

**Monensin Medicated Dairy Cattle Feed
Type C Medicated Feed**

For Component Feeding Systems (Including Top Dress)

For Use in Dairy Cattle Feeds Only

For Increased Milk Production Efficiency (production of marketable solids-corrected milk per unit of feed intake).

Active Drug Ingredient

Monensin, USP11 to 400 g/ton*

Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein, not less than%
Non-Protein Nitrogen (NPN)¹, not more than%
Crude Fat, not less than%
Crude Fiber, not more than%
Acid Detergent Fiber, not more than%
Calcium, not less than%
Calcium, not more than%
Phosphorus, not less than%
Salt², not less than%
Salt², not more than%
Sodium³, not less than%
Sodium³, not more than%
Potassium, not less than%
Selenium, not less thanppm
Vitamin A^{2,4}, not less than I.U./lb

¹When added.

² If added

³Shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

⁴Other than precursors of Vitamin A.

Ingredients

Each ingredient must be named in accordance with the names and definitions adopted by the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

*Final printed label on formulated Type C medicated feed must bear a single drug concentration.

Feeding Directions

Feed continuously to dry and lactating dairy cows in a component feeding system (including top dress) a Type C Medicated Feed containing 11 to 400 g/ton monensin. The Type C Medicated Feed must be fed in a minimum of 1 pound of feed per cow per day to provide 185 to 660 mg/head/day monensin to lactating cows or 115 to 410 mg/head/day monensin to dry cows (Table 1). This provides cows with similar amounts of monensin they would receive by consuming total mixed rations containing 11 to 22 g/ton monensin on a 100% dry matter basis. Use the table below to determine the amount of Type C Medicated Feed needed. Use only the portion of the table applicable to your Type C Medicated Feed.

Table 1. Feeding Directions in Which Monensin is Delivered in a Type C Medicated Feed for Component Feeding Systems (Including Top Dress).

Amount of Type C Medicated Feed (lb/head/day) of a given concentration (g/ton) to deliver a desired amount of monensin (mg/head/day)					Equivalent Monensin Consumption in Total Dry Matter Intake (g/ton)
Dry Cow Example [Assuming total dry matter intake is 25 lb/head/day]				Monensin Intake (mg/head/day)	
Monensin Concentration in Type C (g/ton, as fed) ^a	50	100	200		
Amount of Type C to feed (lb/head/day) ^b	5.5	2.8	1.4	138	11
	7.5	3.8	1.9	188	15
	11.0	5.5	2.8	275	22
Lactating Cow Example [Assuming total dry matter intake is 50 lb/head/day]					
Monensin Concentration in Type C (g/ton, as fed) ^a	50	100	400		
Amount of Type C to feed (lb/head/day) ^b	11.0	5.5	1.4	275	11
	15.0	7.5	1.9	375	15
	22.0	11.0	2.8	550	22

^aThe concentration of monensin in the Type C medicated feed must be between 11 and 400 g/ton (as-fed basis)

^bAmount of Type C medicated feed (as-fed basis) needed to produce the total diet with desired level of monensin is as follows:
 (Total dry matter intake, lb/hd/day) X (desired level of monensin in the total diet ration, g/ton) / (monensin concentration in Type C feed, g/ton as-fed basis)

Example Diet: Dry matter intake is 50 lb/cow/day, desire 22 g/ton in total ration, medicated Type C contains 400 g/ton monensin.

Example Solution: (50 lb DMI) X (22 g/ton) / (400 g/ton) = 2.8 lb of Type C medicated feed needed per cow per day

Caution

Do not allow horses or other equines access to feed containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin by horses 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. 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.

You May Notice

- Reduced voluntary feed intake in dairy cows fed monensin. This reduction increases with higher doses of monensin fed. Rule out monensin as the cause of reduced feed intake before attributing to other causes such as illness, feed management, or the environment.
- Reduced milk fat percentage in dairy cows fed monensin. This reduction increases with higher doses of monensin fed.
- Increased incidence of cystic ovaries and metritis in dairy cows fed monensin.
- Reduced conception rates, increased services per animal, and extended days open and corresponding calving intervals in dairy cows fed monensin.

Have a comprehensive and ongoing nutritional, reproductive and herd health program in place when feeding monensin to dairy cows.

Warning

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

Manufactured By
Blue Bird Feed Mill
Any town, USA 12345

Net Weight lb on bag or bulk