



سر آغاز هر کار نام خداست همان کو کشاورز کارهاست
خداوند دانای راز نهان ستایشگرش، حاکمی جسم و جان

سید لطفی



تولید کننده مکمل، پریمیکس، کنسانتره و خوراک طیور

Since 1994



نقش سلنیوم در تغذیه و سلامت طیور

Jun 15, 2021



A 3D periodic table tile for Selenium (Se). The tile is light gray with a metallic border and rounded corners. It displays the atomic number 34, the symbol Se, the element name Selenium, and the atomic weight 78.96.



Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779–1848)

Born	20 August 1779 Väversunda, Östergötland, Sweden
Died	7 August 1848 (aged 68) Stockholm, Sweden
Nationality	Sweden
Alma mater	Uppsala University
Known for	Atomic weights Chemical notation catalysis Silicon Selenium Thorium Cerium
Awards	Copley medal (1836)
Scientific career	
Fields	Chemistry
Institutions	Karolinska Institute
Doctoral advisor	Johann Afzelius
Doctoral students	James Finlay Weir Johnston Heinrich Rose







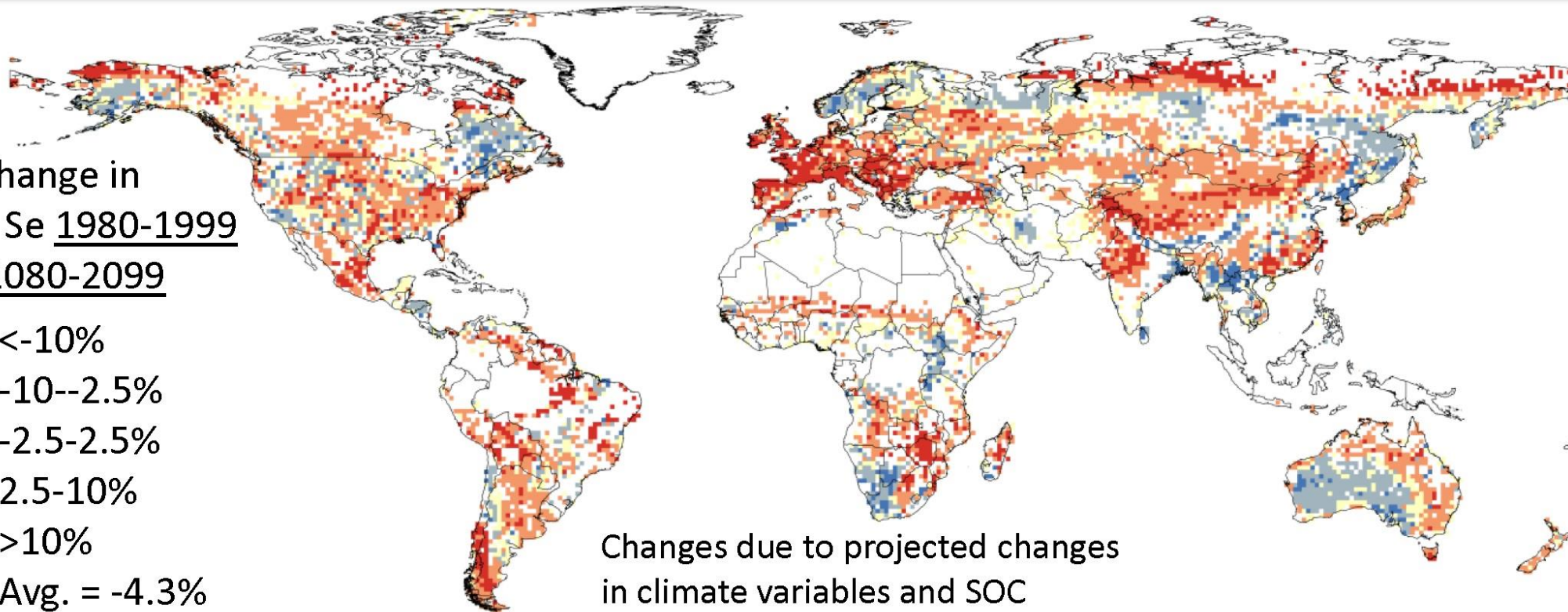




% change in
soil Se 1980-1999
to 2080-2099

- <-10%
- -10--2.5%
- -2.5-2.5%
- 2.5-10%
- >10%

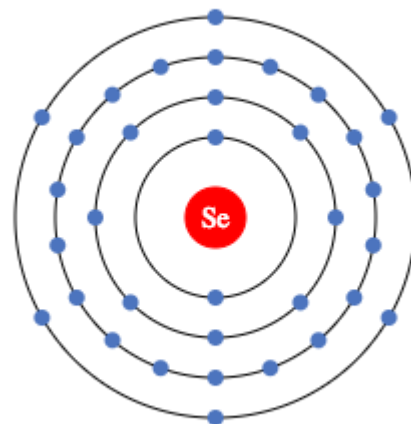
Avg. = -4.3%



Changes due to projected changes
in climate variables and SOC



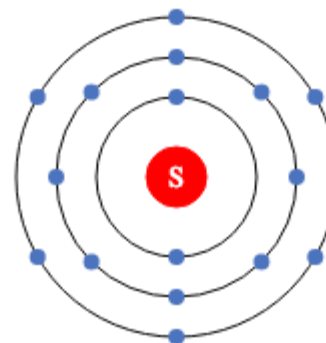
34: Selenium



[Ar] 3d¹⁰ 4s² 4p⁴

[2, 8, 18, 6]

16: Sulfur

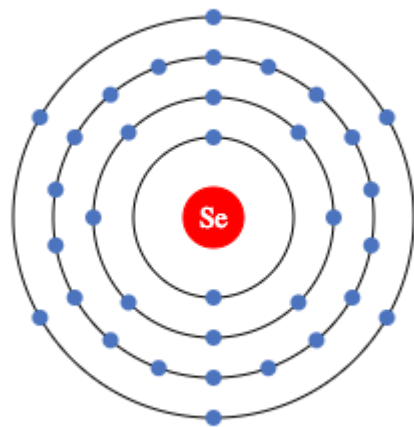


[Ne] 3s² 3p⁴

[2, 8, 6]



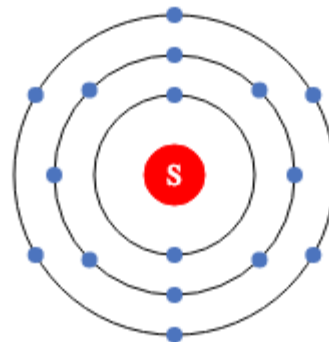
34: Selenium



[Ar] 3d¹⁰ 4s² 4p⁴

[2, 8, 18, 6]

16: Sulfur

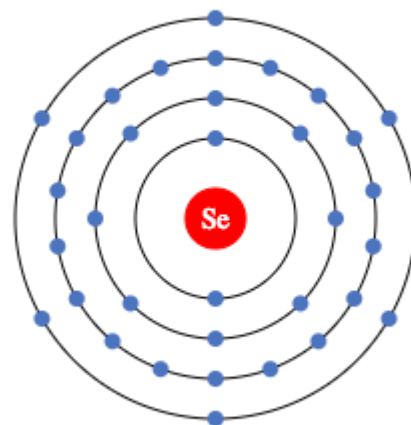


[Ne] 3s² 3p⁴

[2, 8, 6]



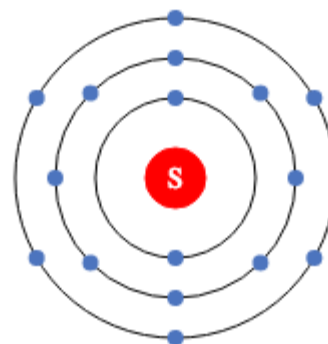
34: Selenium



[Ar] 3d¹⁰ 4s² 4p⁴

[2, 8, 18, 6]

16: Sulfur



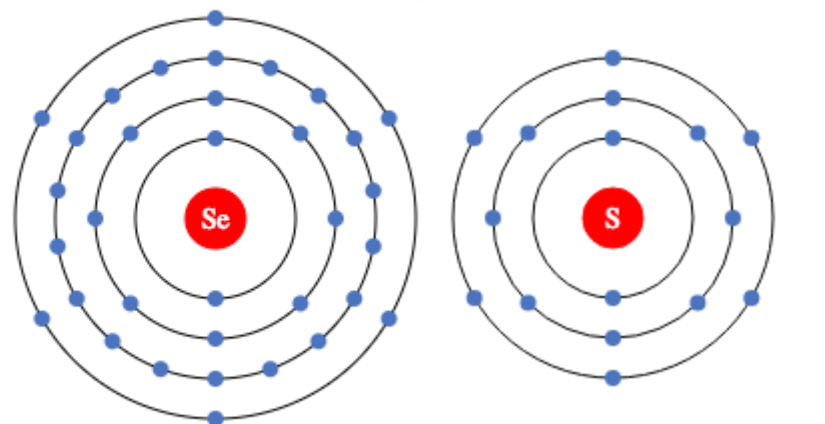
[Ne] 3s² 3p⁴

[2, 8, 6]



34: Selenium

16: Sulfur



[Ar] 3d¹⁰ 4s² 4p⁴

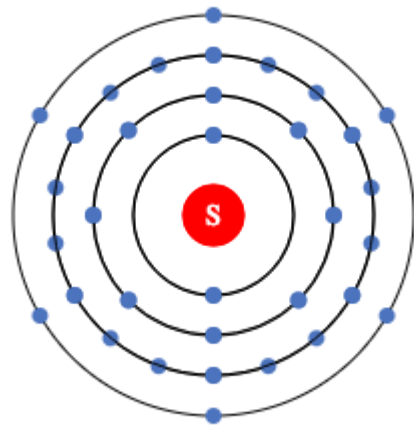
[Ne] 3s² 3p⁴
[2, 8, 18, 6]

[2, 8, 6]



34: Selenium

16: Sulfur



[Ne] 3s² 3p⁴

[2, 8, 6]

[Ar] 3d¹⁰ 4s² 4p⁴

[2, 8, 18, 6]



The discovery of Se essentiality in early 1960s.



The discovery in 1973 that glutathione peroxidase is a selenoprotein.



Characterisation of main selenoproteins in nutrition and health in 2003.

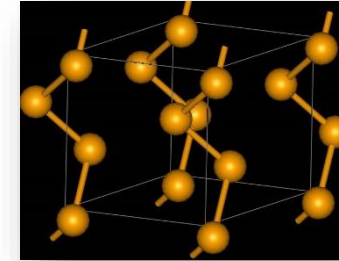
New insight

The role of free radicals as signalling molecules, understanding the role of nutrients in gene expression and maternal programming, tremendous progress in human and animal genome.



■ Elemental selenium

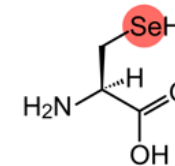
Se⁰



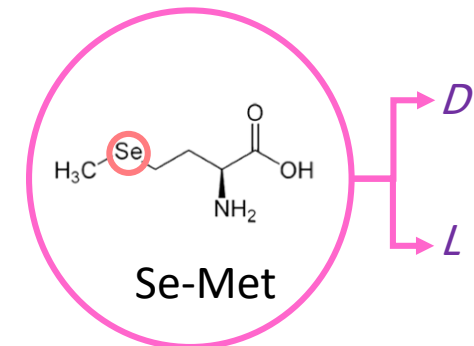
■ Inorganic selenium compounds

Selenite (SeO₃²⁻), Selenate (SeO₄²⁻), Selenide (Se²⁻)

