



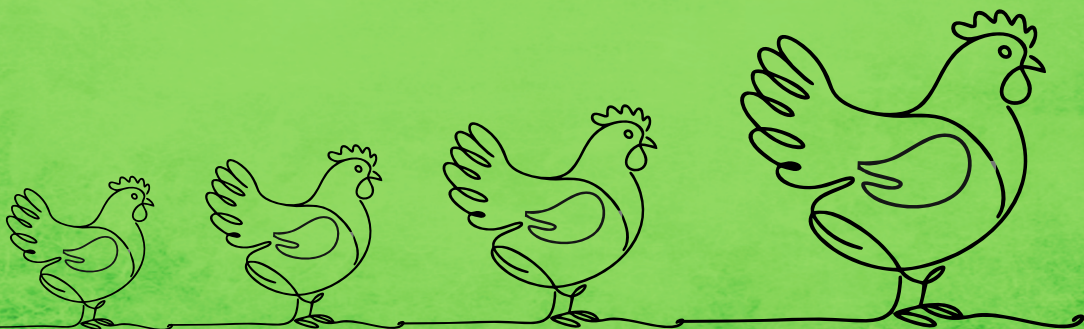
INNOVATION EXCELLENCE IN ANIMAL HEALTHCARE

BIOVA+
BIOVA+

Herbal
Ovary Stimulant for
Egg Layers



Poultry Feed Supplement



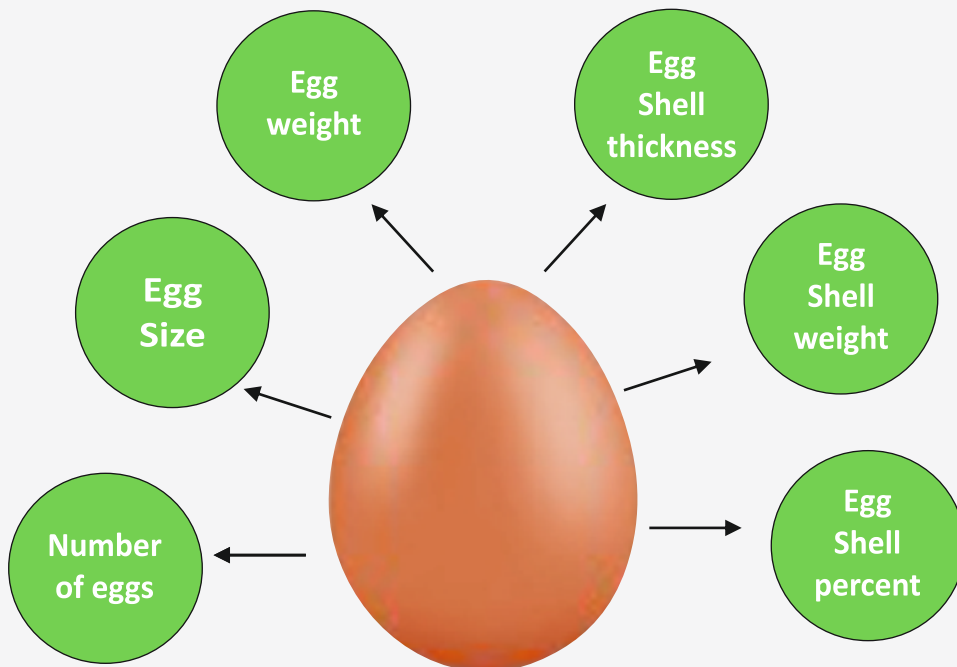
Factors Affecting Production Performance

Genetic Manipulations are done to improve production (Weight gain for Higher Egg Production) adversely affects the Animal's health.

Ovary Function is the main factor affecting the reproductive performance of Poultry.

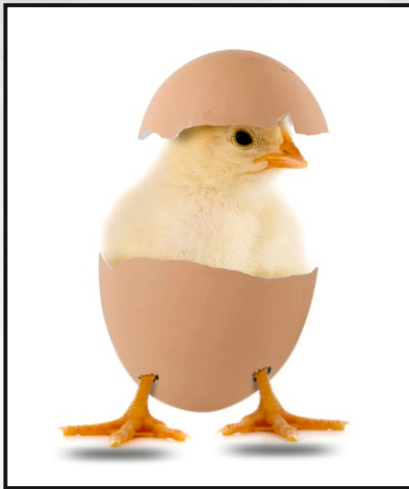
Follicle maturation and egg formation (directly under neuroendocrine control) determines the Sequence and length of egg production.

