

Custom Mix Cattle Feed MEDICATED

Active Drug Ingredient: MONENSIN

This feed contains _____ grams per ton of Monensin.
Grams per ton divided by 2 is equivalent to milligrams per pound.

Check Use Level & Indications for Use:

<p>5 to 40 g/ton.</p> <p>Feed to provide 50-480 mg/head/day. *90% dry-matter basis</p>	<p>For improved feed efficiency in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____ lb. of feed/head/day to provide 50- 480 mg/head/day.</p>
<p>15 to 400 g/ton.</p> <p>Feed at the rate of not less than 50 nor more than 200 mg/head/day in not less than one pound of feed, or after the fifth day feed at the rate of 400 mg/head/day every other day in not less than two pounds of feed. During the first five days of feeding, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 pound of feed.</p>	<p>For increased rate of weight gain in growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot(stocker and feeder; dairy and beef replacement heifers)</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____ lb. of feed/head/day to provide 50 to 200 mg/head/day.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>After the 5th day, feed _____lb. of feed/head/day every other day to provide 400 mg/hd/day.</p>
<p>0.14-0.42 mg/lb bodyweight/day</p> <p>Feed continuously during periods of exposure to coccidia or when coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard.</p> <p>Feed at the above rate depending on the severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 480 mg/head/day.</p>	<p>For the prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>Eimeria zuernii</i> in cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____lb./100 lb bodyweight/day to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb bodyweight up to a maximum of 480 mg/head/day.</p>
<p>0.14-0.42 mg/lb bodyweight/day</p> <p>Feed at the above rate depending on the severity of challenge up to a maximum of 200 mg/head/day. During the first 5 days of feeding, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 lb of feed.</p> <p>Feed continuously during periods of exposure to coccidia or when coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard.</p>	<p>For the prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>Eimeria zuernii</i> in growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot (stocker and feeder, and dairy and beef replacement heifers)</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____ lb. /100 lb bodyweight/ day to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb bodyweight/day up to a maximum of 200 mg/head/day.</p>
<p>0.14-0.42 mg/lb bodyweight/day</p> <p>Feed at the above rate depending on the severity of challenge up to a maximum of 200 mg/head/day. During the first 5 days of feeding, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 lb of feed.</p> <p>Feed continuously during periods of exposure to coccidia or when coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard.</p>	<p>For the prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>Eimeria zuernii</i> in mature reproducing beef cows.</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____ lb. /100 lb bodyweight/ day to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb bodyweight/day up to a maximum of 200 mg/head/day.</p>
<p>0.14-1.0 mg/lb. bodyweight/day</p> <p>Feed at the above rate depending on the severity of challenge up to a maximum of 200 mg/head/day. The Monensin concentration in Type C Medicated Feed must be between 10 and 200 g/ton.</p>	<p>For the prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria bovis</i> and <i>Eimeria zuernii</i> in calves (excluding veal calves).</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____ lb. /100 lb bodyweight/ day to provide 0.14 to 1.0 mg/lb bodyweight/day up to a maximum of 200 mg/head/day.</p>
<p>25 to 400 g/ton.</p> <p>Feed at the rate of not less than 50 nor more than 200 mg/head/day in not less than 1 lb. of feed and either hand feed or mix into the total ration. During the first 5 days, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per head per day. *90% dry-matter basis.</p>	<p>For improved feed efficiency in mature reproducing beef cows.</p> <p>Feed _____ to _____ lb. of feed/head/day to provide 50 to 200 mg/head/day.</p>

Warning: A withdrawal time has not been established for pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Caution: Do not allow horses or other equines 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 feed undiluted. Feeding undiluted or mixing errors resulting in high concentrations of Monensin has been fatal to cattle and could be fatal to goats. 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.

Limitations for Liquid Feed: Liquid feeds shall bear an expiration date of 8 weeks after its date of manufacture. Liquid feeds must be maintained at a pH of 4.3-7.1. Recirculate or agitate immediately prior to use for not less than 10 minutes, moving not less than 1% of the tank contents per minute from the bottom of the tank to the top or creating a turbulence at the bottom of the tank that is visible at the top. Recirculate daily, even when not in use. Inadequate mixing or agitation of Monensin liquid Type B medicated feed has resulted in increased Monensin concentration which has been fatal to cattle.