■ Organic selenium compounds



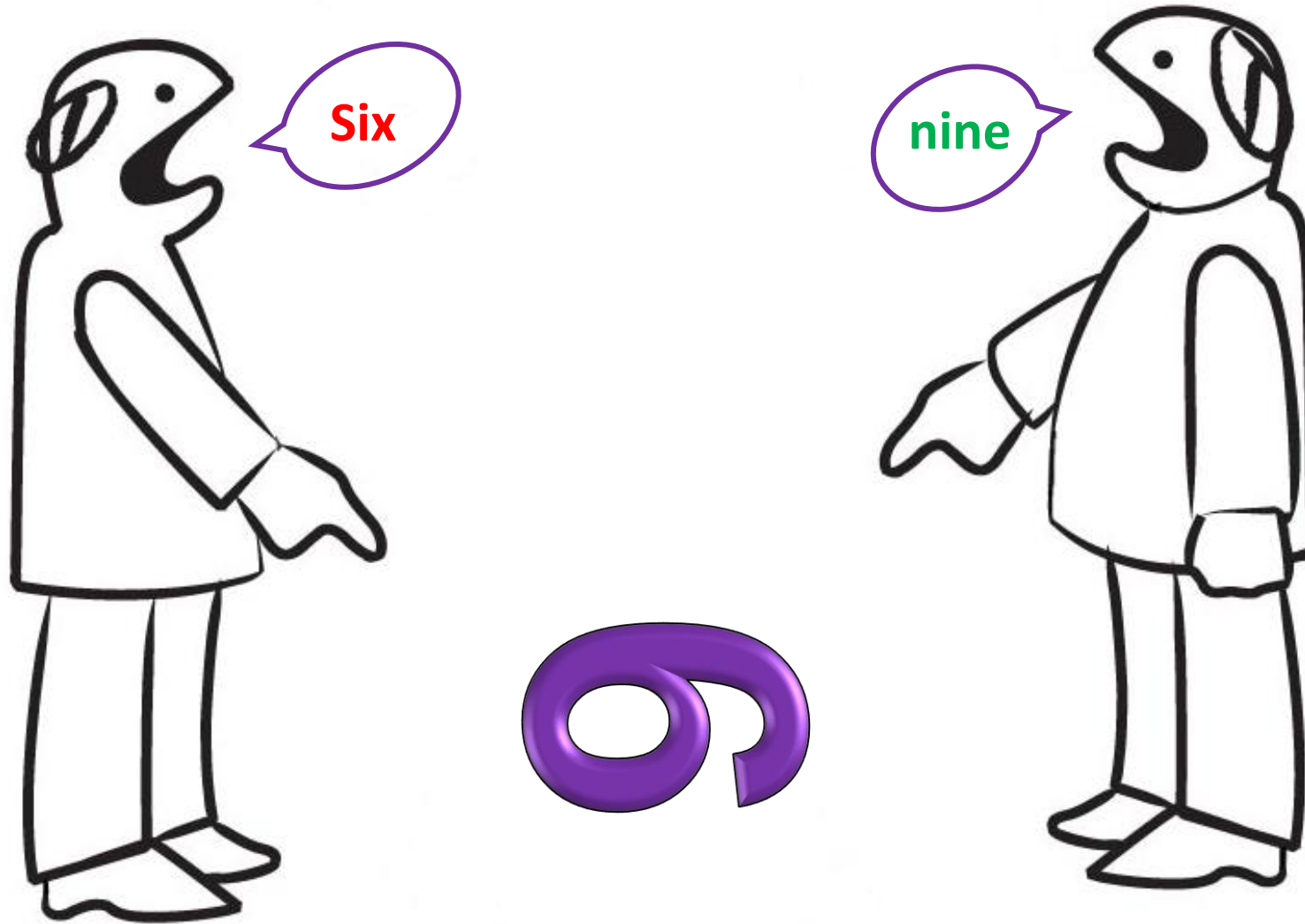
Se-Cys



Se-Met

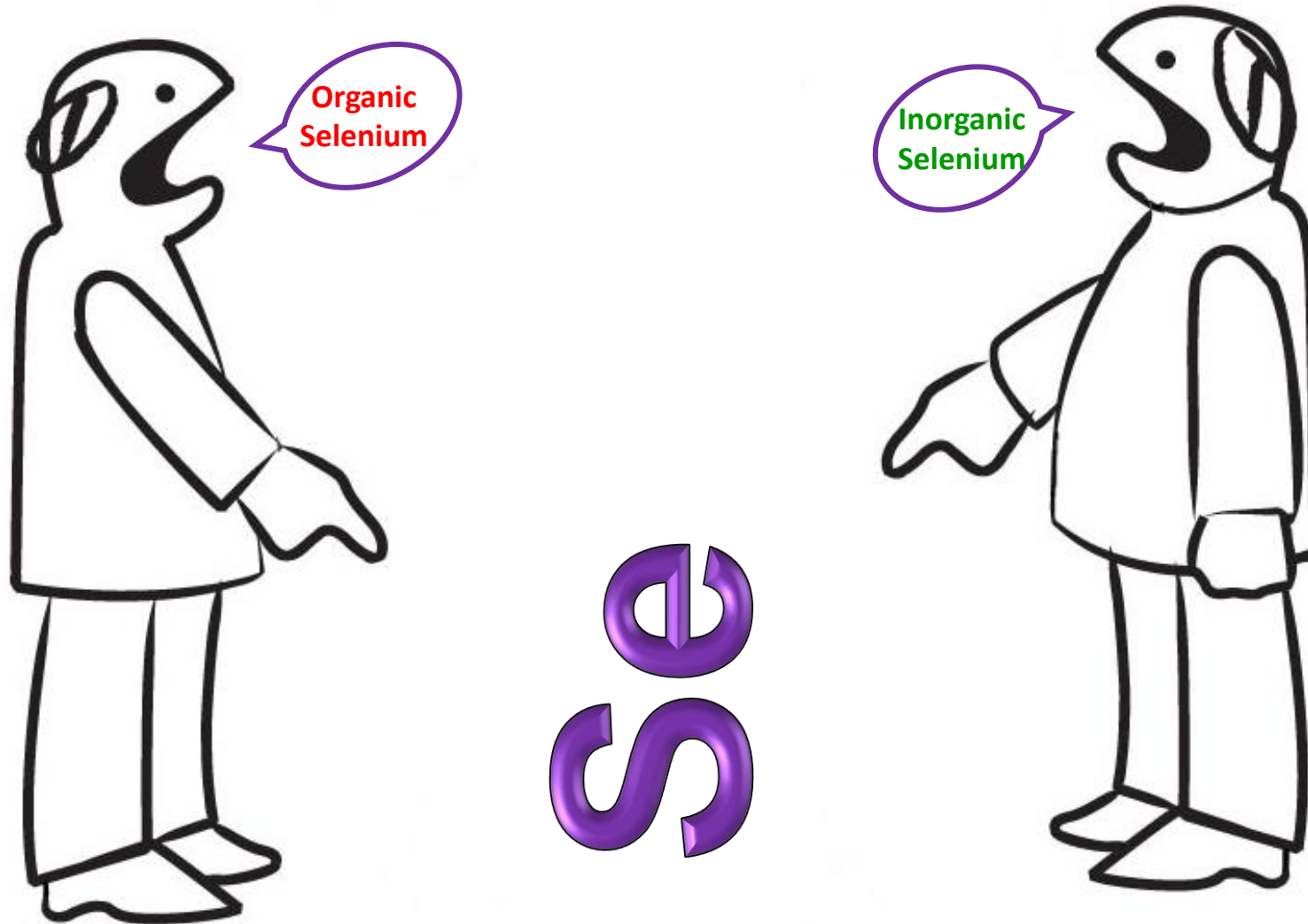


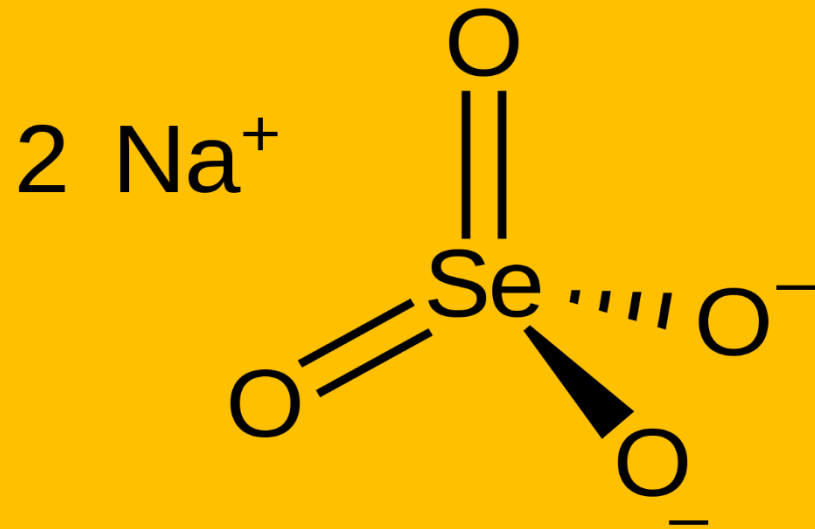
What is this?



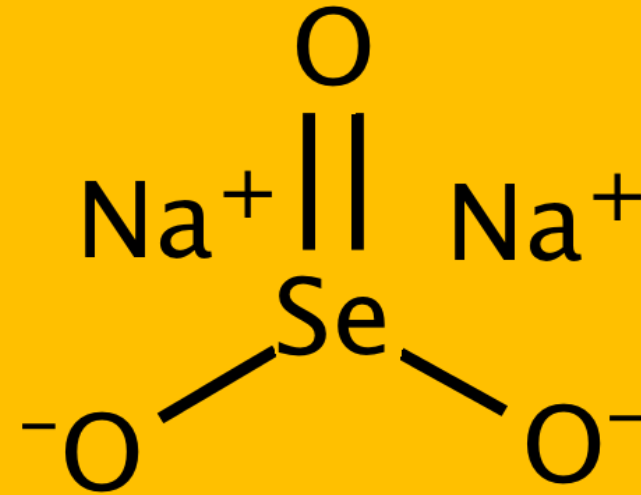


What is this?





Sodium Selenate

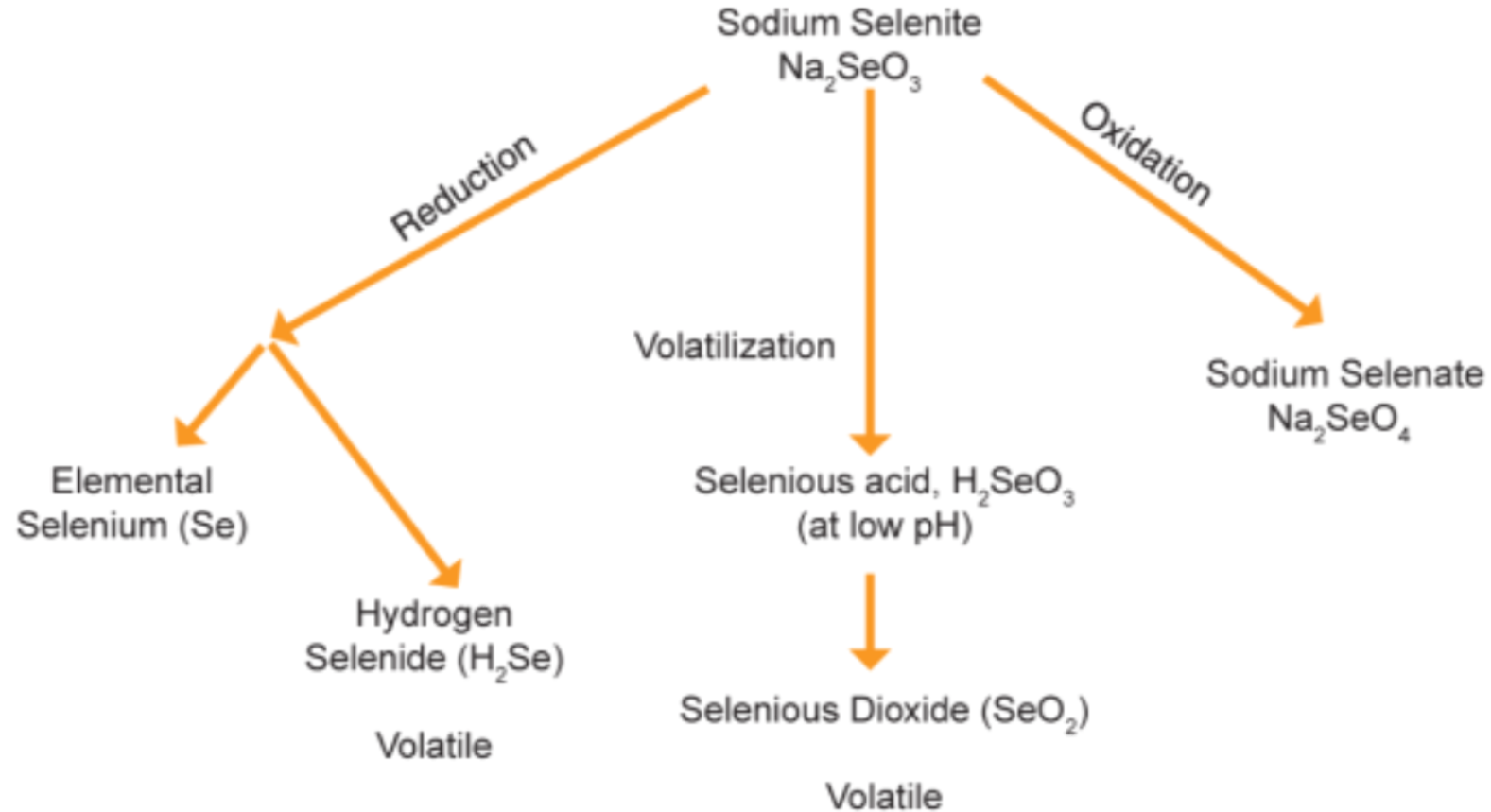


Sodium Selenite





Possible chemical transformations of sodium selenite in premixes.





	Organic selenium	Selenite
Absorption	similar to methionine with active transport in the gut	similar to other mineral with passive transport in the gut
Accumulation	building Se reserves by non-specific incorporation of SeMet into the proteins	not accumulated in the body
Toxicity	at least 3 times less toxic than selenite	highly toxic, can penetrate via skin causing problems
Bioavailability	higher bioavailability in comparison to selenite to animals/poultry	lower bioavailability in comparison to SeMet
Antioxidant activity	possesses antioxidant properties per se and could scavenge NO and other radicals	possesses prooxidant properties and could stimulate free radical production when reacting with GSH
Effect on DNA	stimulate DNA-repair enzymes	causes DNA damage
Transfer to eggs and muscles	transferred to egg and muscles giving an opportunity to produce Se-eggs and Se-meat	poorly transferred to eggs and muscles
Reactions with other elements	neutral, ascorbic acid promotes SeMet assimilation from the diet	highly reactive, reduced to metallic, unavailable selenium by ascorbic acid
Protective effect in stress conditions	provide additional protection due to Se reserves in the body	cannot provide additional protection due to absence Se reserves in the body
Effect on drip loss	decrease drip loss	does not affect drip loss
Environmental issues	better retention in tissues, less released with faeces and urine	low retention in tissues and high release with faeces and urine
Stability	stable	stable
Classification based on the mode of action	feed additive	drug



سلنیت

سلنیوم آلی

جذب

مشابه متیونین با انتقال فعال در دستگاه گوارش

مشابه سایر عناصر معدنی با انتقال غیرفعال در دستگاه گوارش

تجمع

ساخت ذخایر سلنیوم با ورود غیر اختصاصی سلنومتیونین به ساختار پروتئین

عدم تجمع در بدن

سمیت

سمیت دست کم یک سوم سلنیت

بسیار سمی، می تواند از طریق پوست نفوذ کند و باعث ایجاد مشکل شود

زیست فراهمی

زیست فراهمی بالاتر در مقایسه با سلنیت برای دام و طیور

زیست فراهمی پایین تر در مقایسه با سلنومتیونین

فعالیت پاداکسندگی

دارا بودن خواص پاداکسندگی به صورت خود به خود و توانایی از بین بردن اکسید نیتریک و سایر رادیکال ها

دارای خواص اکسندگی و می تواند تولید رادیکال های آزاد را وقتی با گلوتاتیون پراکسیداز واکنش می دهد، تحریک کند

