

UA Cattle Limiter LW WO
FOR BEEF CATTLE ON PASTURE

Guaranteed Analysis

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| Crude Protein ----- | 10% (min.) |
| This includes not more than 1.88% equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen | |
| Crude Fat ----- | 5% (min.) |
| Crude Fiber ----- | 3% (max.) |
| Calcium ----- | 0.40% (min.) |
| Calcium ----- | 1.40% (max.) |
| Phosphorus ----- | 0.35% (min.) |
| Salt ----- | 0.90% (min.) |
| Salt ----- | 1.90% (max.) |
| Potassium ----- | 0.50% (min.) |
| Vitamin A ----- | 2000 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:

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.

GUARANTEED BY

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BULK