health (immunity), reproduction (steroid synthesis) and vision     Development and integrity of skin, epithelia and mucosa	A nimotiV	
<ul> <li>Growth retardation</li> <li>Hematological index changes</li> </ul>	Abnormal swimming (ataxia)     Ascites			

Deficiency in Aquaculture Main Functions of Vitamins and Symptoms of

national feed legislation must be followed. listed vitamin levels are only guidelines and, in all cases, certain attributes e.g. flesh quality and immunity. The indicated: these levels are safe and focused on improving For some vitamins additional supplementation is

typical levels of process and storage loss. local dsm-firmenich representative for information about vitamins. These losses can be variable. Please ask your losses to achieve the targeted consumption amounts of product to account for processing and shelf-life storage consumption. Additional vitamins should be added to the be provided to the animal in the feed at the point of The vitamin amounts stated are those which should

> kilogram of air-dried feed. to be added to diet, amounts given are usually per

Nutrition\* levels are expressed in terms of vitamin activity and practical experience. All OVN Optimum Vitamin university and industry research, published requirements husbandry conditions. They are based on extensive consideration, depending on several factors, such as OVM Optimum Vitamin Mutrition® levels are ranges for

not limit performance. feed levels, thus ensuring that vitamin fortification does cau julinence animals, rednirements and corresponding Nutrition® levels compensate for the many factors which prevent signs of clinical deficiency. OVN Optimum Vitamin Vitamin Mutrition generally exceed the levels needed to The supplementation levels required to attain Optimum quality and nutritional value of animal-origin foods. health and wellbeing, animal performance and the range of vitamin supplementation optimizing animal OVM Optimum Vitamin Mutrition® is a cost-effective

Mutrition® of animals under typical industry practice.

dsm-firmenich Vitamin Supplementation Guidelines are designed to provide OVN Optimum Vitamin

### "noitires for OVN Optimum Vitamin Mutrition

#### sustainable farming.

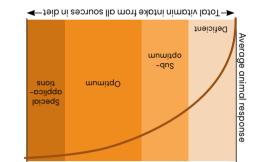
their animal feed and adjust them accordingly for more and all other stakeholders to check the vitamin levels in attention. We therefore encourage the aqua feed industry and likewise vitamin levels require the same degree of All ingredients in animal feed are regularly evaluated

industry with our Vitamin Supplementation Guidelines. complete line of high quality vitamins and support the feed and farmers. This enables us to develop and produce a genetics companies, independent research institutes

important stakeholders - leading scientists, universities, and development, and we focus on partnering with all To accomplish this, we are intensely engaged in research

- ▶ good for consumers and the planet
  - Food Quality & Food Waste
    - ▶ good for farmers
    - Animal Performance ◆ good for animals
  - Animal Health and Welfare

to their life stage and growing conditions, to optimize: environmental footprint, in the right amounts, appropriate animals high quality vitamins, produced with the lowest OVN Optimum Vitamin Mutrition" is about feeding

