Josera.
we care, you grow

Betavit

Supplementary feed for breeding animals to compensate the ß-carotene-deficiency

A key factor for long productive life and thus high lifetime efficiency is fertility. Fertility problems have been the most common reason for culling dairy cows in recent years. In silages in particular, the ß-carotene content decreases over time. Combined with lower feed intake during the transition phase, this can lead to a deficiency. Since ß-carotene has a direct function in the ovaries, such a deficiency can result in underdeveloped follicles or weak corpora lutea, leading to longer calving intervals or unsuccessful inseminations. But it's not just the cow that can be affected, ß-carotene deficiency can also harm the calf, as ß-carotene improves colostrum quality.

Betavit improves follicle quality and strengthens the corpus luteum, thus increasing the success of insemination. The result is improved fertility and better colostrum quality.

As a result, Betavit leads to:
- A shorter calving interval
- More pronounced estrus
- Higher colostrum quality

Main applications

- preparation for birth
- lactation

Product advantages

- ✓ more clear heat
- ✓ short calving interval
- ✓ better colostrum quality



PERFORMANCE

Betavit

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Product features:
- optimal concentration of ß-carotene
- B-vitamins support the metabolism
- high content of vitamin E and C

Application recommendation:
Vitamin concentrate for targeted compensation of ß-carotene deficiency and to support metabolism in the calf reproduction phase with year-round silage and maize-based rations.

Feeding recommendation:
Dairy cows: 50 – 100 g daily
14 days before calving till 8 weeks after succesfull insemination

Horses: 100 – 200 g daily
From january to may respectively 4 weeks before birth till 10 weeks after birth (100 days)

Breeding sows: 60 – 80 g daily from weaning till insemination

Notes:
Corn silage, fodder beets, hay, contaminated beet leaf silage, straw, grains, soybean and rapeseed meal, and concentrate feeds have low ß-carotene levels.

With grass silage, ß-carotene supply is uncertain. It depends on feed quantity and quality, as well as storage and preservation losses.

ß-carotene deficiency can manifest in the following symptoms:
- Retained placenta
- Slow uterine involution
- Silent heat
- Delayed ovulation
- Ovarian cysts
- Fetal death and abortion
- Calf mortality, calf diarrhea
- Low milk fat content
- Reduced milk yield
- Increased susceptibility to infections

Instructions for proper use:
This complementary feed has a higher content of Vitamins than complete feed. Therefore the daily amount given to cattle, dairy, horses, sheep and pigs should not exceed 1% of the daily feed ration.

Composition:
wheat | wheat bran | apple pomace | yeast | sodium chloride | calcium carbonate

Analytical constituents:

13,50 %	crude protein	3,00 %	crude fat
7,00 %	crude fibre	20,00 %	crude ash
0,75 %	lysine	2,00 %	calcium
0,50 %	phosphorus	2,00 %	sodium

Nutritional additives per 1 kg:

4.580,0 mg	β-carotene (3a160a)
5.000,0 mg	vitamin E/all-rac-alpha-tocopheryl acetate (3a700)
4.000,0 mg	vitamin C (3a300)
720,0 mg	vitamin B1 (3a821)
480,0 mg	vitamin B2 (3a825ii)
425,0 mg	vitamin B6/ pyridoxine hydrochloride (3a831)
3.200,0 mcg	vitamin B12 (3a835 / 3a836 / 3a837)
6.000,0 mg	niacinamide (3a315)
1.600,0 mg	calcium D-pantothenate (3a841)
64,0 mg	folic acid (3a316)
5.000,0 mg	choline chloride (3a890)

Note: The best before date requires hygienic, cool, and dry storage. Josera does not take responsibility for incorrect storage nor improper use.

20 kg

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Please make use of our Josera consulting service for specific advice.

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Special product