اثر بر دی اُکسی ریبو نوکلئیک اسید

تحریک آنزیم های ترمیم کننده دی اُکسی ریبو نوکلئیک اسید

باعث تخریب دی اُکسی ریبو نوکلئیک اسید می شود

انتقال به تخم مرغ و ماهیچه ها

انتقال به تخم مرغ و ماهیچه ها و ایجاد فرصت برای تولید گوشت و تخم مرغ حاوی سلنیوم

انتقال ضعیف به تخم مرغ و ماهیچه ها

واکنش با سایر عناصر

اسید آسکوربیک خنثی، جذب سلنومتیونین را از جیره، بهبود می بخشد

بسیار واکنش پذیر، توسط اسید آسکوربیک به سلنیوم فلزی و غیرقابل دسترس تبدیل می شود

اثر محافظتی در شرایط تنش

فراهم آوردن محافظت اضافی به دلیل ذخایر سلنیوم در بدن

به دلیل عدم وجود ذخایر سلنیوم در بدن، نمی تواند محافظت زیادی ایجاد کند

اثر بر از دست دادن مایعات

کاهش خروج مایعات

بر خروج مایعات اثر نمی گذارد

سازگاری با محیط زیست

ابقایی بیشتر در بافت ها، کاهش دفع در مدفوع و ادرار

ابقایی کم در بافت ها و دفع بالا در مدفوع و ادرار

پایداری

پایدار

پایدار

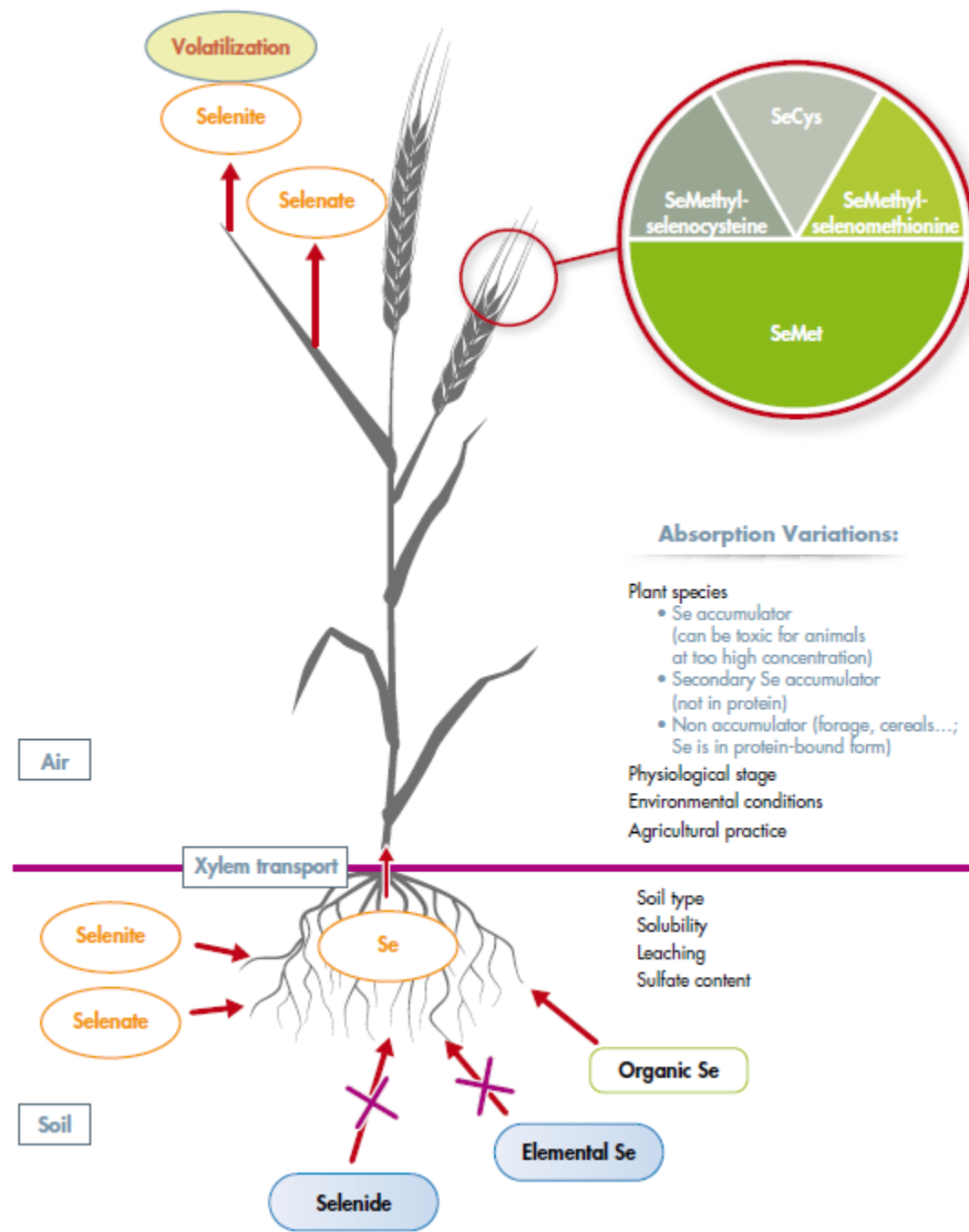
طبقه بندی براساس روش عمل

افزودنی خوراکی

دارو



pH↓ absorption↓





Plants differ markedly in their ability to incorporate selenium from soil into tissues; and based on this ability, plants are divided into three major categories:

1

Selenium accumulators

Astragalus, Stanleya, Morinda, Neptunia, Oenopsis, and Xylorhiza

2

Secondary Se accumulators

Aster, Astragalus, Atriplex, Castilleja, Comandra, Grayia, Grindelia, Gutierrezia, Machaeranthera and Brassica

3

Non-accumulator plants

forage, cereal, oilmeal and crop plants



Bioavailability of Se in feedstuffs (adapted from Cantor, 1997).

Feedstuff	Biological availability, %
Dehydrated alfalfa meal	210
Brewer's yeast	89
Cottonseed meal	86
Corn	86
Brewer's grains	80
Wheat	71
Distiller's dried grains and solubles	65
Soybean meal	60
Herring meal	25
Tuna meal	22
Poultry by-product meal	18
Menhaden fish meal	16
Meat and bone meal	15
Fish solubles	9



SeMet in grains.

	Grains	SeMet proportion, % total Se	References
Wheat	wheat grain	56-83	Whanger, 2002
	wheat	50.4-81.4	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1997
	wheat grain	72-85	Cubadda <i>et al.</i> , 2010
	spring wheat grains, Australia	90	Stadlober <i>et al.</i> , 2001
	spring wheat grain, India	66	Cubadda <i>et al.</i> , 2010
	durum wheat, Austria	62	Stadlober <i>et al.</i> , 2001
	winter wheat grain, India	58	Cubadda <i>et al.</i> , 2010
	wheat flour, Belgium	52	Moreno <i>et al.</i> , 2004
Barley	summer barley grains, Austria	77	Stadlober <i>et al.</i> , 2001
Maize	maize	61-64	Whanger, 2002
	maize	45.5-82.0	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1997
Soybeans	soybeans	>80	Whanger, 2002
	soybeans	62.9-71.8	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1997
Rice	rice	68-81	Whanger, 2002
	rice	54.9-86.5	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1997
	basmati rice, India	93	Mar <i>et al.</i> , 2009
	jasmine rice, Thailand	96	Mar <i>et al.</i> , 2009
	white rice, USA	94	Mar <i>et al.</i> , 2009



Toxicity



**WARNING:
TOXIC**

- Acute
- Sub-acute
- Chronic poisoning (alkali disease)
 - Ataxia
 - Diarrhoea
 - Death
 - Garlic odour
 - Hair loss
 - Growth retardation

Selenium acid > selenite > selenate > selenocysteine > methylated selenium compounds

