

Supermilk *Forte*

CATTLE MINERAL MIXTURE WITH VITAMINS, AMINO ACIDS & YEAST CULTURE



COMPOSITION : Each kg. contains

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Calcium | : 240 gms. | DL Methionine | : 2.2 gms. |
| Phosphorus | : 90 gms. | Sulphur | : 7 gms. |
| Copper | : 312 mg. | Potassium | : 100 mg. |
| Cobalt | : 45 mg. | Sodium | : 6 gms. |
| Magnesium | : 2.10 gms. | Selenium | : 10 mg. |
| Zinc | : 2.10 gms. | Vitamin A | : 6,00,000 I.U. |
| Iodine | : 156 mg. | Vitamin D ₃ | : 6,000 I.U. |
| Iron | : 1000 mg. | Vitamin E | : 200 mg. |
| Chromium | : 65 mg. | Yeast culture | : Q.S. |
| L-Lysine | : 4.4 gms. | | |

Minerals are required by all animals i.e. growing & milking animals. The amount of all essential & trace minerals in feeds normally are very less which is insufficient for high milk production & for animal growth.

"**SUPERMILK FORTE**" is the source of all essential minerals & trace minerals, which helps to improve growth & milk production in dairy animals.

Calcium: Calcium requirement of lactating animal is high relative to other species or to non lactating animal because of the high calcium concentration in milk. Also calcium contributes to many physiological functions like bone formation, buffering effect, Neutralize excess acidity in the rumen, composition of body fluids (blood), composition of secretions (hormones, milk).

Phosphorus: Important constituents of bones. It helps to increase calcium deposition and ensures skeletal growth.

Copper & Iron: These are the important minerals to maintain hemoglobin and RBC in the animal body. Also they play important role in gaseous exchange for expelling CO₂ hence protect from heat stress.

Cobalt & zinc: These minerals tone up the cells of the sexual organs especially ovary function since it increases production.

Magnesium: It is component of bone; also it helps to activate enzymes.

Iodine: Iodine is the essential element used by the thyroid for the biosynthesis of thyroid hormones, through these hormones; iodine is involved in controlling metabolism, cell growth and maturation, and the development and growth of tissues. Iodine deficiency during pregnancy has particularly adverse effects-retardation of foetus development.

Chromium: It regulates the metabolism of fats, protein & energy. It stimulates the reproductive functions.

DL Methionine & Lysine: These are the amino acids, helps to improve performance.

Sulphur: It performs a number of functions in enzyme reactions and protein synthesis. It is necessary for the formation of collagen & the protein in connective tissues in the animal body. It is necessary for the maintenance of the skin & hoof in livestock. It helps to give strength, shape, and hardness to these protein tissues.

Potassium: It plays role in muscular contraction, nerve function etc. Also it plays important role in intracellular fluid, in acid-base balance, in osmotic pressure, Nerve transmission, Enzymes activities for CHO & Protein metabolism etc.

Sodium: It helps to maintain proper acidity levels in body fluid and pressure in body cells.

Selenium: Selenium is an essential trace element, used in particular in the glutathione peroxidase enzyme system which protects intracellular structures against oxidative damage.

Vitamin A: It is essential part for integrity and normal function of epithelial tissue which represents the first defense to pathogens. It is furthermore involved in the reproduction process, immune response mechanism and in the growth of the body. It plays a vital role in the regulation of carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism. Vitamin A is supplemented to all animal species throughout the life.

Vitamin D₃: It plays an important role in the regulation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism, also plays important role in the mineralization of the skeletal tissue. Vitamin D₃ is important supplement throughout the life for livestock.

Vitamin E: It helps to regulate carbohydrate, glycogen & hormone metabolism. Important role of vitamin E is as an antioxidant.

Yeast culture: Helps to maintain rumen microflora to Improve digestibility & nutrient absorption.

Benefits:

- Improves milk production in milch animals
- Increases fat content in milk
- Maintains general health of the milking animals
- Improves growth in calves & growing animals
- Helps for better digestion
- Enhances strength of bullocks
- Achieves sexual maturity in early age in females
- Improves fertility in males.

Dosage: oral administration:

Milch animals : 20 to 30 gm/ animal daily

Heifers : 10 to 15 gm/animal daily

Calves : 5 to 10 gm/animal daily

In feed: 5 to 10 kg / Metric ton of feed (or) as advised by a veterinarian.

Presentation: 1 Kg.



Manufactured In India by :

**international
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