UK Beef IRM Mineral Recommendations

(*free-choice* supplements for grazing beef cattle) Date: Feb. 2013

Level	*Basic Cow-Calf Mineral*[1]	*High Magnesium Mineral*[2]
Salt, %	22 - 25	15
Mg, % (from MgO)	2	14[3]
Ca, % (minimum)	11	11.5
Ca, % (maximum)	12	13
P, %	5	6.0
K, %	0.5	0.1
S, % (maximum)	1.0	1.0
Cu, ppm[4]	1,600	1,400
Zn, ppm	3,200	3,000
Se, ppm[5] (See below)	35	26
I, ppm	65	50
Co, ppm	15	10
Manganese, ppm	5,000	3,700
Fe (iron) Added[6]	None	None
Vit A, IU/lb	250,000	200,000
Vit E, IU/lb	250	200
Nutritional adequacy based on intake (oz/hd/day)	3	4

[1]Distillers dried grains (40 lb/ton), wet molasses (20 lb/ton), and mineral oil (20 lb/ton).

[2]Distillers dried grains (150 lb/ton), wet molasses (20 lb/ton), and mineral oil (20 lb/ton). To be fed when conditions for grass tetany exist. Formulated for cows during pre- and early lactation.

[3]All magnesium shall be from magnesium oxide, using a minimum of 50% Martin Marietta product. No other forms of magnesium shall be used such as dolomitic limestone or magnesium mica.

[4]Minimum one-fourth of copper in an "organic" (chelate, proteinate, etc.) form. No copper oxide shall be used.

[5]50% of selenium shall come from selenium yeast (Sel-Plex®). Three oz. supplement intake at 35 ppm or 4 oz. intake at 26 ppm equals 3 mg of selenium per head daily.

[6]No iron oxide for coloring.

NOTES:

If an additional ingredient is needed to meet the 2,000 lb formula, we specify distillers dried grains with solubles.

These products are not recommended for sheep, goats or Jersey cattle due to potential copper toxicity.

Please note, the University of Kentucky has formulated these recommendations specifically for otherwise healthy cattle based upon National Research Council (NRC) guidelines for animal requirements, average forage analyses in Kentucky and research on mineral availability in forages. Actual forage levels may vary. If you have any concerns about the health or special needs of your herd, you should contact the Extension Service or your veterinarian. While the University provides these recommendations based upon currently available data, it assumes no responsibility for any errors on the part of the supplier or producer, including but not limited to mixing, handling, or other formulation errors.

UK Beef IRM STOCKER MONENSIN Mineral Recommendations

(*free-choice* supplements for grazing beef cattle) Date: Feb. 2013

Level	*Stocker Mineral with Monensin*[1]
Salt, %	24.25
Mg, % (from MgO)	0.15
Ca, % (minimum)	9
Ca, % (maximum)	10.5
P, %	6
K, %	0.8
S, % (maximum)	0.8
Cu, ppm[2]	2,000
Zn, ppm	4,000
Se, ppm[3] (See below)	35
I, ppm[4]	60
Co, ppm	15
Manganese, ppm	3,000
Fe (iron) Added[5]	None
Vit A, IU/lb	300,000
Vit E, IU/lb	250
Monensin, grams/Ton[6]	1,620
Nutritional adequacy based on intake (oz/hd/day)	3

[1]Contains monocalcium phosphate 29.49%, 24.25% salt, dried cane molasses 20%, ground limestone 13.75%, cane molasses 3%, distillers dried grains 5%, mineral oil 1%. This is the approved formula

[2]Minimum one-fourth of copper in an "organic" (chelate, proteinate, etc.) form. No copper oxide shall be used.

[3]At least 33% of selenium shall come from selenium yeast (Sel-Plex®). Three oz. supplement intake at 35 ppm or 4 oz. intake at 26 ppm equals 3 mg of selenium per head daily.

[4]The amount of EDDI must comply with published federal regulations.

[5]No iron oxide for coloring.

[6]Three ounces of supplement intake equals 152 mg of monensin per head daily.

NOTES:

If an additional ingredient is needed to meet the 2,000 lb formula, we specify distillers dried grains with solubles.

These products are not recommended for sheep, goats or Jersey cattle due to potential copper toxicity.

Please note, the University of Kentucky has formulated these recommendations specifically for otherwise healthy cattle based upon National Research Council (NRC) guidelines for animal requirements, average forage analyses in Kentucky and research on mineral availability in forages. Actual forage levels may vary. If you have any concerns about the health or special needs of your herd, you should contact the Extension Service or your veterinarian. While the University provides these recommendations based upon currently available data, it assumes no responsibility for any errors on the part of the supplier or producer, including but not limited to mixing, handling, or other formulation errors.