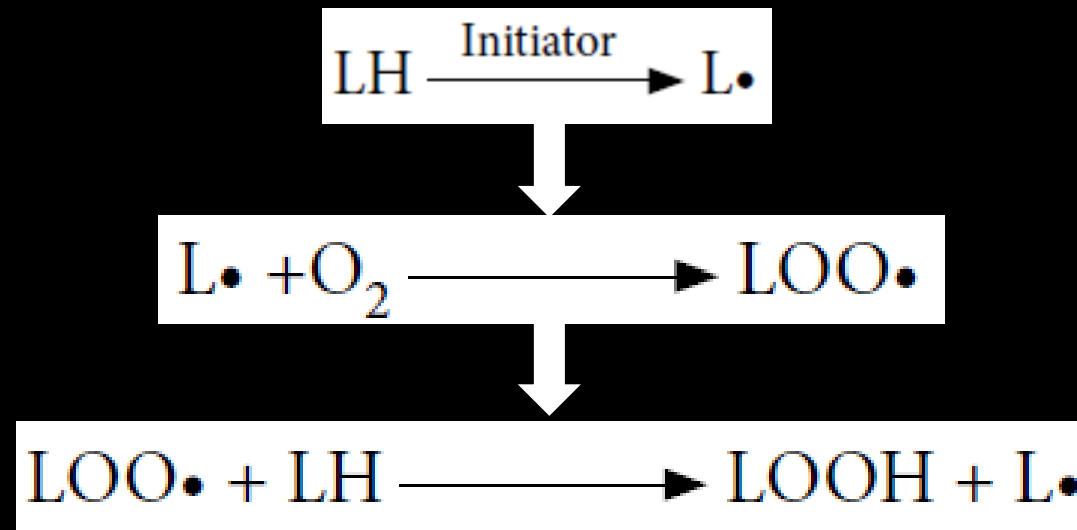


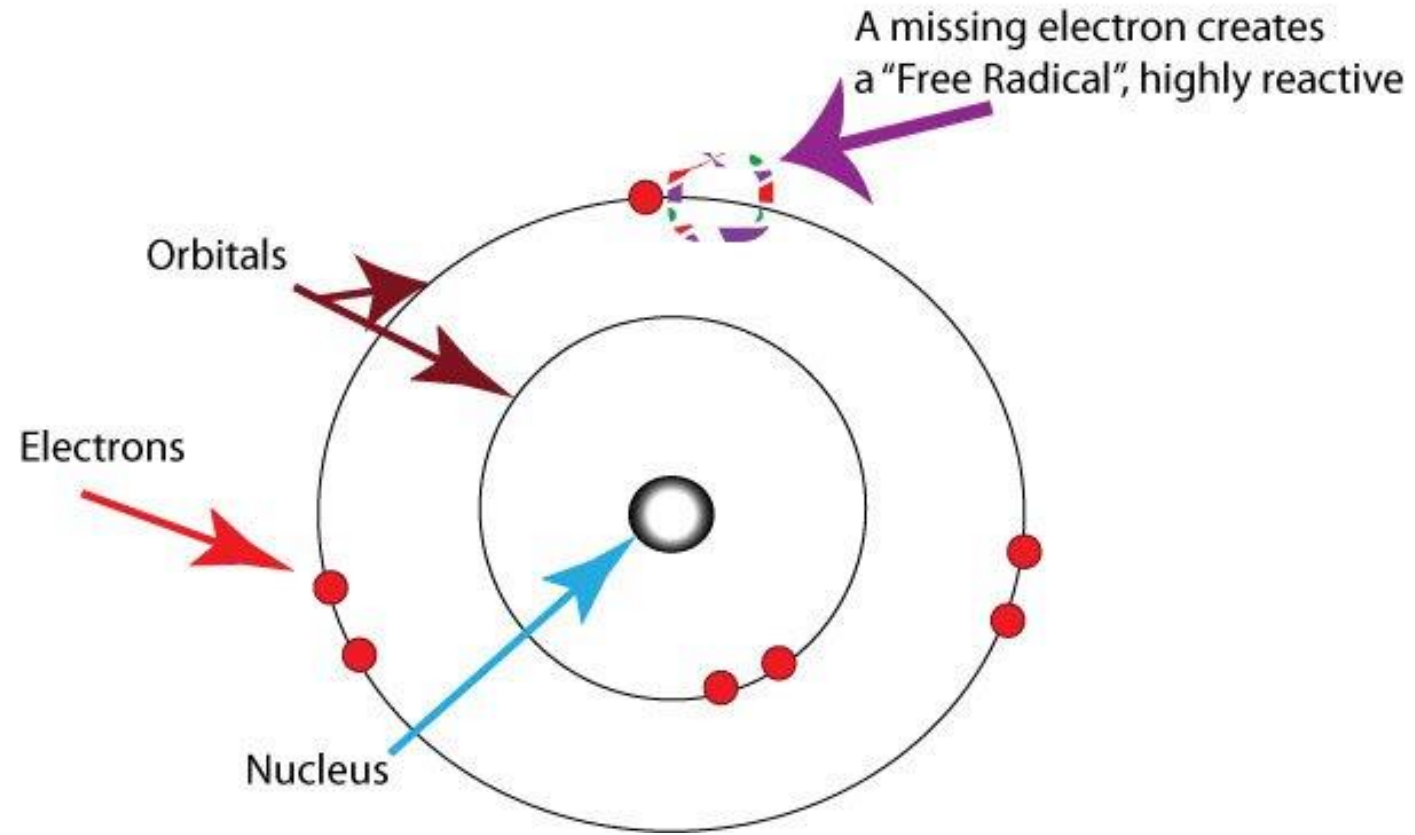
Se Functions

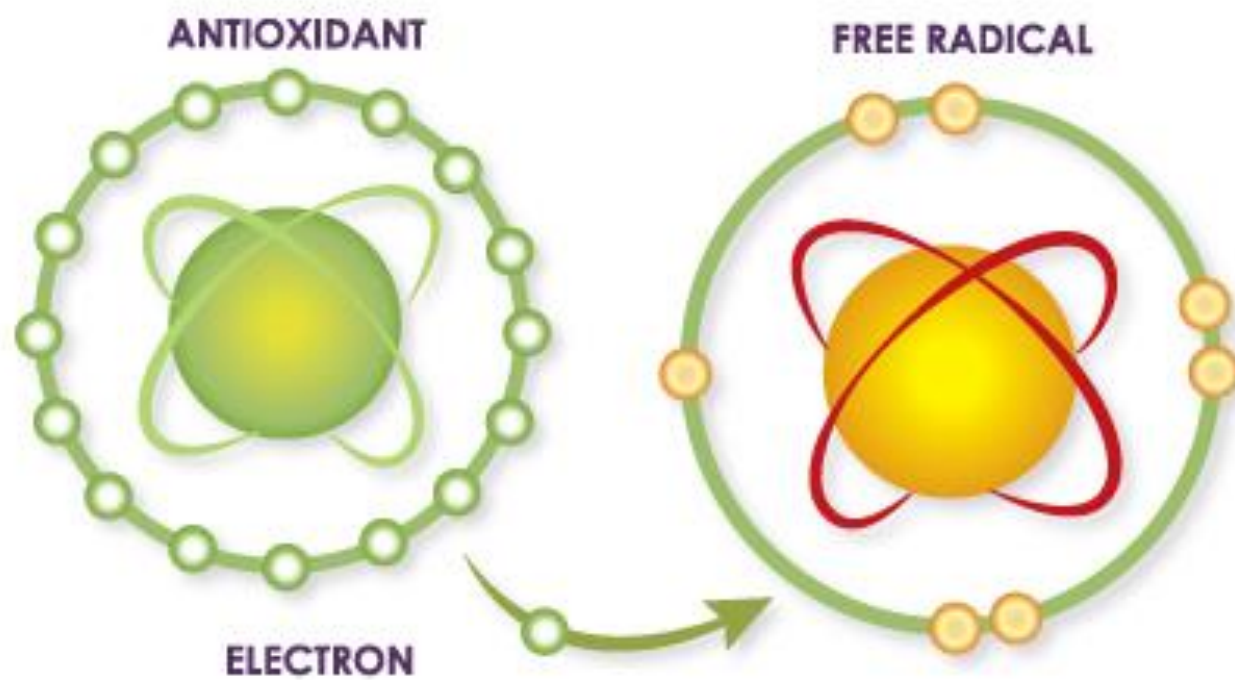
- Selenium dependent enzymes
 - Glutathione peroxidase
 - Deiodinases
- Other functions
 - Immune response
 - Complex with heavy metals (Cd, Hg & Ag)

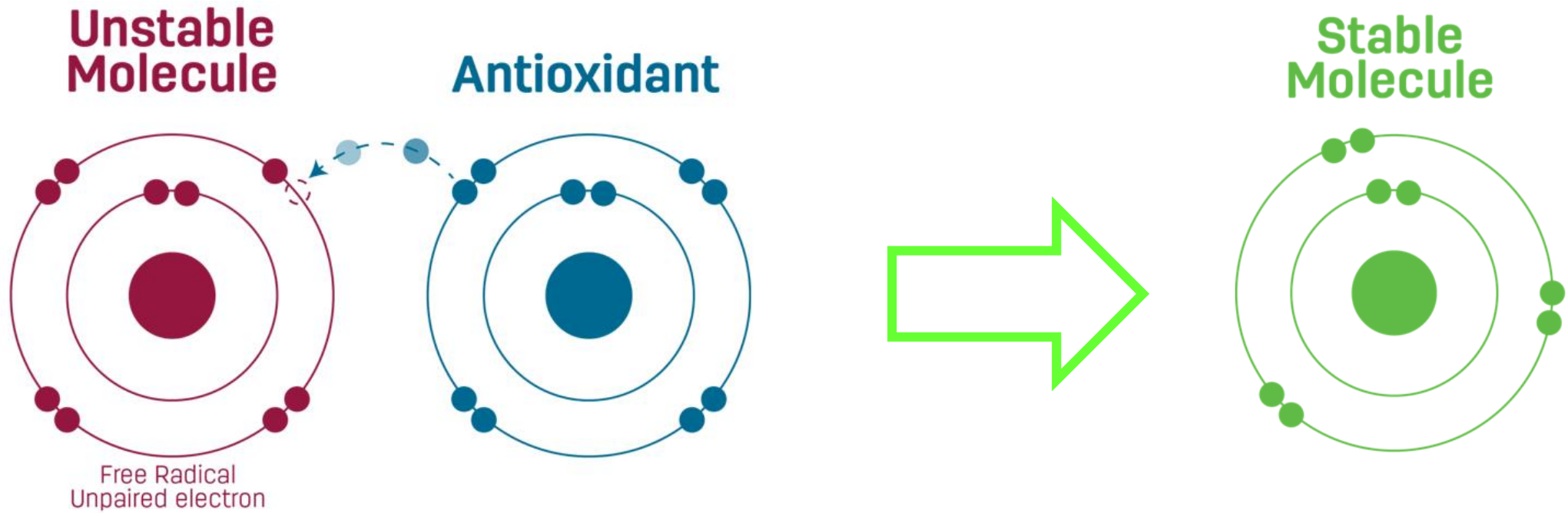
Functions

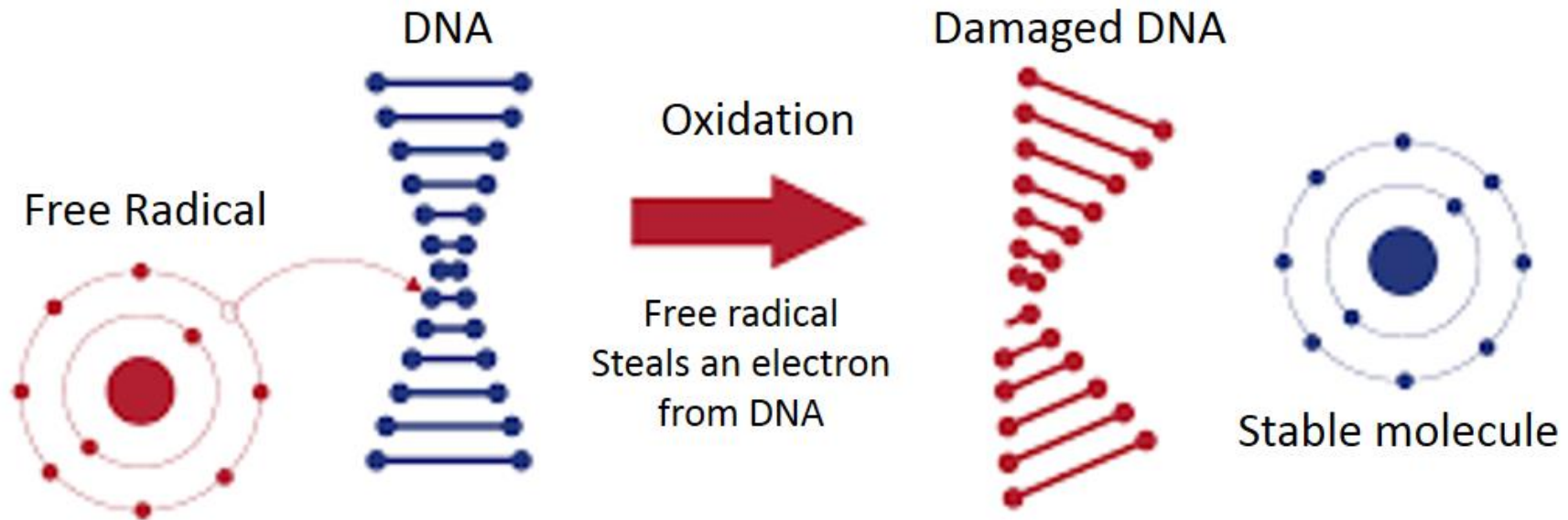
Self-preservation is the first law of nature

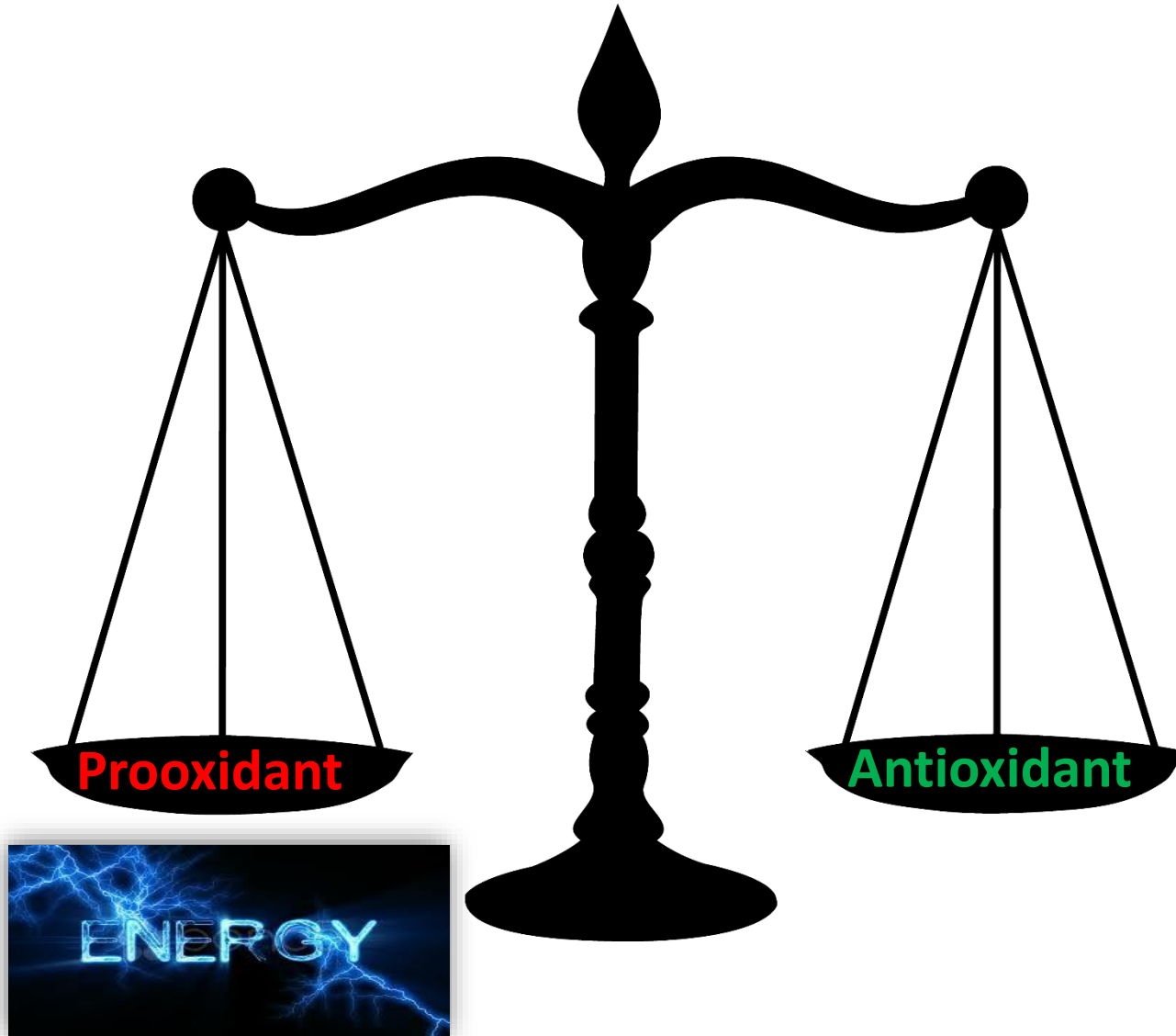


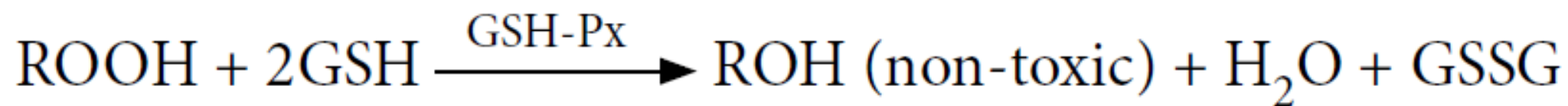
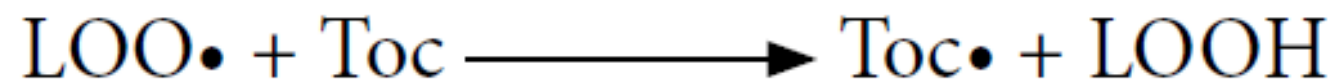