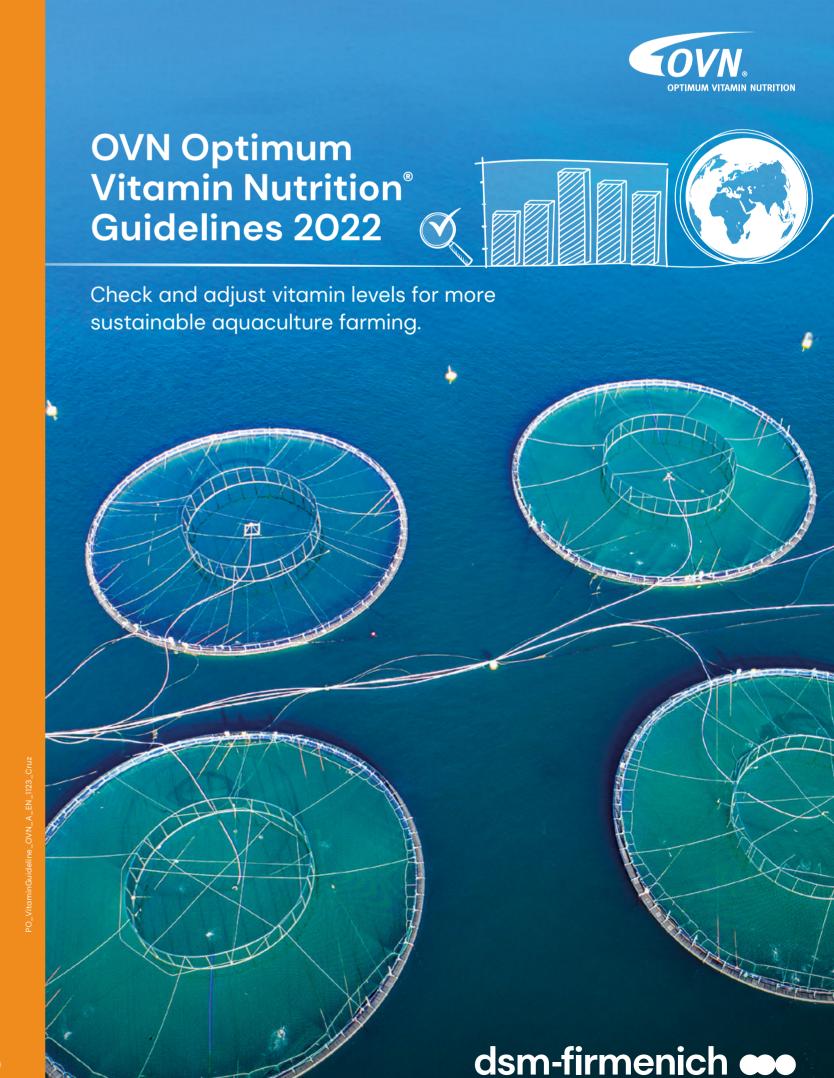


The reason is simple: Vitamins are the foundation for balanced animal nutrition. With these SDGs in mind, we believe that every single animal should receive the right level of vitamins.

#### Our Vision for Vitamin Mutrition

help get the world closer to zero hunger (SDG 2) as well as healthy lives (SDG 3). that supporting fish and shrimp with appropriate vitamins can help make production more sustainable (SDG 12, 13) and sustainable in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We at dsm-firmenich believe including countering the rise of antibiotic resistance, reducing aggressive animal diseases and making farming more Continuous advancements in aqua nutrition are essential to address opportunities and challenges of modern aquaculture,

### Vitamins Contribute to More Sustainable Farming



# We bring progress to life



dsm-firmenich.com/anh











		Vitamin A	Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	250HD <sub>3</sub> (Hy-D°)	Vitamin E	Vitamin K <sub>3</sub>	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub>	Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	Niacin	Biotin	d-Pantothenic acid	Folic acid	Vitamin C <sup>6</sup>	Choline	Astaxanthin
	Units	IU	IU	mcg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg	mg
VI TO TO	Salmon/ Trout <sup>2</sup>	4,000 – 8,000	2,500 – 8,000	80 – 800	200 – 6005	8 – 12	15 – 30	25 – 40	20 – 35	0.17 - 0.25	150 – 200	1.0 – 1.2	40 - 60	10 – 15	200 – 1,000 <sup>7</sup>	500 – 4,000	50 – 100 <sup>8</sup>
	Tilapia <sup>2, 9</sup>	8,000 – 11,000	1,500 – 2,000	_	100 – 750	5 – 10	10 – 20	15 – 20	15 – 25	0.02 - 0.05	80 – 120	0.5 – 1.0	40 – 50	10 – 20	150 – 1,500	600 – 1,200	
	Carp <sup>2</sup>	8,000 – 11,000	1,500 – 2,000	_	100 – 900	5 – 10	10 – 20	15 – 20	15 – 25	0.02 - 0.05	80 – 120	0.5 – 1.0	40 – 50	4 – 7	150 – 400	600 – 1,800	
	Catfish <sup>2</sup>	8,000 – 11,000	1,500 – 2,000	_	100 – 300	5 – 10	10 – 20	15 – 20	15 – 25	0.02 - 0.05	80 – 120	0.5 – 1.0	40 – 50	4 – 7	150 – 1,000	600 – 1,100	
	Seabass/ Seabream <sup>2</sup>	8,000 – 12,000	1,700 – 2,200	_	200 – 400	8 – 12	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 25	0.1 - 0.2	100-140	0.8 – 1.0	50 – 100	4 – 6	150 – 200	600 – 1,000	50 – 150
7	<b>≥ Eel</b> ²	8,000 – 12,000	1,500 – 2,000	_	150 – 300	3 – 6	15 – 25	20 – 30	10 – 15	0.1 – 0.2	80 – 120	0.3 - 0.5	50 – 60	4 – 6	150 – 900	800 – 1,200	
C C	Shrimp <sup>3</sup>	7,000 – 12,000	4,000 - 6,5004	_	150 – 300	40 – 60	50 – 150	40 – 80	50 – 175	0.02 - 0.05	100 – 250	1.0 - 2.25	100 – 180	10 – 20	250 – 500	600 – 6,500	50 – 200

- Added per kg air-dry feed. Local legal limits need to be observed OVN™ levels are ranges for consideration, depending on several factors, such as husbandry conditions and health status.
- Amount to be increased by 30% for fry and broodstock

  At low stock density (<10pl/m2) the lower levels are recommended
- <sup>4</sup> Upper level for low salinity rearing
- <sup>5</sup> Additional 200 mg/kg may be required to optimise flesh quality dependent on dietary fat levels
- <sup>6</sup> Use ROVIMIX\* STAY-C\*35 for reducing losses during processing
- <sup>7</sup> During winter feeding for wound healing and immune function: total 1000 mg/
- 8 For flesh pigmentation
   9 Amount to be increased by 30–50% during winter period