Low Production Performance Implies



The Phytoactives present in Biova can act at multiple targets

Phytosterols	:	Hormonal cycle rhythm
Phytoalkaloids	:	Strengthening of ovary
Flavonoids	:	Stress fighting ability
Organic activators	:	Maintenance of body heat



When to Use Biova +

- ★ Non layers
- ★ Delaying maturity
- ★ Fluctuating production
- ★ Lower HE %
- ★ Steep decline in production after 45 Weeks

Composition

Extracts of Andrographis paniculata, Aloe vera, Leptadenia reticulata, Tribulus terrestris, Vitex negundo, Cinnamomum zeylanicum and Moringa oleifera.



Dosage

For Non Layers (Seperated):

1ml / Bird/ Day

For Better Egg Production

10ml/100 birds (Growers)

20ml/100 birds (Layers)

For Best Results, Follow

Feed Top Dressing method continously for 15 days

BIOVA⁺ TRIAL RESULTS

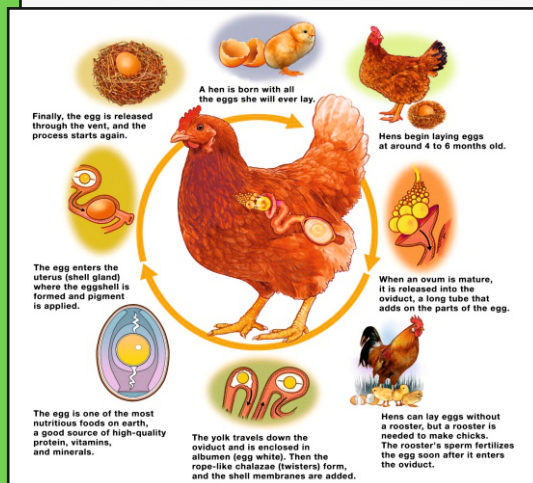
Basic Data

Age of the Flock : 47 Weeks
Flock Size : 2340
Breed : COBB 430Y
Trial Start Date : 07/05/2025
Trial End of Date : 23/05/2025
Number of days Trial Conducted : 15 Days
Name of the Farm and Location : Classified