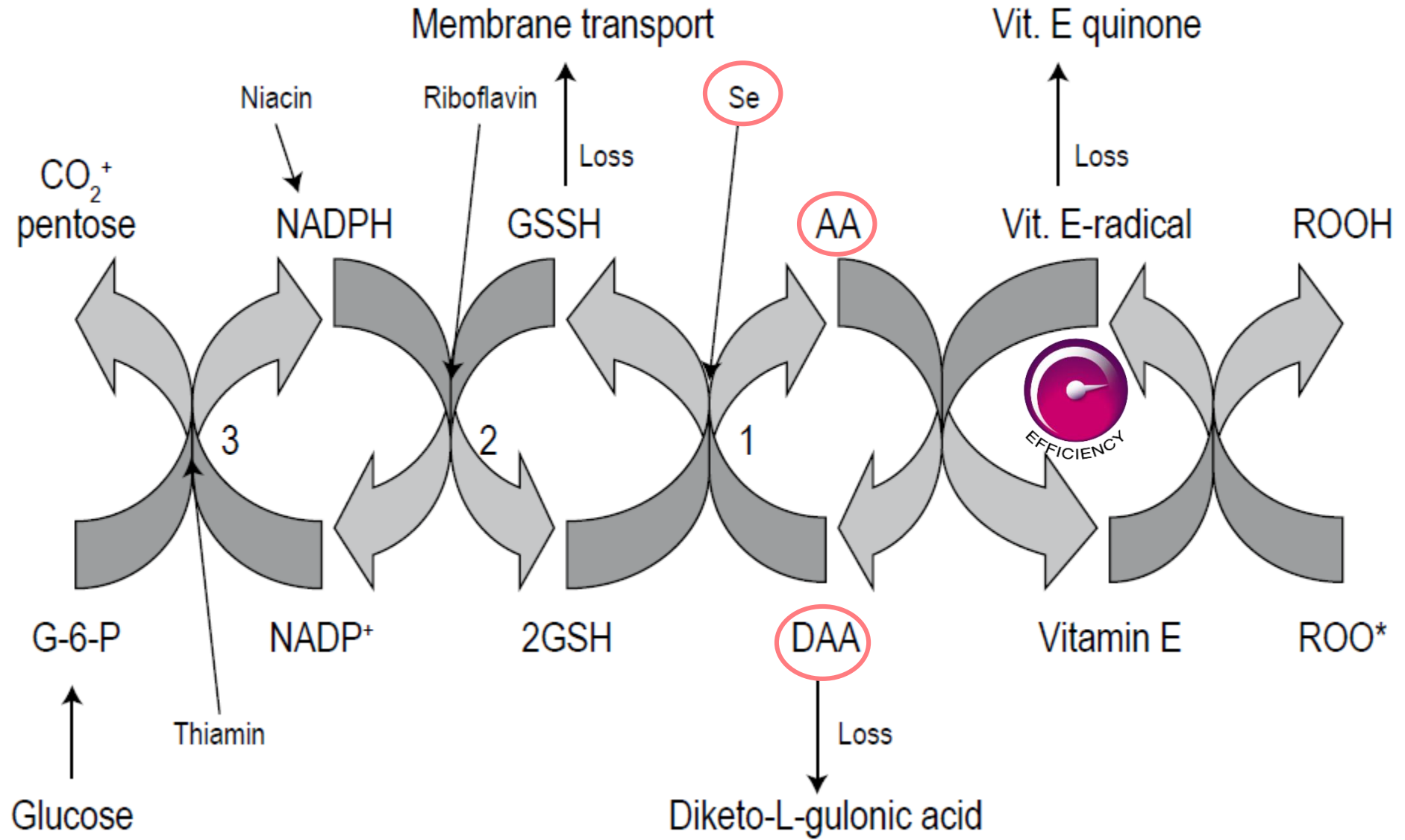






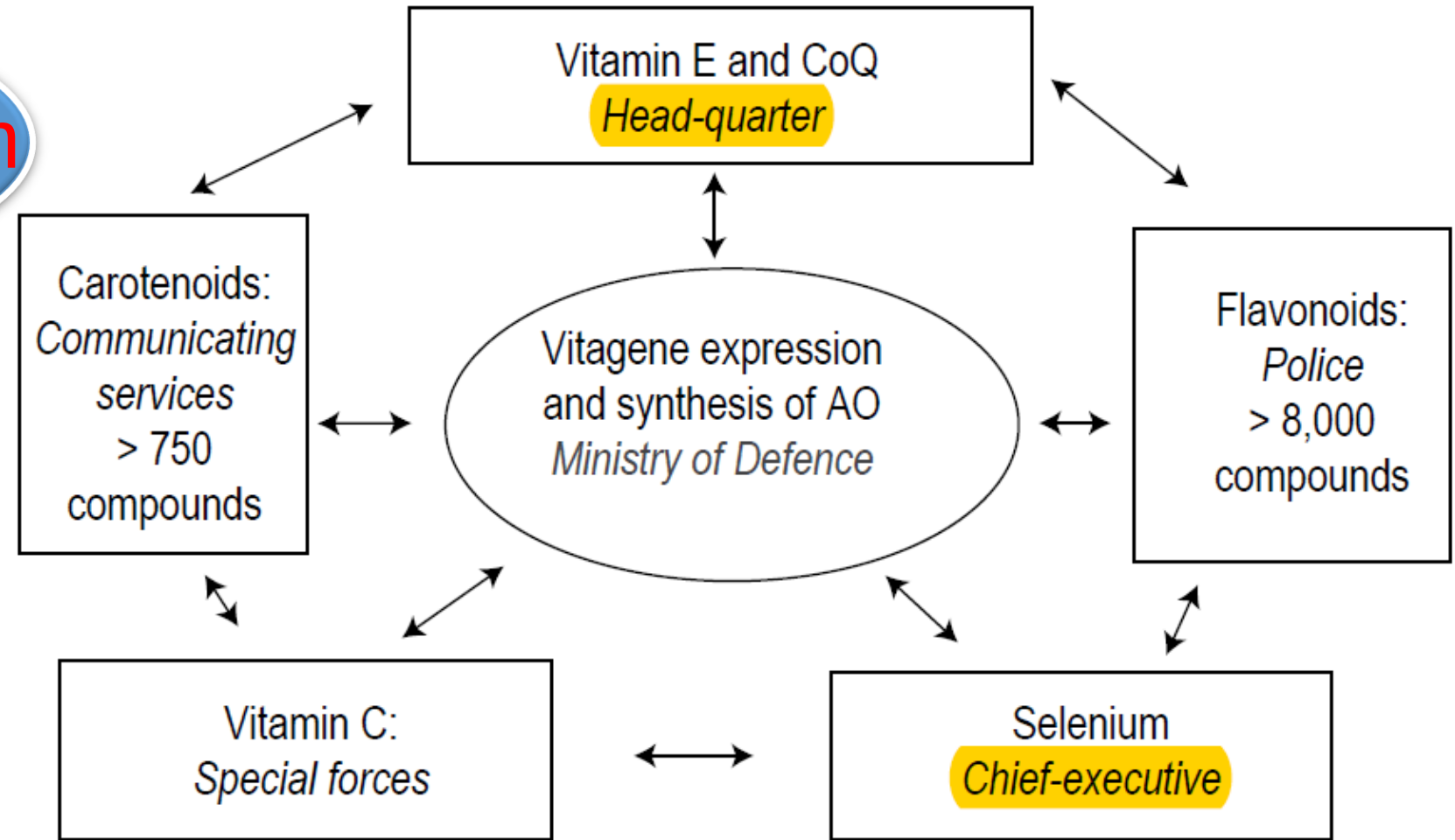








Antioxidant system





glutathione peroxidase



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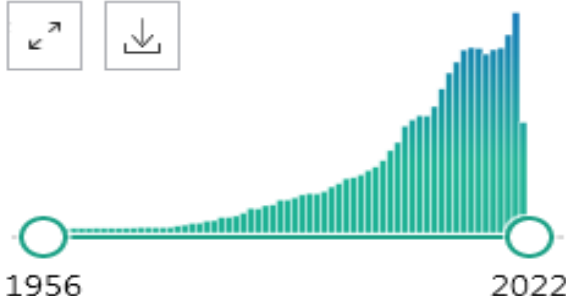
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Abstract



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Glutathione peroxidase family - an evolutionary overview.

1

Margis R, Dunand C, Teixeira FK, Margis-Pinheiro M.

Cite

FEBS J. 2008 Aug;275(15):3959-70. doi: 10.1111/j.1742-4658.2008.06542.x. Epub 2008 Jul 4.

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PMID: 18616466 [Free article.](#) [Review.](#)

Some **glutathione peroxidase** isozymes have a selenium-dependent **glutathione peroxidase** activity and present a selenocysteine encoded by the opal TGA codon. In the present study, insights into the evolution of the whole **glutathione peroxidase** ...



Glutathione peroxidase 4: a new player in neurodegeneration?

2

Cardoso BR, Hare DJ, Bush AI, Roberts BR.

Cite

Mol Psychiatry. 2017 Mar;22(3):328-335. doi: 10.1038/mp.2016.196. Epub 2016 Oct 25.

PMID: 27777421 [Review.](#)



glutathione peroxidase 2020



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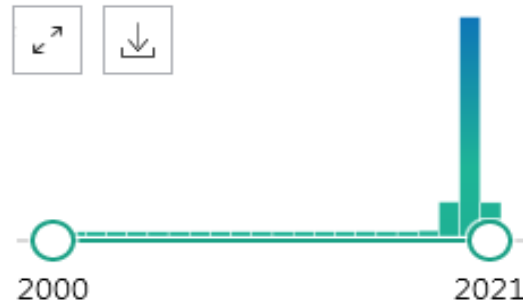
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1

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Inactivation of the **glutathione peroxidase** GPx4 by the ferroptosis-inducing molecule RSL3 requires the adaptor protein 14-3-3epsilon.

Vučković AM, Bosello Travain V, Bordin L, Cozza G, Miotto G, Rossetto M, Toppo S, Venerando R, Zaccarin M, Maiorino M, Ursini F, Roveri A.

FEBS Lett. 2020 Feb;594(4):611-624. doi: 10.1002/1873-3468.13631. Epub 2019 Oct 20.

PMID: 31581313 [Free article.](#)

Ras-selective lethal small molecule 3 (RSL3), a drug candidate prototype for cancer chemotherapy, triggers ferroptosis by inactivating the **glutathione peroxidase glutathione peroxidase 4** (GPx4). Here, we report the purification of the protein indispens ...



2

Dietary lipids fuel GPX4-restricted enteritis resembling Crohn's disease.

Mayr L, Grabherr F, Schwärzler J, Reitmeier I, Sommer F, Gehmacher T, Niederreiter L, He GW, Ruder B,



Abstract



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glutathione peroxidase 2021



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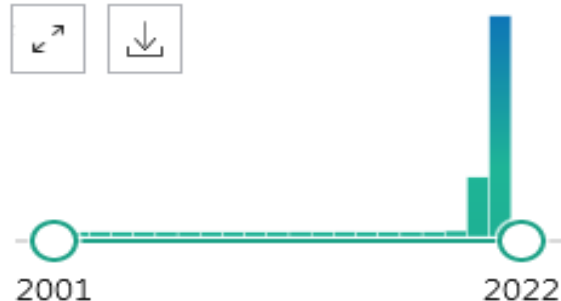
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Abstract



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Glutathione peroxidase-1 and neuromodulation: Novel potentials of an old enzyme.

1

Cite

Sharma G, Shin EJ, Sharma N, Nah SY, Mai HN, Nguyen BT, Jeong JH, Lei XG, Kim HC.

Share

Food Chem Toxicol. 2021 Feb;148:111945. doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2020.111945. Epub 2020 Dec 29.

PMID: 33359022 [Review](#).

Glutathione peroxidase (GPx) acts in co-ordination with other signaling molecules to exert its own antioxidant role. ...



Selenium Deficiency.

2

Cite

Shreenath AP, Ameer MA, Dooley J.

2021 Feb 11. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2021 Jan-.

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[Free Books & Documents](#).

[Review](#).



Se-dependent glutathione peroxidase characteristics

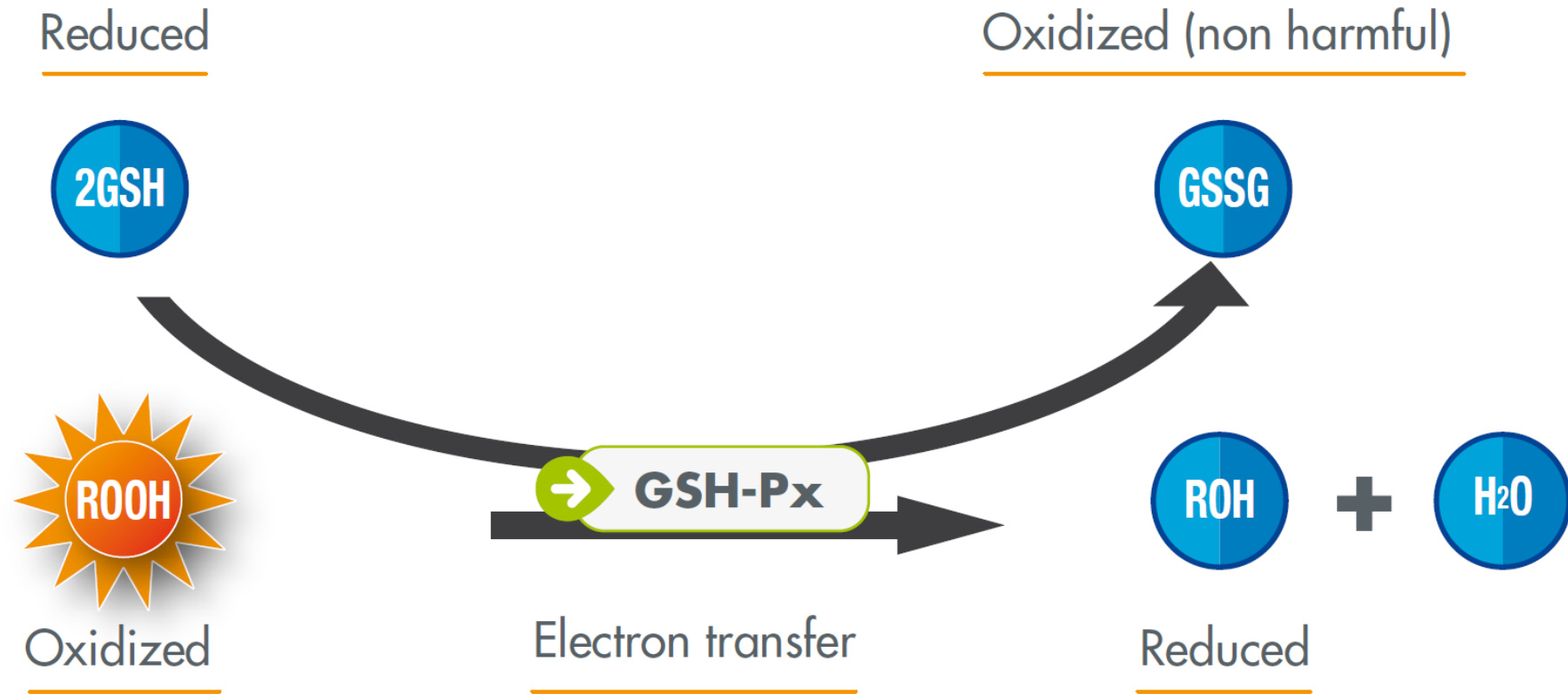
Glutathione peroxidase	Nomenclature	Localisation	Subunit size (kDa)	Substrates	Electron donors	Other characteristics
Cytosolic GSH-Px	GSH-Px1	intracellular, cytosolic, partly mitochondria	21.9	H ₂ O ₂ , t-BHP	GSH	Erythrocytes, kidney and liver
Gastrointestinal GSH-Px	GSH-Px2	intracellular, cytosolic	21.9	H ₂ O ₂ , t-BHP	GSH	mucosal epithelial cells in GIT
Extracellular (plasma) GSH-Px	GSH-Px3	plasma	25.5	H ₂ O ₂ , t-BHP, phospholipid hydroperoxides	GSH, thioredoxin, gluta-redoxin	expressed in kidney
Phospholipid hydroperoxide GSH-Px	GSH-Px4	intracellular, partly cytosolic, mitochondrial, membrane-bound	22.1	H ₂ O ₂ , phospholipid hydroperoxides	GSH, DTT, 2-ME, L-cys	renal epithelial cells and testes

¹ t-BHP = tert-butylhydroperoxide; DTT = 1,4-dithiothreitol; 2-ME = 2-mercaptoethanol; L-cys = L-cysteine.; GIT = gastrointestinal tract; GSH = glutathione.



