

UA Cattle Limiter #2 RM45
TYPE C MEDICATED FEED
SUPPLEMENTAL FEED FOR CATTLE ON PASTURE

For increased rate of weight gain; for prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuerni in growing cattle on pasture or in dry Lot (stocker and feeder cattle and dairy and beef replacement heifers).

CAUTION: FEED AS DIRECTED

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENTS

Monensin (as Monensin Sodium).....45 g/ton

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein -----	12.5% (min.)
This includes not more than 3.75% equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen	
Crude Fat -----	6% (min.)
Crude Fiber -----	5% (max.)
Calcium -----	0.80% (min.)
Calcium -----	1.80% (max.)
Phosphorus -----	0.50% (min.)
Salt -----	1.80% (min.)
Salt -----	2.80% (max.)
Potassium -----	0.65% (min.)
Vitamin A -----	4000 IU/LB

Ingredients

Grain Products, Processed Grain By-Products, Fish Oil, Animal Protein Products, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Roughage Products, Ammonium Sulfate, Animal Fat Preserved with Ethoxyquin, Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Chloride, Urea, Thiamine Mononitrate, Monocalcium Phosphate, Dicalcium Phosphate, Ethoxyquin (a Preservative), Vitamin A Supplement, Cobalt Carbonate, Manganese Sulfate, Ethylenediamine Dihydroiodide, Zinc Sulfate, Basic Copper Chloride, Sodium Selenite.

FEEDING DIRECTIONS: Each pound of this feed contains 22.5 mg Monensin. During the first 5 days, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg Monensin/day contained in not less than 1 lb. of feed.

For increased weight gain: Feed at a rate of 2.22 to 8.89 pounds to provide not less than 50 nor more than 200 mg Monensin/hd/day.

For coccidiosis prevention and control: Feed at the rate of 0.63 lbs to 1.85 lbs per 100 lbs. body weight to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg Monensin/lb. body weight per day, depending on severity of challenge, feed 8.89 lbs./head/day to provide up to 200 mg Monensin/hd/day. Feed this product to cattle consuming adequate quantities of forage. This product is formulated to limit consumption so that cattle will not overeat. It is designed so that cattle will not receive more than 1/3 of their total protein from non-protein nitrogen. This is not a complete feed.

IMPORTANT: Follow these management practices:

1. When making a ration change, allow 7-10 days for animals to adjust to the new ration
2. Provide adequate feeder space for each animal. Feeders should be well protected and well managed to prevent feed from becoming wet and molding. Do not allow fines to accumulate in feed trough. Never allow the feeder to run empty or to develop flow problems.
3. Consumption of this grain mix will vary according to location of the feeder, forage quality and quantity, as well as the age and weight of the animal.
4. Position the feeder with the grain mix away from loafing areas (i.e. water, hay or sheltered areas) to reduce the consumption of the mixed feed, closer to loafing areas to increase the consumption of the mixed feed.
5. Poorer quality forage will increase intake of the grain mix, while better quality forage will decrease its intake. Likewise, limited quantities of forage will increase intake of the grain mix, while unlimited quantities of forage tend to decrease its intake.
6. Never feed moldy or spoiled feeds, including hay and haylages or silages.
7. Do not provide starved cattle free access to the grain mix.
8. Provide mineral and salt free choice.
9. Provide fresh, clean water near the feeding area.
10. 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 the feed management practices.

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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