Feed additive Dosage followed

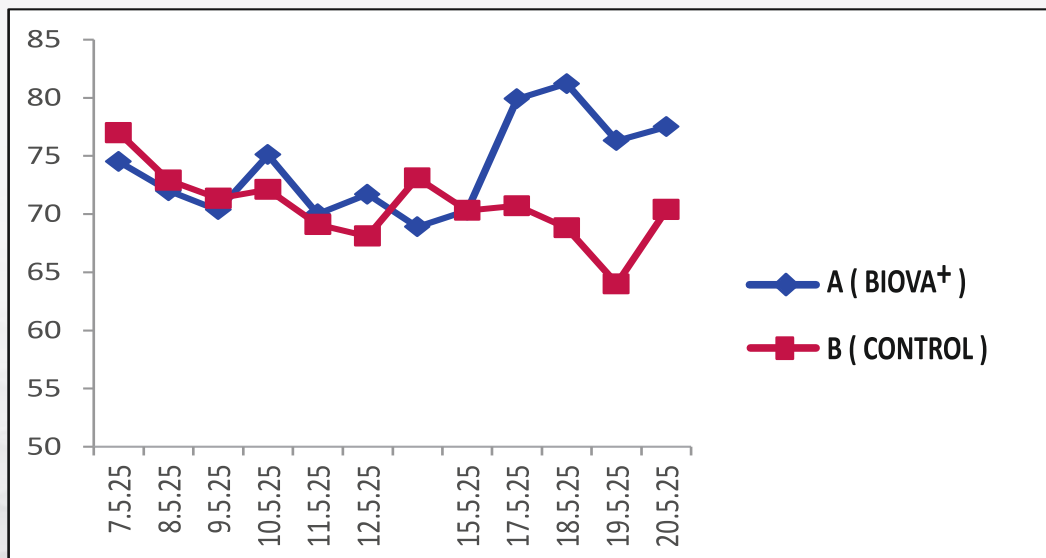
(Group A) - Biova+ added as feed active

(Group B) - Control group



Result Analysis

EFFECT OF BIOVA⁺ TREATMENT ON TOTAL EGGS PERCENTAGE

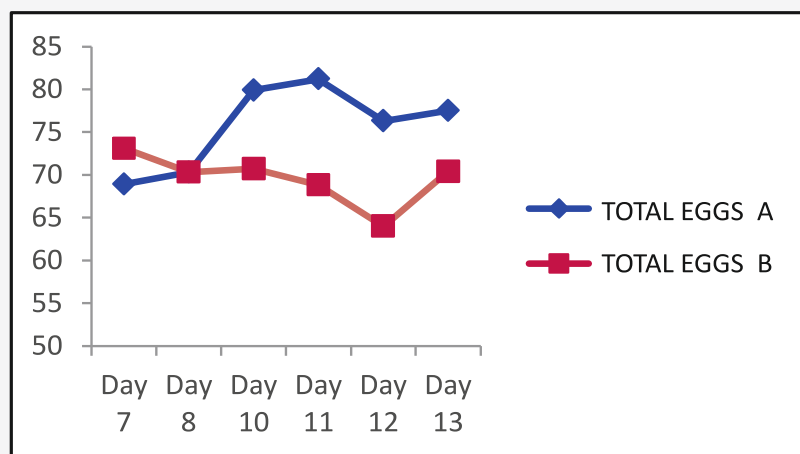


S.No.	DATE	A (BIOVA+)	B (CONTROL)	% DIFF BETWEEN A AND B	
1.	07/05/25	74.5	77	A LESS BY 2.5 %	
2.	08/05/25	72	72.9	A LESS BY 0.9 %	
3.	09/05/25	70.36	71.36	A LESS BY 1 %	
4.	10/05/25	75.1	72.1	A GREATER BY 3 %	
5.	11/05/25	70	69.1	BOTH ARE EQUAL	
6.	12/05/25	71.7	68.1	A GREATER BY 3.6 %	
7.	14/05/25	68.9	73.1	A LESS BY 4.2 %	
8.	15/05/25	70.3	70.3	BOTH ARE EQUAL	
9.	17/05/25	79.9	70.7	A GREATER BY 9.2 %	AVG INCREASE 10 %
10.	18/05/25	81.2	68.8	A GREATER BY 12.4 %	
11.	19/05/25	76.3	64	A GREATER BY 12.3 %	
12.	20/05/25	77.5	70.4	A GREATER BY 7.1 %	

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF BIOVA⁺ ADMINISTRATION ON INDIVIDUAL PARAMETER WISE

Improved Egg Laying Capacity

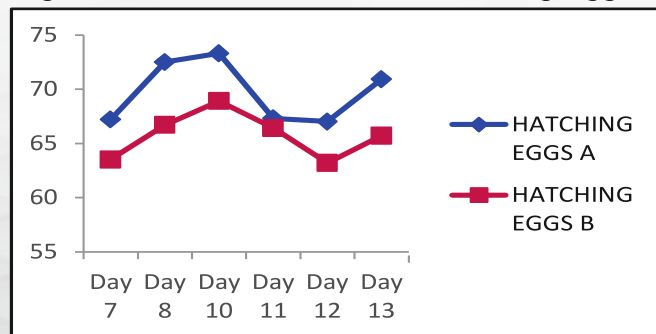
Fig 1 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on Total Eggs



From Day 10 - Day 13
the difference in
overall egg % is **10**

Improved Egg Hatching

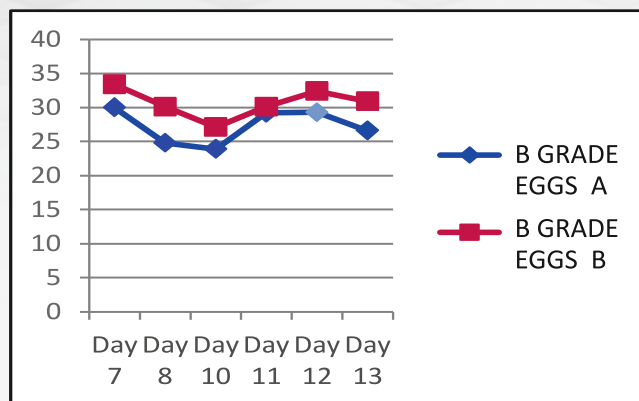
Fig 2 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on Hatching Eggs



There is an increase in the hatching egg percentage throughout . The overall difference in hatching egg % is **4**

Reduction of B Grade Eggs

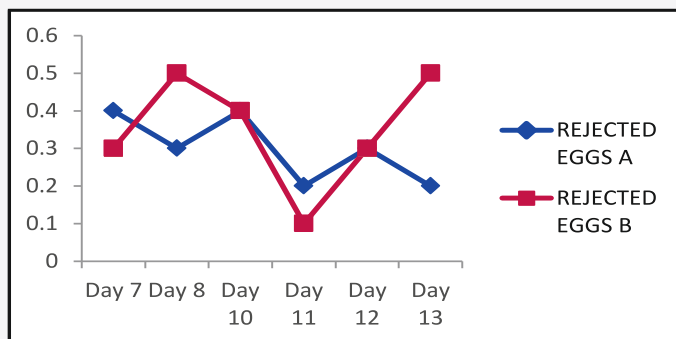
Fig 3 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on B Grade Eggs



There has been a steady decline in the B Grade eggs in the Biova+ treated group, indicating the hormonal rhythm and egg formation are synchronized leading to fully nourished eggs compared to control group.

