

UA CATTLE FINISHER RM22.7 T9

TYPE C MEDICATED FEED

For Use in Cattle Feeds Only

COMPLETE FEED FOR FEEDLOT CATTLE

For prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zuernii* and reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Arcanobacterium (Actinomyces) pyogenes* in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.

CAUTION: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENTS

Monensin (as Monensin Sodium).....22.7 g/ton
Tylosin (as Tylosin Phosphate)..... 9.0 g/ton

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein ----- 11% (min.)
This includes not more than 2.55% equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen
Crude Fat ----- 3.00% (min.)
Crude Fiber ----- 4% (max.)
Calcium ----- 0.50% (min.)
Calcium ----- 1.50% (max.)
Phosphorus ----- 0.25% (min.)
Salt ----- 0.25% (min.)
Salt ----- 1.25% (max.)
Potassium ----- 0.50% (min.)
Vitamin A ----- 1500 IU/LB

Ingredients

Grain Products, Plant Protein Products, Grain By-Products, Forage Products, Calcium Carbonate, Urea, Salt, Potassium Chloride, Calcium Chloride, Thiamine Mononitrate, Vitamin A Supplement, Lecithin, Glycerol Monostearate, Cobalt Carbonate, Manganese Sulfate, Ethylenediamine Dihydroiodide, Colored with Iron Oxide, Zinc Sulfate, Choline Chloride, Basic Copper Chloride, Olive Oil, Calcium Stearate, Inositol, Sodium Selenite.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS:

Feed continuously as sole ration at a rate of 13.33 to 18 lbs to cattle weighing 600 lbs to provide 0.31 to 0.42 mg monensin/lb body weight per day and 60 to 90 mg/hd/day tylosin.

Depending on the severity of the coccidiosis challenge, up to 480 mg/hd/day and 60 to 90 mg/hd/day tylosin.

IMPORTANT

Follow these management practices:

1. Do not allow animals to run out of feed.
2. Feeders/bunks should be well protected and managed to prevent accumulation of fines and wet, moldy feed.
3. When making a ration change, allow 7 to 10 days for animals to adjust to the new ration.
4. Provide adequate feeder space for each animal.
5. Provide mineral and salt free choice.
6. Provide fresh, clean water near the feeding area.

In groups of cattle, there are certain animals that experience chronic bloat or other digestive disturbances and consequently, are poor performers. In addition, excess feed consumption, severe weather changes resulting in erratic feed consumption and poorly managed feeding practices can increase the incidence of bloat in all cattle. If bloat occurs, please review feed management

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equine access to feed containing Monensin. Ingestion of Monensin by equines has been fatal. Monensin-medicated cattle and goat feeds are safe for use in cattle and goats only. Consumption by unapproved species may result in toxic reactions. Do not exceed the levels of Monensin recommended in the feeding directions, as reduced average daily gains may result. If feed refusals containing Monensin are fed to other groups of cattle the concentration of Monensin in the refusals and amount of refusals fed should be taken into consideration to prevent Monensin overdosing.

Store in a dry, well-ventilated area protected from rodents and insects. Do not feed moldy or insect-infested feed to animals as it may cause illness, performance loss or death.

WARNING: A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal

GUARANTEED BY

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BULK