



## Product Benefits

Convenient long term, effective copper supplementation

- High safety margin
- No withholding period
- No breakages or damage prior to or during administration (they can be handled in the rain) unlike gelatin capsules
- Practical cardboard packaging can be easily disposed of in farm refuse
- Easy to administer



## WARNINGS AND CAUTION

### Precautions

- **Do not** use unless copper deficiency is a risk or has been identified, and ideally liver copper levels should be assessed prior to supplementation.
- Following administration other forms of copper supplementation should not be given.
- Only repeat treatment within 12 months when specifically indicated by laboratory tests.
- **Do not** exceed the recommended dose.
- Take care and time when dosing to avoid injury to the mouth and throat. Use only the approved applicator.



Distributed by:

Pacific BioLogics Pty. Ltd. 35 Beach St, Kippa Ring QLD 4021

Ph: (07) 3283 5077

Email: [rural@pacificbiologics.com.au](mailto:rural@pacificbiologics.com.au)

[www.pacificbiologics.com.au](http://www.pacificbiologics.com.au)

Manufactured by: Agrimin Ltd, UK.

APVMA Approval No.  
20 g – 81699/103765  
30 g – 81682/103645  
36 g – 81683/103646



# Copper Bolus Range for Cattle

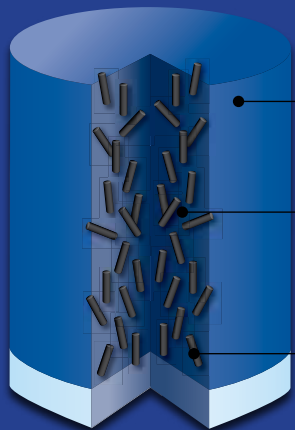
For the prevention and treatment of copper deficiency in cattle





## Indication

For the prevention and treatment of copper deficiency in cattle. **Agrimin 24-7 Copper** are a range of long acting boluses for the oral administration of copper to cattle. They are designed to maintain copper levels over the whole grazing season. After ingestion, **Agrimin 24.7 Copper** boluses quickly disintegrate in the rumen and the contents are released into the digestive tract. Proportions lodge in the folds of the walls of the rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum. Copper oxide particles, released in the rumen pass through to the abomasum where the acid environment causes the dissolution of the copper oxide. The copper ion is then available for absorption.



Copper oxide rods held together in wax matrix

Wax dissolves in rumen and copper oxide rods released

Copper oxide rods slowly dissolve in abomasum

## Composition

The Agrimin 24-7 Copper range consists of the following products:

**20g of copper oxide rods** equivalent to 16.8g of copper

**30g of copper oxide rods** equivalent to 25.2g of copper

**36g of copper oxide rods** equivalent to 30.2g of copper

## DOSAGE

The different sizes are designed to ensure the correct dose is administered based on the requirement of (approximately) 0.1 g copper oxide needles per kg live weight. This is appropriate even in the most challenging situations.

The dosage regimes and target animals for the three boluses are:

<b>20g Bolus</b>	One bolus per 200 kg liveweight
<b>Target animals</b>	Young bulls, heifers and weaners going into their first winter
<b>30g Bolus</b>	One bolus per 300 kg liveweight
<b>Target animals</b>	Young bulls, heifers or 600kg breeding animals that are dosed with 2 x 30g boluses
<b>36g Bolus</b>	One bolus per 360 kg liveweight
<b>Target animals</b>	Young bulls and in-calf heifers (early gestation)

Administer orally. Place the bolus at the back of the mouth. Always use the recommended Agrimin Bolus applicator.

## WHEN TO USE AGRIMIN 24-7 COPPER

Copper deficiency occurs either directly, resulting from low dietary copper intakes, or secondarily (or 'induced') from dietary excesses of antagonists like molybdenum that reduce copper availability.

The liver can store a limited amount of copper, once these reserves are depleted subtle indicators of deficiency may be observed. Signs of copper deficiency in cattle include pale and rough coats, infertility, ill-thrift and scouring.

In Australia, antagonists like molybdenum, sulphur and iron are more prevalent during winter, leading to a fall in the copper status of animals from May/June onwards. As a result, cattle tend to receive copper supplementation either in autumn as a preventative measure or in spring as a post winter treatment. Supplementation to prevent copper deficiency is preferable to later treatment and avoids production losses associated with deficiency.

Autumn treatment also fits with the breeding cycle of spring calving cows. Breeding cows need a large amount of copper to support pregnancy and lactation. If cows have adequate storage levels of copper during pregnancy, their calves will be born with higher copper stores and this benefit continues through to weaning.

Administration of **Agrimin 24.7 Copper** boluses provides long acting copper supplementation and increases copper reserves in the cow. Timing of administration may be tailored to suit the individual farm management plan as required.