

LOOK FOR THE GOLD BOXES AT YOUR VET CLINIC



### Why an injection?

Oral supplementation can be very effective for maintenance, but absorption through the gut can be slow and complicated by interference from other elements in the diet. MULTIMIN® provides rapid, targeted and sustained increases in animal levels, prior to high demand periods - such as calving and mating.

### When and how to use MULTIMIN®

MULTIMIN® should be administered to herds four weeks before mating and calving, and to bulls 12 weeks before joining the herd.

MULTIMIN® is administered as a subcutaneous injection at 1 ml/50 kg in young cattle (up to 12 months) and 1 ml/75 kg in yearlings (1-2 years) and 1 ml/100 kg in adult cattle (>2 years). MULTIMIN® has nil meat and milk withholding periods.

To learn more, including the benefits of using MULTIMIN® in your calves from the day they're born, visit [performanceready.co.nz](http://performanceready.co.nz) and ask your vet.

**ASK YOUR VET**  
[PERFORMANCEREADY.CO.NZ](http://PERFORMANCEREADY.CO.NZ)



**GET YOUR HERD  
PERFORMANCE  
READY**



Improve herd fertility.



Shaping the future  
of animal health

## A UNIQUE CONCEPT OF TRACE ELEMENT SUPPLEMENTATION

The pioneer multiple trace element injection in New Zealand, MULTIMIN® is a unique concept of supplementation for cattle, used by farmers throughout the country.

- Contains copper, selenium, zinc and manganese for fertility support
- Chelated formulation that is safe and tissue friendly
- Absorbed into blood within 8 hours and transferred to liver within 24 hours
- Scientifically proven in NZ conditions to improve reproductive performance

### Supplementing herds with trace elements

Most farmers have well-managed trace element programmes, and these work well for the majority of the year. However, there are times when the requirements for trace elements rapidly increase, often coinciding with reduced feed intake. When this occurs even well-supplemented herds can temporarily dip into a slight deficiency.

These periods of high demand often lead to higher levels of disease, and sometimes short-term drops in production, growth or fertility. Calving and mating are good examples of high-stress periods where demand increases.

### The role of trace elements in fertility

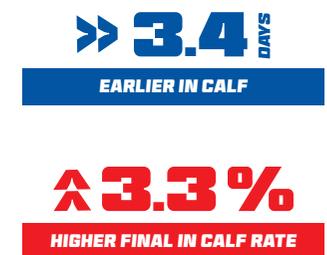
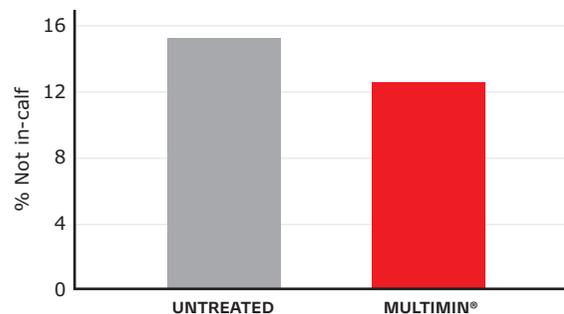
The reproductive system also uses many trace elements, with some of the roles only recently being discovered. For example, manganese protects the developing egg within the ovary, zinc helps to produce a healthy uterine lining and selenium is important for protecting a growing embryo.

### Supported by science

In a NZ study\* cows were given 5 ml of MULTIMIN® 4 weeks prior to calving, and again 4 weeks prior to mating. There were 2,168 cows involved in the study across 6 herds, all of which had sufficient trace element levels and continued to use their usual oral supplementation.

There was a significant difference in final in-calf rates, with a 3.3% higher ICR in the MULTIMIN® group overall. Recorded pregnancy losses in the MULTIMIN® group were less than the control group (13 vs 25), and on average cows conceived 3.4 days earlier.

### Empty rates in untreated vs MULTIMIN® cows



\*D. Hawkins. (2007) The Effect of Injectable Trace Elements (MULTIMIN®) on Health & Reproduction Parameters in NZ Dairy Herds. DCV Newsletter March 2007. Registered Pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. A9374. MULTIMIN® is a registered trademark of Virbac New Zealand Limited. Copyright © 2021 Virbac New Zealand Limited. All rights reserved. Virbac New Zealand Limited, 26-30 Maui Street, Pukete, Hamilton 3200.