





## BOVIKALC® IS AN ORAL MINERAL SUPPLEMENT GIVEN TO COWS AFTER CALVING.

**Bovikalc is a complementary calcium supplement given to transitioning cows which can reduce the risk of milk fever and subclinical hypocalcaemia (SCH), when dietary sources are insufficient to meet demands.**

## CONTAINS

Each Bovikalc bolus contains two different forms of calcium: rapidly available calcium chloride, and calcium sulphate for sustained supplementation.

## NZ DAIRY COWS ARE AT RISK

Although not clearly symptomatic, studies during transition show one in two NZ cows are at risk of subclinical hypocalcaemia (SCH).[1] Calcium is essential for muscle and nerve function, playing a vital role in muscle contractility and milk synthesis.

Studies show, subclinical hypocalcaemia was associated with reduced immune function and reproductive performance, cows were at increased risk for mastitis and metritis. Hypocalcaemia triggers a cascade of negative events (reduced milk yield and early removal from the herd).[2-7]




## DOSING AND ADMINISTRATION

During the transition period, the lowest concentration of blood calcium usually occurs within 12 to 24 hours of calving.

The optimum time to administer Bovikalc is immediately after and in the 12 to 24 hours after calving. Talk to your vet about the management of your transitioning cows.

| BOLUS | MINIMUM PROTOCOL |
|---|---|
| 1st bolus | immediately after calving |
| 2nd bolus | 12 – 24 hours after calving |

For high yielding cows and cows with previous history of hypocalcemia:

| BOLUS | EXTENDED PROTOCOL |
|---|---|
| 1st bolus | at the first signs of parturition |
| 2nd bolus | immediately after calving |
| 3rd bolus | 12 – 24 hours after calving |
| 4th bolus | 24 – 48 hours after calving |

After administration, the bolus disintegrates in the rumen completely within 30 minutes. The calcium chloride dissolves quickly for rapid absorption, while the calcium sulfate dissolves only after being degraded by the rumen micro flora providing a sustained release of calcium.

***PROUDLY AVAILABLE FROM YOUR LOCAL PARTICIPATING VETERINARY CLINIC***

*See product label for full details and directions for use. BOVIKALC® is a registered trademark of Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH, used under license. Exempt from registration under ACVM Act 1997. © Copyright 2026. Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health New Zealand. All rights reserved. NZ-RUM-0006-2026.*

Boehringer Ingelheim

**livestockfirst.co.nz**



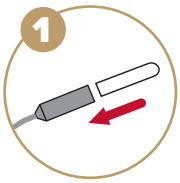
# BOVIKALC®

THE GOLD STANDARD
#1 CALCIUM BOLUS*



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For ease of dosing administer using the custom Bovikalc applicator.



Place the bolus in the bolus applicator with the rounded end pointing outward. If your right-handed, place yourself at the cow's right side.



Grab the cow's upper jaw with your left hand. Keep the cow's head at a natural position and a little towards yourself. Gently guide the loaded applicator into the cow's mouth.



When you feel resistance, gently guide the applicator over the tongue. When the applicator is behind the tongue, squeeze the handle to release the bolus.



Wait a moment for the cow to swallow and then remove the applicator.

## PRECAUTIONS

Read and follow all label directions. Do not give Bovikalc to down/lying cows. Bovikalc must not be given to cows with clinical signs of milk fever as the swallowing reflex may be impaired. Do not use excessive force when giving bolus to the cow. Do not administer the bolus if coating on the bolus becomes damaged or breaks.

## PACK SIZE

48 x 192 g Boluses

## STORAGE

Store at or below 30 °C. Keep the bolus in the original container until immediately before use as it is susceptible to the humidity of the air.

## PRODUCT BENEFITS

- The gold standard, number 1 calcium bolus* globally
- Provides the ideal types of supplementary calcium to support mobilisation of calcium
- A special wax coating and lubricant that makes it easier to administer and helps the bolus slide easily into the rumen
- The bolus dissolves completely in the rumen within 30 minutes
- No need for added vitamins or hormones
- Available from your veterinarian without prescription

Boehringer Ingelheim


***REFERENCES***

*1. Roberts, K., & McDougall, S. (2019). Risk factors for subclinical hypocalcaemia, and associations between subclinical hypocalcaemia and reproductive performance, in pasture-based dairy herds in New Zealand. New Zealand Veterinary Journal, 67(1), 12–19. 2. Kimura K, Reinhardt TA and Goff JP. Parturition and hypocalcemia blunt calcium signals in immune cells of dairy cattle. J Dairy Sci 2006;89(7):2588–2595. 3. Martinez N, Risco CA, Lima FS, et al. Evaluation of peripartal calcium status, energetic profile and neutrophil function in dairy cows at low or high risk of developing uterine disease. J Dairy Sci 2012;95(12):7158–7172. 4. Curtis CR, Erb HN, Sniffen CJ, et al. Association of parturient hypocalcemia with eight periparturient disorders in Holstein cows. J Am Vet Med Assoc 1983;183(5):559–561. 5. Horst RL and Jorgensen NA. Elevated plasma cortisol during induced and spontaneous hypocalcemia in ruminants. J Dairy Sci 1982;65(12):2332–2337. 6. Chapinal N, Carson ME, LeBlanc SJ, et al. The association of serum metabolites in the transition period with milk productionand early-lactation reproductive performance. J Dairy Sci 2012;95(3):1301–1309. 7. Guard, C. L. Fresh cow problems are costly; culling hurts the most. Hoard's Dairyman 1996;141:8.*


**Industry reported sales data MAT 2026.*

**livestockfirst.co.nz**