Total glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity in the liver of various animals, U/mg protein

Animal	GSH-Px activity	Animal	GSH-Px activity
Chicken	33	White mouse	468
Cattle	70	Ground squirrel	49
Sheep	64	Cat	67
Rat	245	Dog	20
Mouse	476	Rainbow trout	0.9
Guinea pig	12	Blue gill sunfish	3.4
Hamster	920	Carp	143
Rabbit	496	Fence lizard	22
Gerbil	683	American toad	2
Wild house mice	446	Western newt	1.5

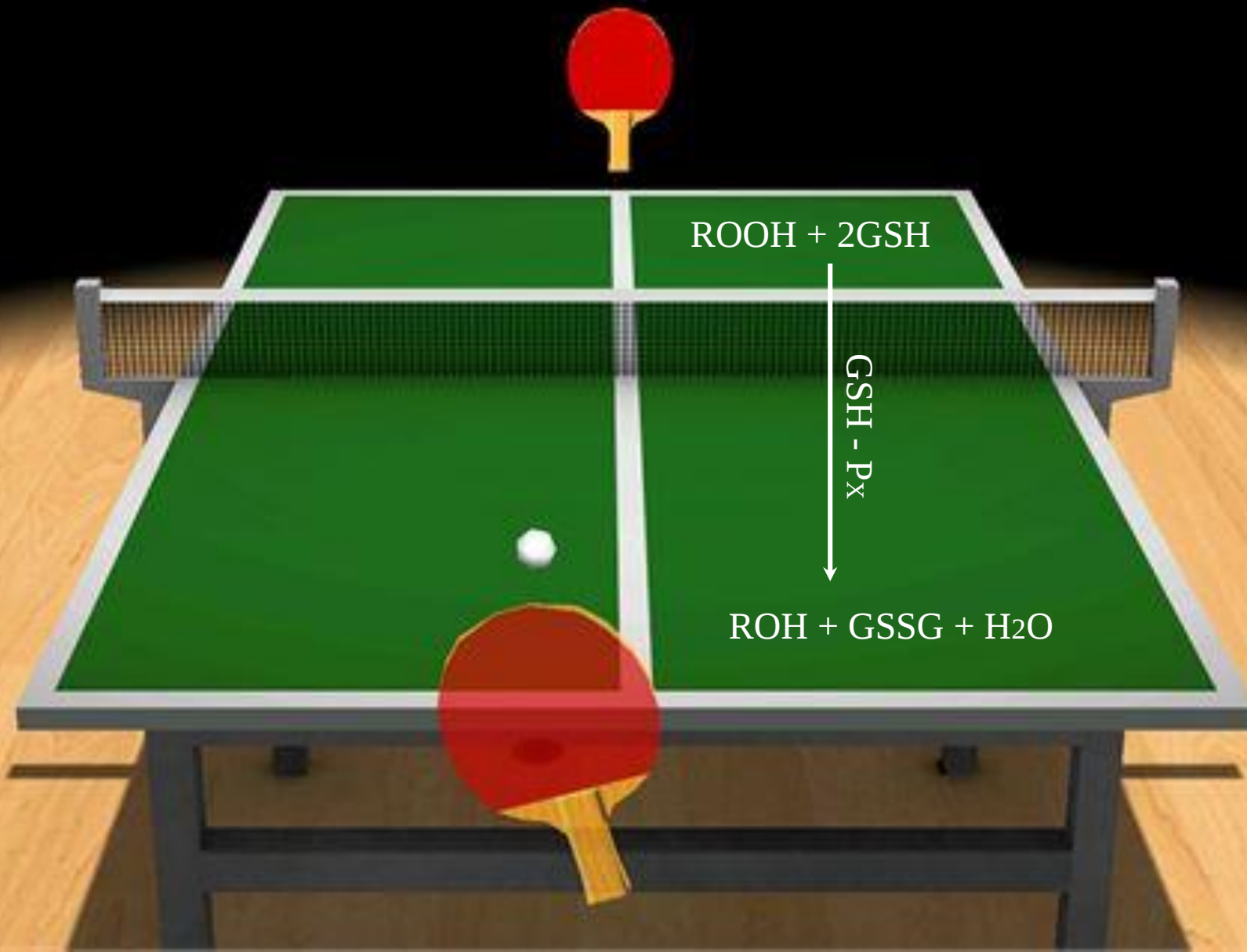




- 4 different GSH-Px in avian species
- Selenium feed supplementation ↗ GSH-Px activity

Different biological roles:

- Prevention of lipid peroxidation
- ROS detoxification
- Specific role of GSH-Px 4 in male fertility

