

Elanco

Rumensin

Rumensin® in stocker cattle

Rumensin® is a proven management tool that protects your investment by increasing the selling weight of your stockers while preventing and controlling coccidiosis.

Calculate Rumensin's net return for your operation

Step one — Gross savings/hd

Grazing/feeding days	_____	days	= A
Rumensin improvement in average daily gain (ADG) ¹	0.2	lb/hd/d	= B
Value of gain	\$ _____	/lb	= C
Gross savings/hd (A x B x C = D)	\$ _____	/hd	= D

Step two — Rumensin cost/hd

Grazing/feeding days	_____	days	= A
Cost of Rumensin/hd/d	\$ _____	/hd/d	= E
Rumensin cost/hd (A x E = F)	\$ _____	/hd	= F

Step three — Net return/hd/year

Gross profit/hd	\$ _____	/hd	= D
Rumensin cost/hd	\$ _____	/hd	= F
Net return/hd/year (D - F = G)	\$ _____	/hd/yr	= G

Step four — Net return of Rumensin/year

Net return/hd/year	\$ _____	/hd/yr	= G
Number of stockers managed/year	_____	stockers	= H
Net return to operation from Rumensin/year (G x H = I)	\$ _____	/yr	= I



Not just for stockers —

Rumensin is the only ionophore approved for beef cows.

Coccidiosis prevention and control

- For coccidiosis prevention and control, Rumensin is the most potent ionophore available because it's more efficacious at lower doses compared to other ionophores^{2,3}
- Rumensin kills coccidiosis parasites at three different stages in their life cycle^{2,3} instead of merely slowing their development

Additional selling weight¹

- For pennies/hd/day, stocker producers using Rumensin can see 20 lbs or more per head of additional selling weight during a 100-day grazing period
- Consistently improves ADG
- Helps cattle get the most from their available diet — even as forage quality and availability change throughout the year
- Available for use in complete feeds, supplements and FDA-approved blocks or free-choice mineral

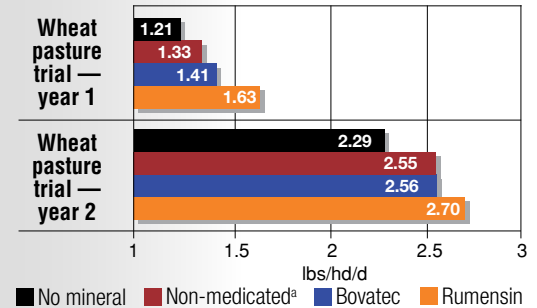
Rumensin delivers

In two trials,⁴ Rumensin free-choice mineral was evaluated for stocker cattle grazing winter wheat pasture. Cattle in each group were allotted one of four free-choice mineral treatments: no mineral, non-medicated, Rumensin or Bovatec® (see Chart 1).

Will it pay?

Stocker cattle receiving a mineral supplement containing Rumensin consumed less mineral, thus reducing supplementation costs without negatively impacting performance. In fact, the cattle supplemented with a Rumensin mineral outperformed all other groups, delivering improved ADG and increased profitability. (see Table 1).

Chart 1. Average daily gain⁴



^aDicalcium phosphate and dry cane molasses were used in lieu of monocalcium phosphate and liquid cane molasses in the non-medicated and Rumensin free-choice minerals in year two.

Treatment comparisons, P-value	Yr 1	Yr 2
No mineral vs. Non-medicated	0.37	0.0001
Non-medicated vs. Rumensin	0.04	0.03
Rumensin vs. Bovatec	0.11	0.03

Table 1. Year 2 Mineral consumption, performance and economic analysis^{4,a}

Mineral supplement	Mineral intake, oz/hd/d	Ionophore intake, mg/hd/d	Mineral cost, \$/hd for entire grazing period	Profit, \$/hd — increase over no-mineral-supplement group
No mineral	—	—	—	—
Non-medicated	8.3	—	\$15.03	\$ 1.87
Bovatec	6.0	277	\$12.63	\$ 5.25
Rumensin	2.4	125	\$ 5.25	\$23.47

^aEconomic inputs: \$104/cwt purchase price; \$3/cwt/month pasture cost; \$0.06/hd/d labor cost; \$55/cwt expected value of gain; and \$82/cwt selling price.

Treatment intake comparison, P-value	Mineral	Ionophore
Non-medicated vs. Rumensin	0.002	—
Rumensin vs. Bovatec	0.02	0.003

Consumption by unapproved species or feeding undiluted may be toxic or fatal. Do not feed to veal calves. The label contains complete use information, including cautions and warnings. Always read, understand and follow the label and use directions.

Rumensin: Growing cattle on pasture or in drylot (stockers, feeders, and dairy and beef replacement heifers)

For increased rate of weight gain: Feed 50 to 200 mg/hd/d in at least 1.0 lb of Type C medicated feed. Or, after the 5th day, feed 400 mg/hd/d every other day in at least 2.0 lbs of Type C medicated feed. The Type C medicated feed must contain 15 to 400 g/ton of monensin.

For the prevention and control of coccidiosis: Feed at a rate to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d up to 200 mg/hd/d. The Type C medicated feed must contain 15 to 400 g/ton of monensin.

Free-choice supplements: Provide monensin at a rate of 50 to 200 mg/hd/d.

Rumensin: Mature reproducing beef cows

For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed: Feed continuously at a rate of 50 to 200 mg/hd/d of monensin. Cows on pasture or in drylot must receive a minimum of 1.0 lb of Type C medicated feed/hd/d. Do not self-feed.

For the prevention and control of coccidiosis: Feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 mg/lb of body weight/d up to 200 mg/hd/d.

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¹Twenty-four Trial Pasture Summary, Rumensin — 0 vs. 200 mg/hd/day. Elanco Animal Health. Data on file.

²McDougald, L. R. 1980. Chemotherapy of coccidiosis. PL Long (ed.). The Biology of Coccidia. University Park Press, Baltimore. 373–427.

³Long, P. L., and T. K. Jeffers. 1982. Studies on the stage of action of ionophorous antibiotics against Eimeria. J. Parasitology 68(3):363–371.

⁴Horn, G., C. Gibson, J. Kountz, and C. Lundsford. 2001. Two-year summary: effect of mineral supplementation with or without ionophores on growth performance of wheat pasture stocker cattle. Proceedings from the Wheatland Stocker Conference. A1–A19. (The economic analysis was conducted only in year two of the trial).

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