Lower % Rejected Eggs

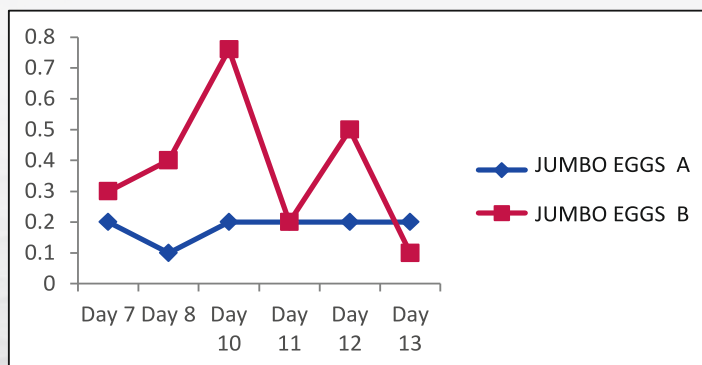
Fig 4 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on B Rejected Eggs



A decrease in the number of rejected eggs when using a herbal ovary stimulant. (BIOVA⁺) is a strong indicator of its efficacy because it implies improved shell and internal quality and better ovarian and oviduct function

Significant Reduction in Jumbo Eggs

Fig 5 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on Jumbo Eggs



Jumbo eggs % is significantly lower in Biova+ treated group (0.2%) than that of the control group (0.4%)
Producing Jumbo eggs puts more physical stress on the hen's reproductive tract, particularly the oviduct. This can lead to:

1. Higher rates of prolapse and egg binding
2. Shortened reproductive life span.

Calcium and nutrient demand :

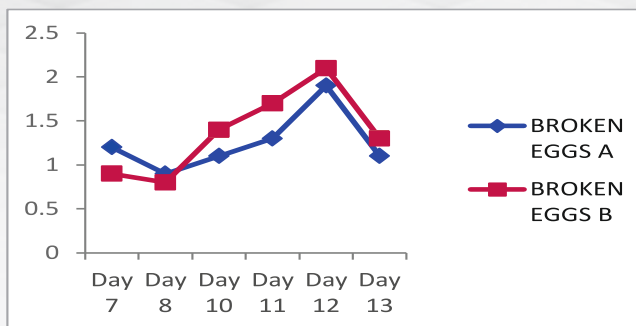
Larger eggs require more calcium for shell formation,

which can affect :

1. Bone health (leading to osteoporosis).
2. General nutritional demands

Fewer Broken Eggs

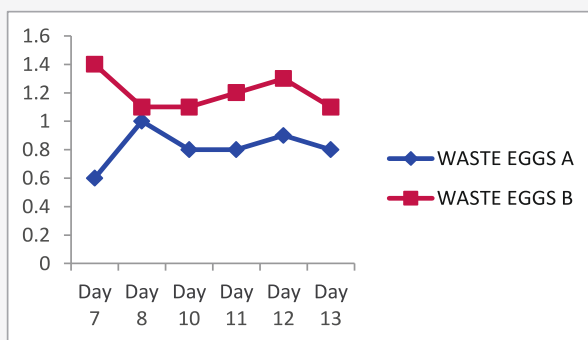
Fig 6 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on Broken Eggs



Broken eggs are most often caused by **weak, thin, or brittle shells**. Fewer broken eggs imply the **egg formation process is optimized** particularly the **calcification phase** in the shell gland.

Decrease in Waste eggs

Fig 7 : Effect of BIOVA⁺ on Wasted Eggs



The decrease in waste eggs in BIOVA⁺ treated group indicates better egg and feed resource efficiency

Conclusion

This study highlights the potential of phytoactives based solutions, particularly BIOVA⁺, in addressing the prevalent issue of **non-layers across different poultry breeds**. Notably, farm owners indicate that approximately **one in every five flocks** results in economic loss due to reduced total hen housed eggs..

The use of BIOVA⁺ has demonstrated tangible benefits in enhancing daily production percentage followed by higher number of hatching egg selection. For every 100 birds in lay, an average increase of 6 additional eggs including hatching and B-grade eggs-was observed, translating to an estimated additional revenue of approximately ₹200 per day for every 100 birds. Subsequent to synchronization of hormonal rhythm enhanced production performance would continue even after stopping of the feed additive top dressing. It is suggestible to have a supplementation program in place by top dressing the feed during alternate weeks

Importantly, the positive effects of BIOVA⁺ persist for several weeks even after discontinuation, reinforcing its value as a strategic intervention.

Its application is particularly beneficial in the following scenarios:

- Separation of non-layers
- Delayed sexual maturity
- Reduced percentage of hatching eggs
- Production fluctuations relative to breeder standard charts
- Post-45 weeks production decline
- Flock extension beyond typical liquidation age

**Packing:
5 Kg & 20 Kg**



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