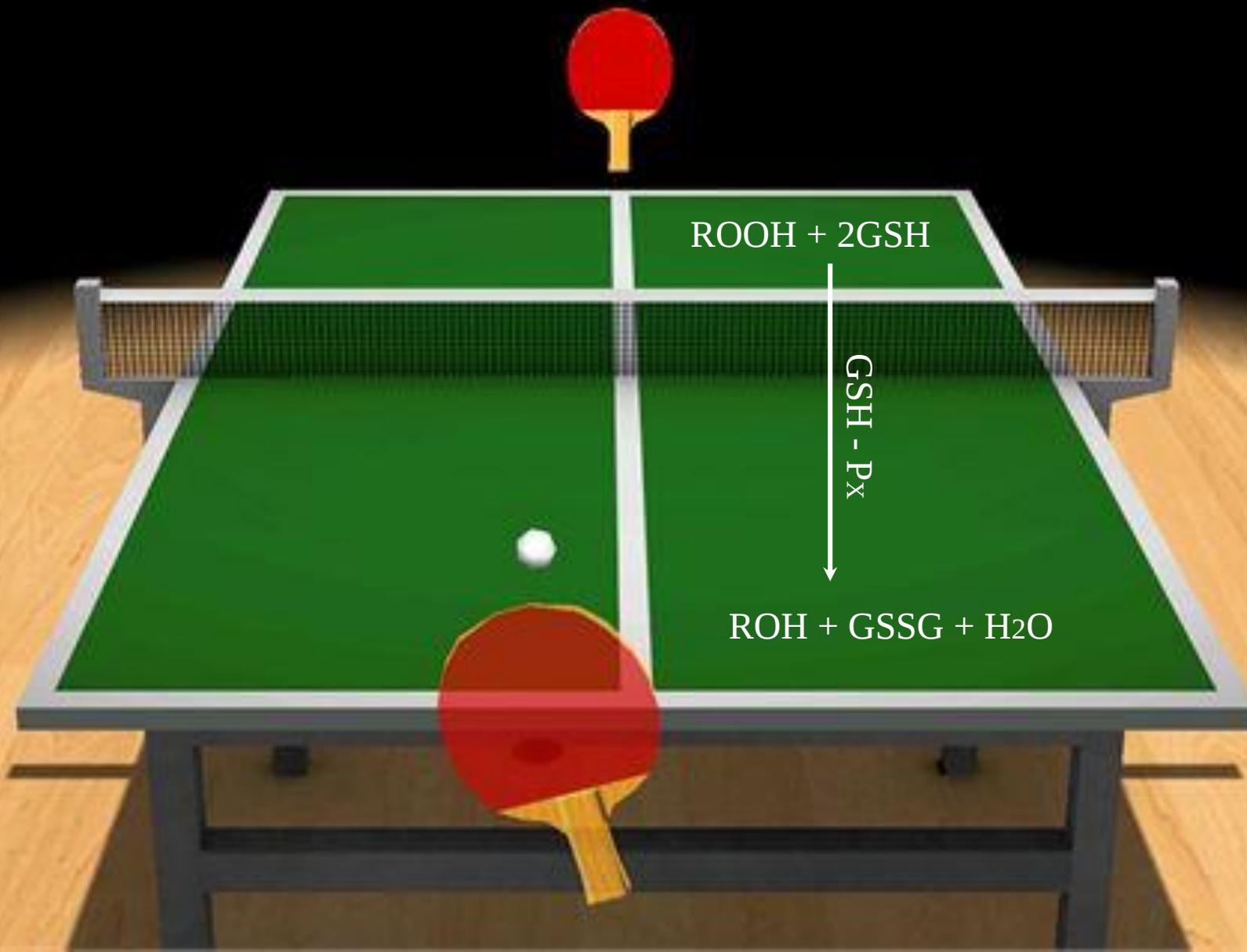




$GSSG + NADPH + H^+$

GR

$2GSH + NADP^+$

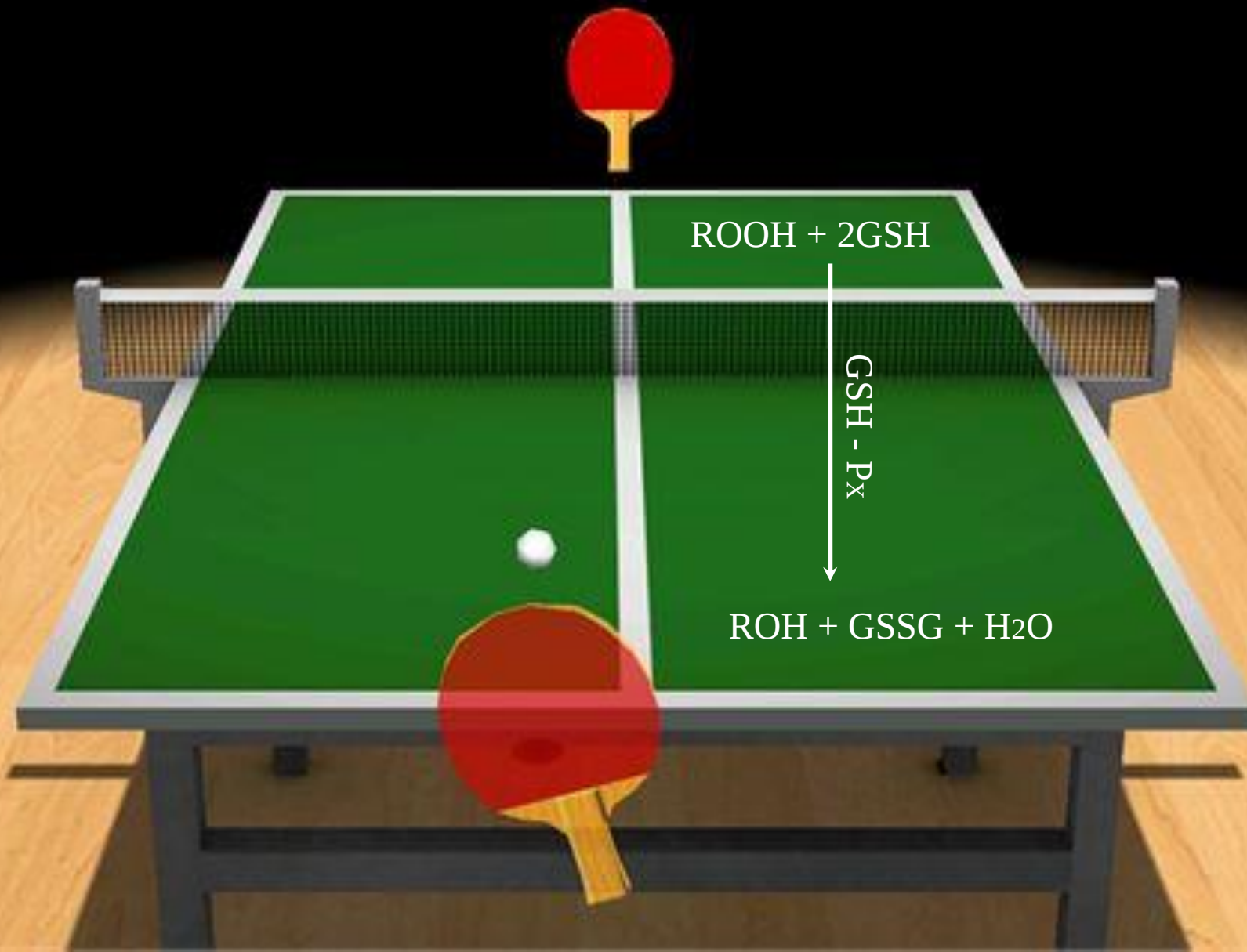




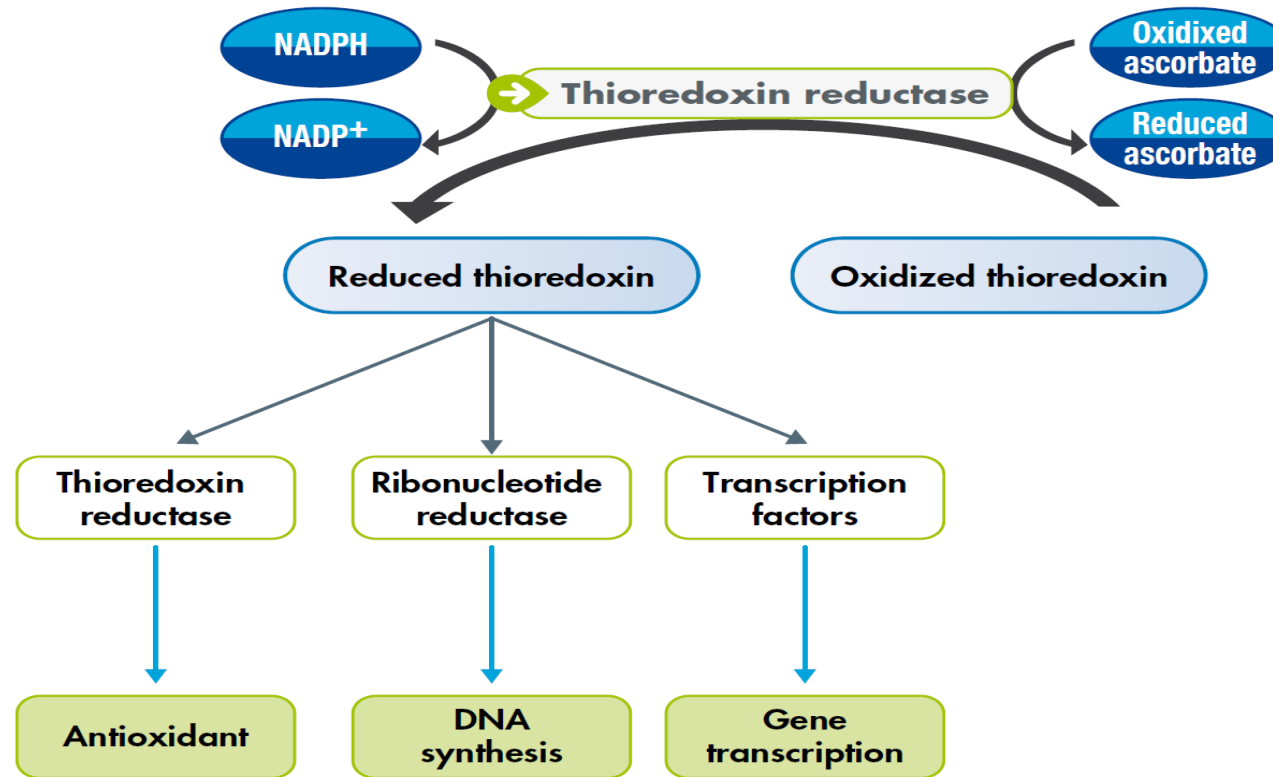
$2\text{GSH} + \text{NADP}^+$

GR

$\text{GSSG} + \text{NADPH} + \text{H}^+$







TrxR plays a role in:

- **Cell growth**
- **Inhibition of apoptosis**
- **Cellular sensitivity to glucocorticoids**
- **Immunomodulation**
- **Pregnancy and birth**
- **Neuronal survival**



Thioredoxin,
(Peroxidase, Reductase)

Glutathione,
(Peroxidase, Reductase)

Supply electrons for:

- ⚛ Deoxyribonucleotide formation
- ⚛ Antioxidant defence
- ⚛ Protein and DNA synthesis and repair
- ⚛ Redox regulation of signal transduction
- ⚛ Transcription
- ⚛ Cell growth, differentiation and apoptosis



Other selenoproteins

- I. Iodothyronine deiodinases
- II. Selenophosphate synthetase-2
- III. 15-kDa selenoprotein
- IV. Selenoprotein H
- V. Selenoprotein I
- VI. Selenoprotein K
- VII. Selenoprotein M
- VIII. Selenoprotein N
- IX. Selenoprotein O
- X. Selenoprotein P
- XI. Selenoprotein Pb
- XII. Selenoprotein R
- XIII. Selenoprotein S
- XIV. Selenoprotein T
- XV. Selenoprotein U
- XVI. Selenoprotein W



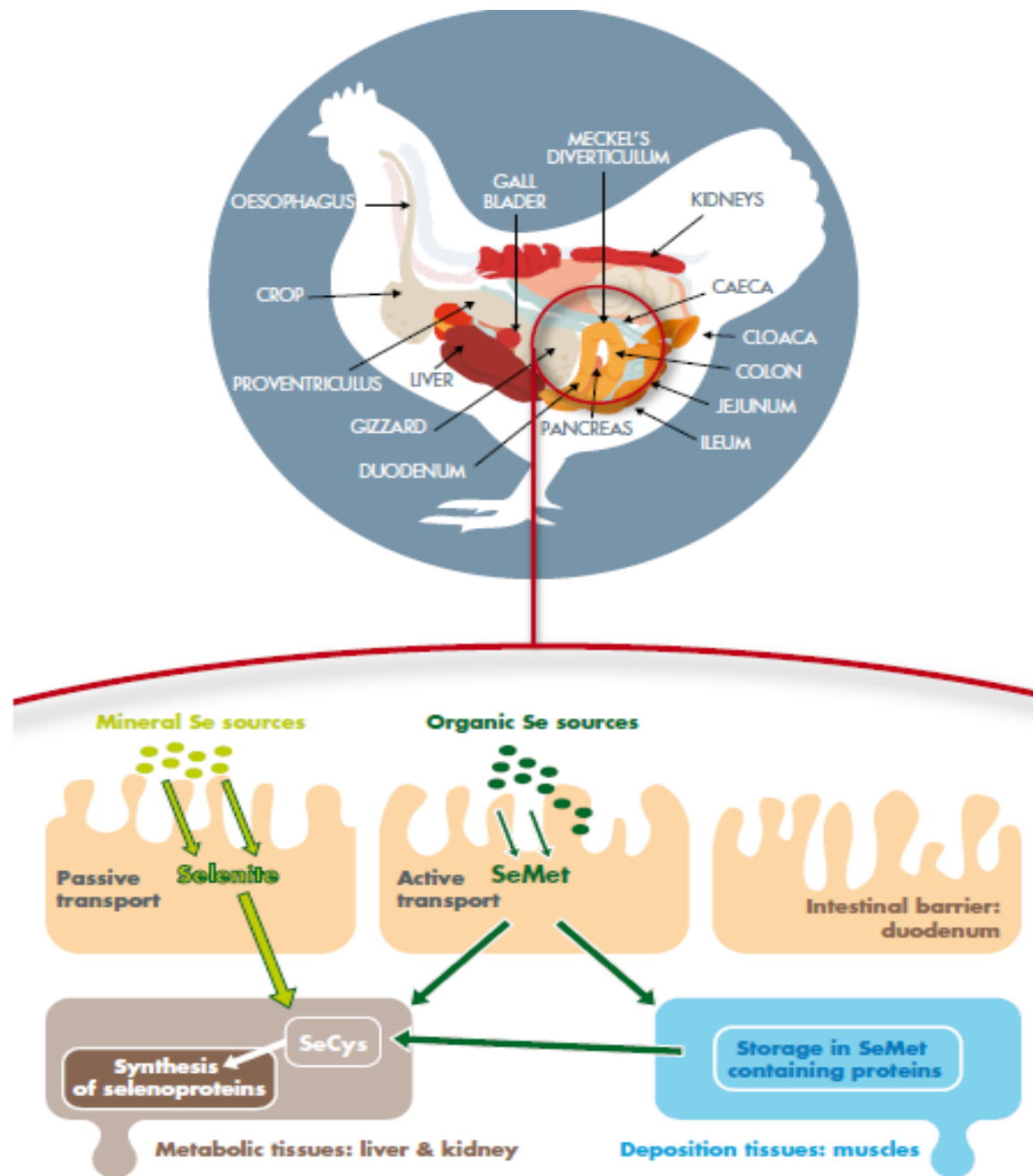
Selenoprotein location in chicken

Location/feature	Selenoproteins
Inside the cell	GSH-Px1, GSH-Px2, GSH-Px4, DIO1, DIO2, DIO3, TrxR1, TrxR2, TrxR3, Sep15, SelH, Sell, SelK, SelM, SelN, SelO, SelT, SelU, SelW, MsrB1, SPS2
Outside the cell/secreted	SelPa, SelPb and GSH-Px3
Endoplasmic reticulum	DIO1, DIO2, DIO3, Sep15, Sell, SelK, SelM, SelN SelS and SelT
Mitochondria	GSH-Px1, GSH-Px2, GSH-Px4, TrxR1, TrxR2, TrxR3, SelM, SelO and SelU
Cytoplasm	GSH-Px1, GSH-Px2, GSH-Px4, TrxR1, TrxR2, TrxR3 and SelW
Nucleus	GSH-Px4, MsrB1 and SelH
Golgi apparatus	SelT
Membrane	Sell
Membrane-bound	Sell, SelK, SelS, SelT, DIO1 and DIO3
Zn-containing	Sep15, MsrB1, SelW and SelM
POP-containing	GSH-Px1, GSH-Px2, GSH-Px3 and GSH-Px4
Thioredoxin-like fold-containing	GSH-Px1, GSH-Px2, GSH-Px3, GSH-Px4, DIO1, DIO2, DIO3, TrxR3, SelT, SelH, SelW, Sep15, SelM, SelU and SelO
Flavin adenine dinucleotide-interacting	TrxR1, TrxR2 and TrxR



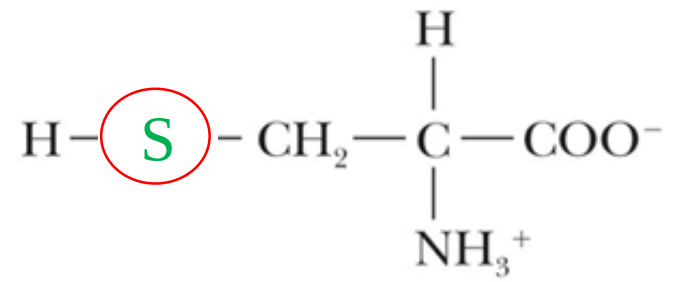
Selenium absorption and metabolism

- ✓ Chemical form of Se
- ✓ Other dietary components
- ✓ Selenium status
- ✓ Physiological status
- ✓ Species

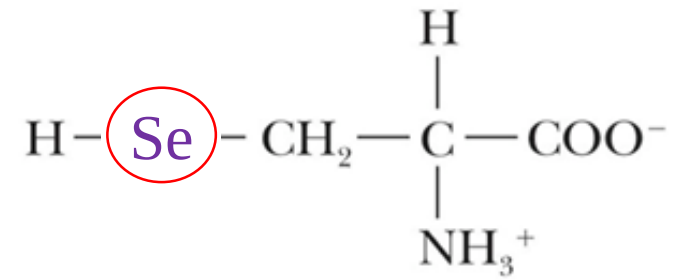




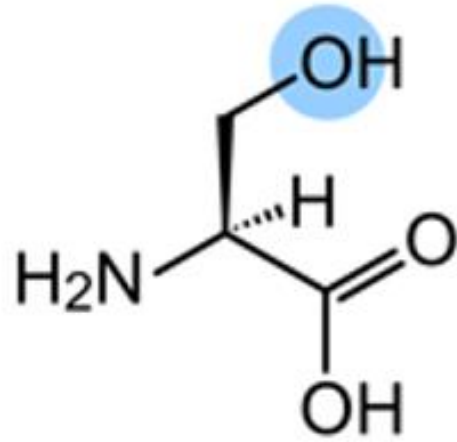
Synthesis Mechanism of 21st Amino Acid Selenocysteine



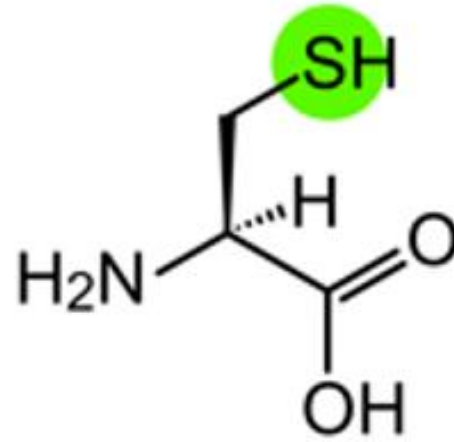
Cysteine



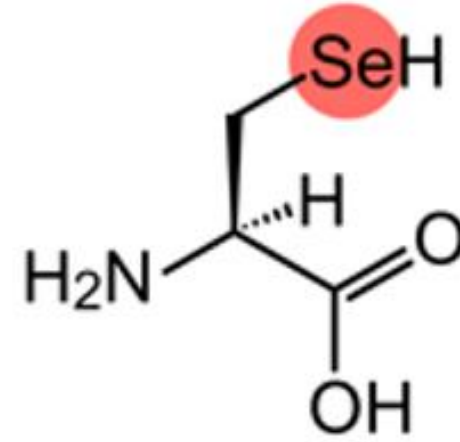
Selenocysteine



Serine (Ser)



