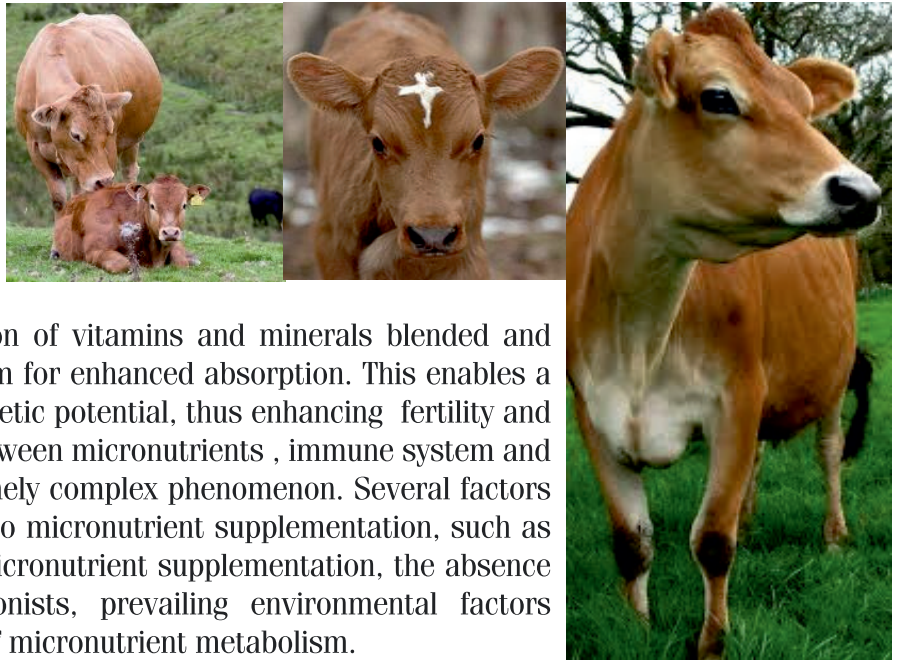
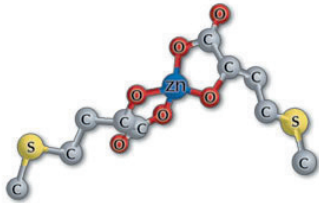


# FERTIGEN

*Fertility & Productivity enhancer !*



**FERTIGEN**, an ideal combination of vitamins and minerals blended and made available in the bound form for enhanced absorption. This enables a dairy animal to utilize its full genetic potential, thus enhancing fertility and productivity. The interactions between micronutrients, immune system and disease resistance are an extremely complex phenomenon. Several factors can affect an animal's response to micronutrient supplementation, such as duration and concentration of micronutrient supplementation, the absence or presence of dietary antagonists, prevailing environmental factors and breed differences in terms of micronutrient metabolism.

Trace minerals and vitamins exist in cells and tissues of the animal body in a variety of functional, chemical combinations and in characteristic concentrations. Deficiency in one or many can bring pronounced productivity variations.

### **Mineral deficiencies in dairy animals**

Mineral deficiencies and its clinical symptoms may take time to surface. Further complications issues involved are;

1. The fact that mineral absorption is lower than absorption of most other nutrients.
2. Mineral absorption varies from one mineral to another and by the form in which the mineral is available

### **FERTIGEN- THE COMPLETE SOLUTION !**

#### **TECNOLOGY- 'CHELATION- BINDING MINERALS EFFICIENTLY'**

Chelated minerals are better absorbed from the GIT tract (70% higher than ordinary minerals)

90%- 95% of chelated minerals are retained after absorption

Growth of follicles in the ovary is faster in animals fed chelated minerals

Better conception rates are observed with chelated minerals



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## Traditional trace mineral sources/ Inorganic minerals

- \* Traditionally, livestock nutritionists have supplemented feed with inorganic salts of zinc, copper, and manganese mainly in the form of oxides and sulfates.
- \* These inorganic salts resulted in poor bioavailability of the mineral, primarily due the numerous antagonisms and interactions between the inorganic salts and other components in the digesta.
- \* A dietary antagonist for trace minerals is phytate, the predominant form of phosphorus in grain and other plant material. Phytate binds trace minerals, creating insoluble and thus unavailable compounds that are excreted from the animal's digestive tract in the feces.
- \* Antagonisms can also occur between one trace mineral and another. For example, high levels of zinc reduce the availability of copper

## INGREDIENTS :

### Minerals - Chelated - Organic form

Copper  
Zinc  
Manganese  
Iron

Calcium  
Phosphorus  
Magnesium  
Cobalt  
Potassium  
Sodium  
Selenium  
Iodine

### Vitamins

Vitamin A  
Vitamin D3  
Vitamin E  
Nicotinamide

Trace mineral antagonisms often result in metabolic deficiencies in livestock and poultry. However, it is possible to avoid the problem of antagonisms by replacing all or part of the inorganic trace minerals in

premix products with organic trace minerals (OTMs).

These OTMs consist of trace minerals chemically bound to an amino acid, organic acid, protein, or carbohydrate moiety, called a ligand, thus forming a chelate, which is more bioavailable and prevents the problems

### Recommendations:

1. To improve fertility and productivity
2. Maintenance of health
3. To improve condition of coat and skin
4. To improve strength of hooves and avoid hoof problems

### Usage:

30 g - 50 g / animal/day, or  
0.5% - 1% in feed

### Presentation:

1 kg pouches  
25 kg bag

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