## Conversion Factors and Standard dsm-firmenich Vitamins for Aquaculture

Vitamin (active substance)	Unit	Conversion factor active substance form to vitamin form	Product form	Content (min.)	Formulation technology	Application*
Vitamin A (retinol)	IU		ROVIMIX® A 1000	1,000,000 IU/g	Beadlet	M, P, EXP, EXT
		1111 Vitamin A = 0.344 ug Vitamin A geotato (retinul geotato)	ROVIMIX® A 500 WS	500,000 IU/g	Spray-dried powder water dispersible	W
			ROVIMIX® A Palmitate 1.6	1,600,000 IU/g	Oily liquid, may crystalize on storage	Oily solution
			ROVIMIX® AD3 1000/200	Vitamin A 1,000,000 IU/g Vitamin D <sub>3</sub> 200,000 IU/g	Beadlet	M, P, EXP, EXT
Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>			ROVIMIX® D3-500	500,000 IU/g	Spray-dried powder, water dispersible	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
cholecalciferol)	IU	1 IU Vitamin D $_3$ = 0.025 µg Vitamin D $_3$	ROVIMIX® AD3 1000/200	Vitamin A 1,000,000 IU/g Vitamin D <sub>3</sub> 200,000 IU/g	Beadlet	M, P, EXP, EXT
250HD <sub>3</sub> 25 hydroxy- cholecalciferol)	mg	1 μg 25OHD <sub>3</sub> = 40 IU Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	ROVIMIX® Hy-D® 1.25%	1.25% 25OHD <sub>3</sub> (12.5 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder, water dispersible	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
Vitamin E (tocopherol)	mg	1 mg Vitamin E = 1 IU Vitamin E = 1 mg all-rac-α-tocopheryl acetate	ROVIMIX® E-50 Adsorbate	50% (500 g/kg)	Adsorbate on silicic acid	M, P, EXP, EXT
	9		ROVIMIX® E 50 SD	50% (500 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder, water dispersible	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
Vitamin K <sub>3</sub> (menadione)	mg	1 mg of Vitamin K <sub>3</sub> = 2.3 mg of Menadione Nicotinamide Bisulfite (MNB)	ROVIMIX* K <sub>3</sub> MNB	Menadione: 43% (430 g/kg) Nicotinamide: 30.5% (305 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT
		1 mg of Vitamin K3 = 2 mg of Menadione Sodium Bisulfite (MSB)	K <sub>3</sub> MSB	Menadione: 51.5% (515 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
itamin B <sub>1</sub> hiamine)	mg	1 mg of Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> = 1.233 mg of Thiamine mononitrate	ROVIMIX* B <sub>1</sub>	98% Thiamine mononitrate (980 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT
'itamin B <sub>2</sub> riboflavin)	mg		ROVIMIX* B <sub>2</sub> 80-SD	80% (800 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
/itamin B <sub>6</sub> pyridoxine)	mg	1 mg Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> = 1.215 mg Pyridoxine hydrochloride	ROVIMIX* B <sub>6</sub>	99% Pyridoxine hydrochloride (990 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (cyanocobalamin)			Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> 1% Feed Grade	1% (10 g/kg)	Fine Powder	M, P, EXP, EXT
	mg		ROVIMIX® B <sub>12</sub> 1% Feed Grade	1% (10 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder	M, P, EXP, EXT
Vitamin B <sub>3</sub> (Niacin; nicotinic acid and nicotinamide)		1 mg Nicotinic acid = 1 mg niacin	ROVIMIX® Niacin	99.5% (995 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT,
	mg	1 mg Nicotinamide (or Niacinamide) = 1 mg Niacin	ROVIMIX® Niacinamide	99.5% (995 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
itamin B <sub>7</sub> J-Biotin)	mg	1 mg of Biotin = 1 mg D-Biotin	ROVIMIX® Biotin ROVIMIX® Biotin HP	2% (20 g/kg) 10% (100 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder water dispersible	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
itamin B <sub>5</sub> d-Pantothenic acid)	mg	1 mg d-Pantothenic acid = 1.087 mg Calcium d-Pantothenate or 2.174 mg Calcium dl-pantothenate	ROVIMIX® Calpan	98% Calcium d-Pantothenate (980 g/kg) Calcium 8.2 – 8.6% (82 – 86 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder, water dispersible	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
itamin Bg Folic acid)	mg		ROVIMIX* Folic 80 SD	80% (800 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder water dispersible	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
Vitamin C	mg		STAY-C* 35	35% of total phosphorylated ascorbic acid activity (350 g/kg)	Spray-dried powder	M, P, EXP, EXT
		1 mg Vitamin C = 1 mg L-Ascorbic acid	ROVIMIX® STAY-C® 50	50% of total phosphorylated sodium salt ascorbic acid activity (500 g/kg)	Fine crystalline powder	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
			ROVIMIX® C-EC	97.5% (975 g/kg)	Ethyl-cellulose coated powder	M, P, W (slightly)
			Ascorbic acid	99 – 100% (990 – 1000 g/kg)	Crystalline powder	W
otavanthin	11.1		CAROPHYLL® Pink 10%-CWS	10% astaxanthin	Beadlet (Cold Water Soluble)	M, P, EXP, EXT, W
staxanthin	IU		CAROPHYLL® Pink	8% astaxanthin	Beadlet	M, P, EXP, EXT