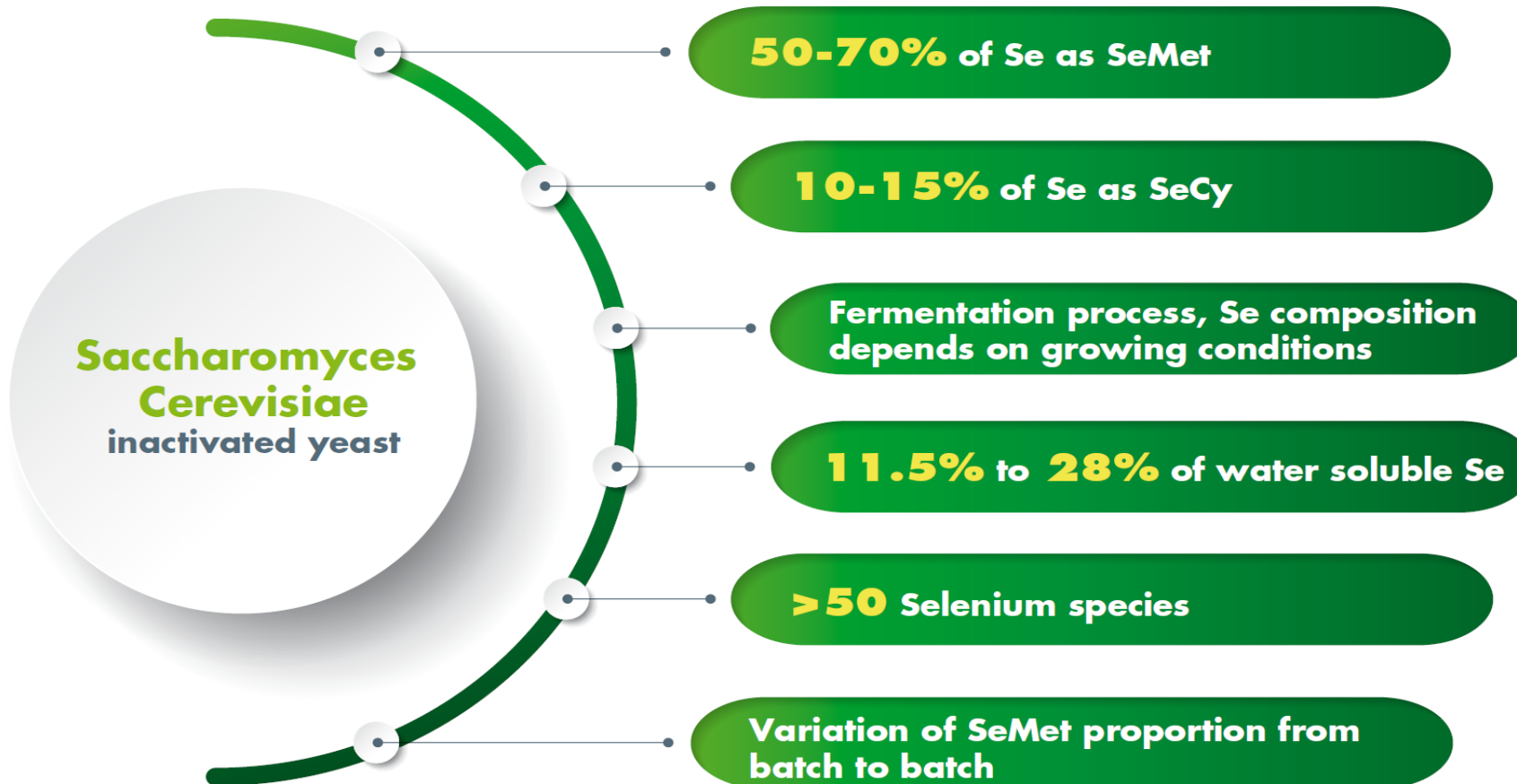
Cysteine (Cys)



Selenocysteine (Sec)

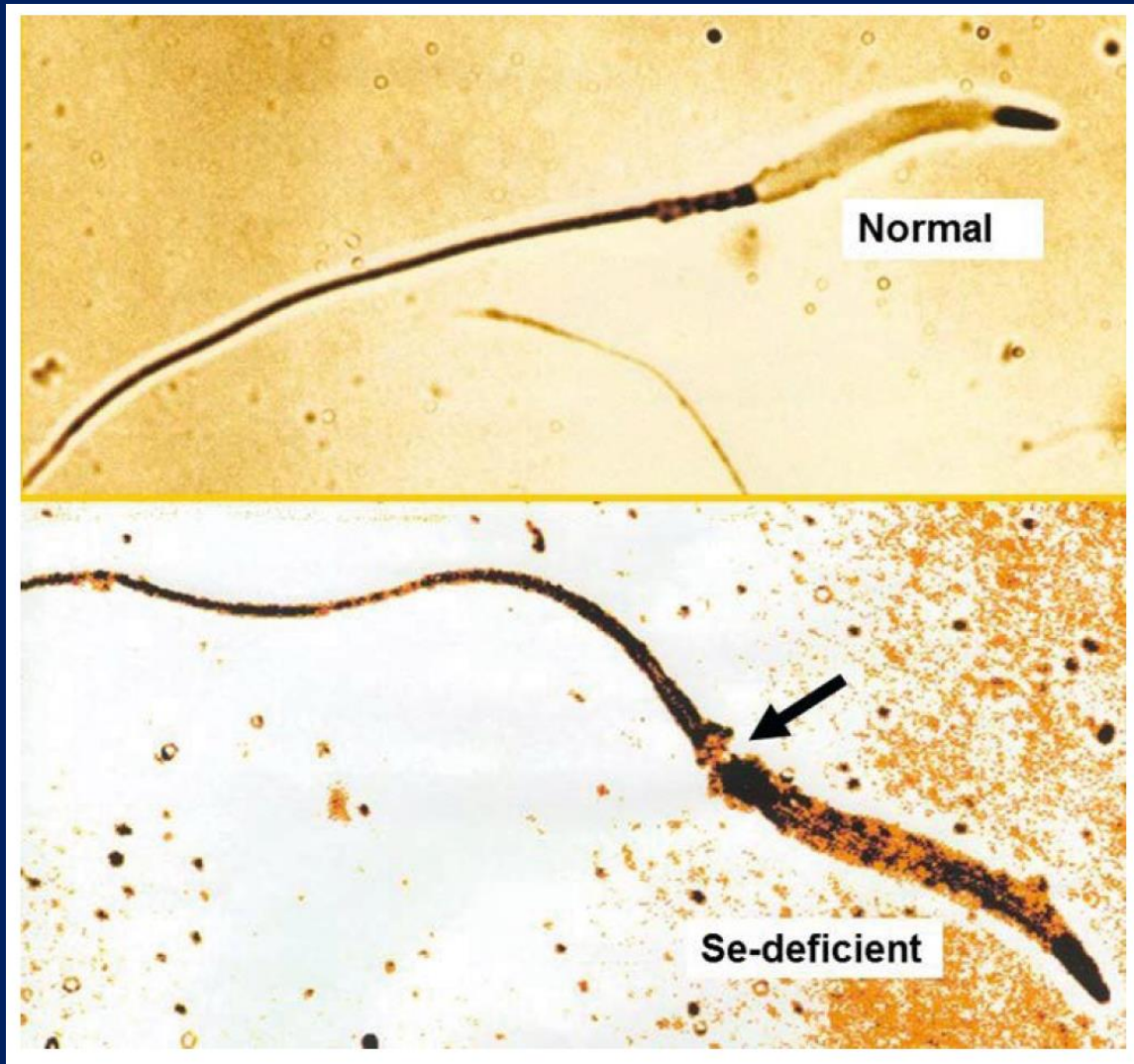


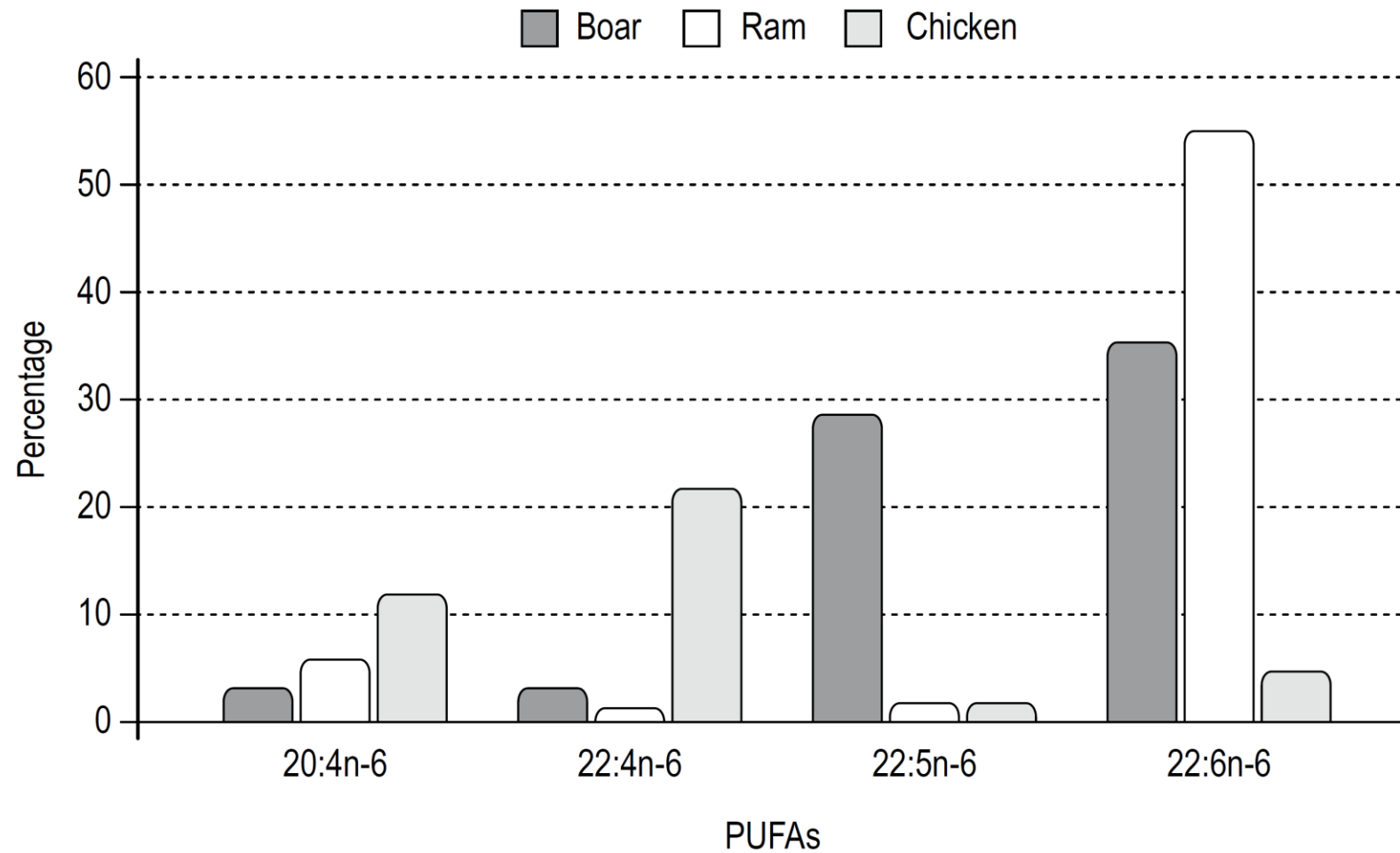
Selenium-enriched yeast



The legal definition of Se-yeast is as follows:

Selenium yeast is a **dried, non-viable yeast** (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) cultivated in a fed-batch fermentation which provides incremental amounts of **cane molasses** and **selenium salts** in a manner which minimises the detrimental effects of selenium salts on the growth rate of the yeast and allows for optimal incorporation of inorganic selenium into cellular organic material. Residual inorganic selenium is eliminated in a rigorous **washing process** and must not exceed **2%** of the total selenium content in the final selenium yeast product (LII, 2015).





Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) in spermatozoa phospholipids, % (adapted from Surai, 2002).
20:4n-6 = arachidonic acid; 22:4n-6 = docosatetraenoic acid; 22:5n-6 = docosapentaenoic acid; 22:6n = 3 docosahexaenoic acid.



GSH-Px



GSH-Px



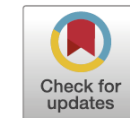
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Theriogenology

journal homepage: www.theriojournal.com



An improvement in productive and reproductive performance of aged broiler breeder hens by dietary supplementation of organic selenium



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Peter F. Surai

In particular, it was proven in an university-conducted trial that inclusion of anti-stress composition (PerforMax) into the drinking water improved chicken growth and feed conversion ratio (FCR; Fotina *et al.*, 2011, 2014). Using the same anti-stress composition under commercial conditions improved FCR during a 39 day broiler growth trial. The improvement in FCR due to the anti-stress composition during the first three days post-hatch, as well as before and after vaccination was highly significant (Velichko and Surai, 2014; Velichko *et al.*, 2013). The importance and efficacy of the anti-stress composition for rearing birds and adult egg type parent stock (Hy-Line) at one of the biggest egg producing farms in Russia (Borovskaya poultry farm, Tumen region) have been recently reviewed (Shatskich *et al.*, 2015).







PARENT STOCK

ROSS 308

Nutrition Specifications

2021





		Starter 1	Starter 2	Grower	Developer	Pre-Breeder	Breeder 1	Breeder 2	Breeder 3
Age Fed	days	0-21 days	22-42 days	43-105 days	106 -140 days	141 days to 5% production	>5% production to 224 days	225-350 days	After 351 days
Energy per kg*	kcal	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
	MJ	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Energy per lb	kcal	1271	1271	1271	1271	1271	1271	1271	1271
DIGESTIBLE AMINO ACIDS									
Lysine (max)**	%	1.00	0.72	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.62	0.56	0.52
Methionine	%	0.46	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.34
Methionine & Cystine	%	0.84	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.57	0.55
Threonine	%	0.70	0.60	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.55	0.53	0.51
Valine	%	0.81	0.72	0.60	0.58	0.56	0.64	0.60	0.56
Tryptophan	%	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13
Arginine	%	1.15	0.92	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.85	0.82	0.79
Leucine	%	1.20	1.03	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.95	0.90	0.86
Isoleucine	%	0.70	0.58	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.52	0.50	0.49
Histidine	%	0.43	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.30	0.28	0.26
Crude Protein (min)	%	19.0	17.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	13.0
MINERALS									
Calcium	%	1.05	0.94	0.90	0.90	1.50	3.00	3.20	3.40
Available Phosphorus	%	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.32
Sodium	%	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23
Chloride	%	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23	0.18-0.23
Potassium	%	0.60-0.90	0.60-0.90	0.60-0.90	0.60-0.90	0.60-0.90	0.70-0.90	0.65-0.90	0.60-0.90
ADDED TRACE MINERALS PER KG									
Copper	mg	16					16		
Iodine	mg	2					3		
Iron	mg	40					50		
Manganese	mg	120					120		
Selenium	mg	0.3					0.3		
Zinc	mg	120					120		

ای در سکوت چشمت، صد شیوه از ترانه
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وصف الهی ماه، در جان و در زبانی
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در خیل صوفیان نیز، سودای تو، بهانه
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