

properties of muscle. It is also involved in the coagulation of blood. In young growing and in adult animals, calcium deficiency may lead to rickets and osteomalacia, respectively. These symptoms may also result from a deficiency in phosphorus, which is closely associated with calcium in bone. In addition, phosphorus occurs in phosphoproteins, nucleic acids and phospholipids, and plays a vital role in energy metabolism through the formation of sugarphophates and adenosine di- and triphosphates.

Chronic phosphorus deficiency may lead to stiff joints and muscular weakness, subnormal growth in young animals and low liveweight gains in mature animals. Low dietary intakes of phosphorus have also been associated with poor fertility, an apparent dysfunction of the ovaries and depression or irregularity of oestrus. In hens, calcium phosphate deficiency may lead to reduced egg yield, hatchability and shell thickness.

INDICATIONS:

Used as supplementry source for calcium and phosphorus in animals. It can promote feed conversion, the animal's gain of weight, laying rate. also, it cab be Used for proper muscle functioning, nerve conduction, and several metabolic reactions, Useful when the current diet is not meeting the animal's needs (performance, growth, lactation).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Camel, Cattle, Goat and Sheep:

Mix 1.35 kg per 100 kg cattle feed or feed 67 g per adult animal, 17 g per small animal and 34 g per adult / dry animal daily, Or As advised by Veteranian. Poultry: Mix 1 to 2 kg per 100 kg poutry feed or feed 1.2 to 2.4 g per bird daily, Or As advised by Veteranian. Dosage may repeated if considered necessary.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:

Camel, Cattle, Goat and sheep: Meat & Milk: None. Poultry: Meat & Egg: None.

Keep it in close container below 25C.



Poultry, Camels, Cattle, Sheep and Goat.

