





A major building-block of bone tissue.

Key role in skeleton mineralization.

Contributes to the preservation of an optimal bone densitiy.

Low calcium intake may adversely affect the retention of bone mass leading to premature bone loss and fracture risk. Osteoporosis is the world's most common bone disease; affecting approximately 200 million people globally.

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in 3

Age 50+ people worldwide

to have fractures from osteoporosis

Due to a decrease in estrogen production after menopause, women's bodies are less able to retain calcium from dietary sources. Calcium supplementation is important to prevent calcium depletion and maintain bone mass.





MUCH MORE THAN

A NON-MINERAL SOURCE OF CALCIUM



100 % NATURAL & CHEMICAL FREE



ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY



PATENTED MANUFACTURING PROCESS

HIGHER DIGESTIBILITY THAN OTHER SOURCES OF CALCIUM

UNIQUE NATURAL COMPOSITION TO SUPPORT BONE HEALTH

COLLAGEN TYPE I

The main constituent of bone's organic matrix which maximizes the fixation of calcium.



CHONDROITIN SULFATE

A major component of the extracellular matrix of many connective tissues. It inhibits the osteoblast-mediated activation of osteoclasts (bone degradation).

MAGNESIUM

Mg deficiency can directly affect bone by altering the structure and size of bone crystals.

PHOSPHORUS

It works with calcium to help build bones.

STRONTIUM

it increases bone mineral density and strength and decreases the risk of fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis.

> Ensure an adequate intake of calcium with



and keep your bones strong and healthy!