To produce 1 ton of conventional fodder, 270,000 liters of water are needed.

To produce 1 ton of Hydroponic Forage,
They need 660 liters of water.

Do you have any doubts about the future of animal feed?

Greenfield Hydroponic Global

www.greenfieldhydroponics.com

Hydroponic Forage Cabins and Plants Professionals

Greenfield hydroponics

Greenfield Hydroponic Global

Improved camel racing performance.
Improved coat and overall appearance.
Reduced grocery bills.
Lower incidence of colic and intestinal ulcers. Lower veterinary costs.
Gentler and calmer animals. Faster recovery after exertion.

Feeding camels with fresh hydroponic forage offers numerous benefits that positively impact their health, productivity, and overall well-being. This type of forage, grown without soil or agrochemicals, is highly digestible and rich in live enzymes, proteins, vitamins, and essential minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium—critical for immune function and milk production. With a natural moisture content of around 80%, it also helps maintain proper hydration in arid climates, reducing the need for external water sources. Its year-round availability

Greenfield Hydroponic Global

FAQS

- Save up to 70% on food costs
- 95% digestibility
- Drastic reduction in vet bills
- Food without pesticides or agro-toxins
- 95% water savings

What really matters in animal feed

Metabolizable energy

In FVH, energy in the form of Net Maintenance Energy (NEE), Net Grain Energy (NEG), Net Lactation Energy (NLE), and Total Digestible Nutrients (TND) tend to remain the same or show a slight decrease from the levels in the original seed. It makes sense that some energy must be consumed to fuel the germination process and early plant growth. However, we must point out that energy values reported by analytical laboratories are “calculated” and typically do NOT fully consider the actual digestibility or availability of the listed energy value. The energy digestibility measured in FVH is much higher, making the net energy yield to the animal higher for forage than the original grain. The fact that the energy sources in FVH are highly digestible and available means that little metabolic energy (energy for digestion) is expended within the animal to make that energy available to contribute to metabolic activity. So, the energy of FVH is much more energy efficient inside the animal than the energy of the original grain, which is a big problem! . . . for traditional feed sellers